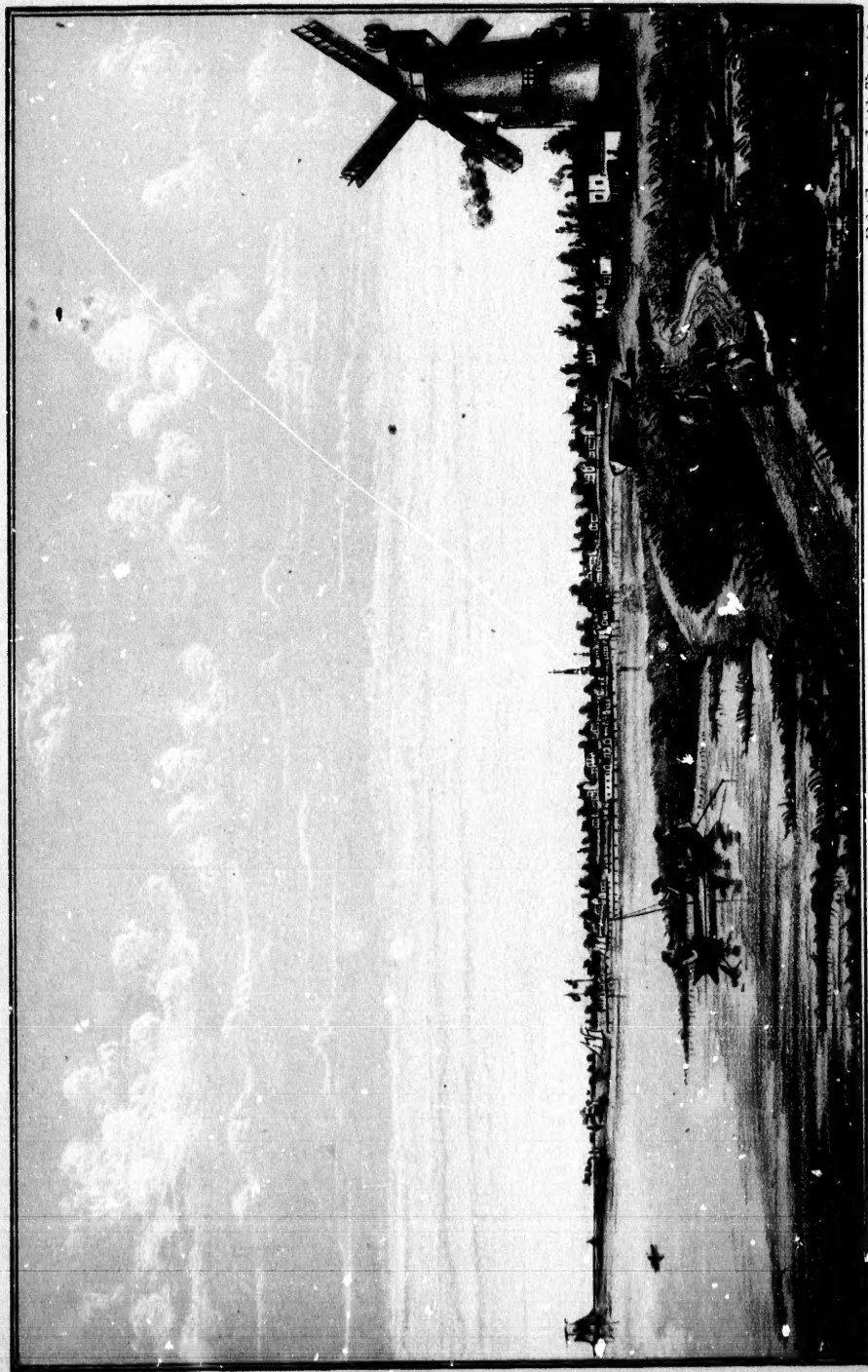




P. A. G. & S. L. L. Toronto

GENERAL VIEW OF TORONTO IN 1834

Illustrated Toronto:

PAST AND PRESENT,

BEING AN

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE-BOOK :

COMPRISING

Its Architecture, Manufacture, Trade ; its Social, Literary, Scientific,
and Charitable Institutions ; its Churches, Schools, and Colleges ;
and other Principal Points of Interest to the
Visitor and Resident,

TOGETHER WITH

A Key to the Publisher's Bird's-Eye View of the City.

COMPILED BY J. TIMPERLAKE.

Illustrated with over Sixty Pages of Colored Lithographs.

TORONTO :

PUBLISHED BY PETER A. GROSS.

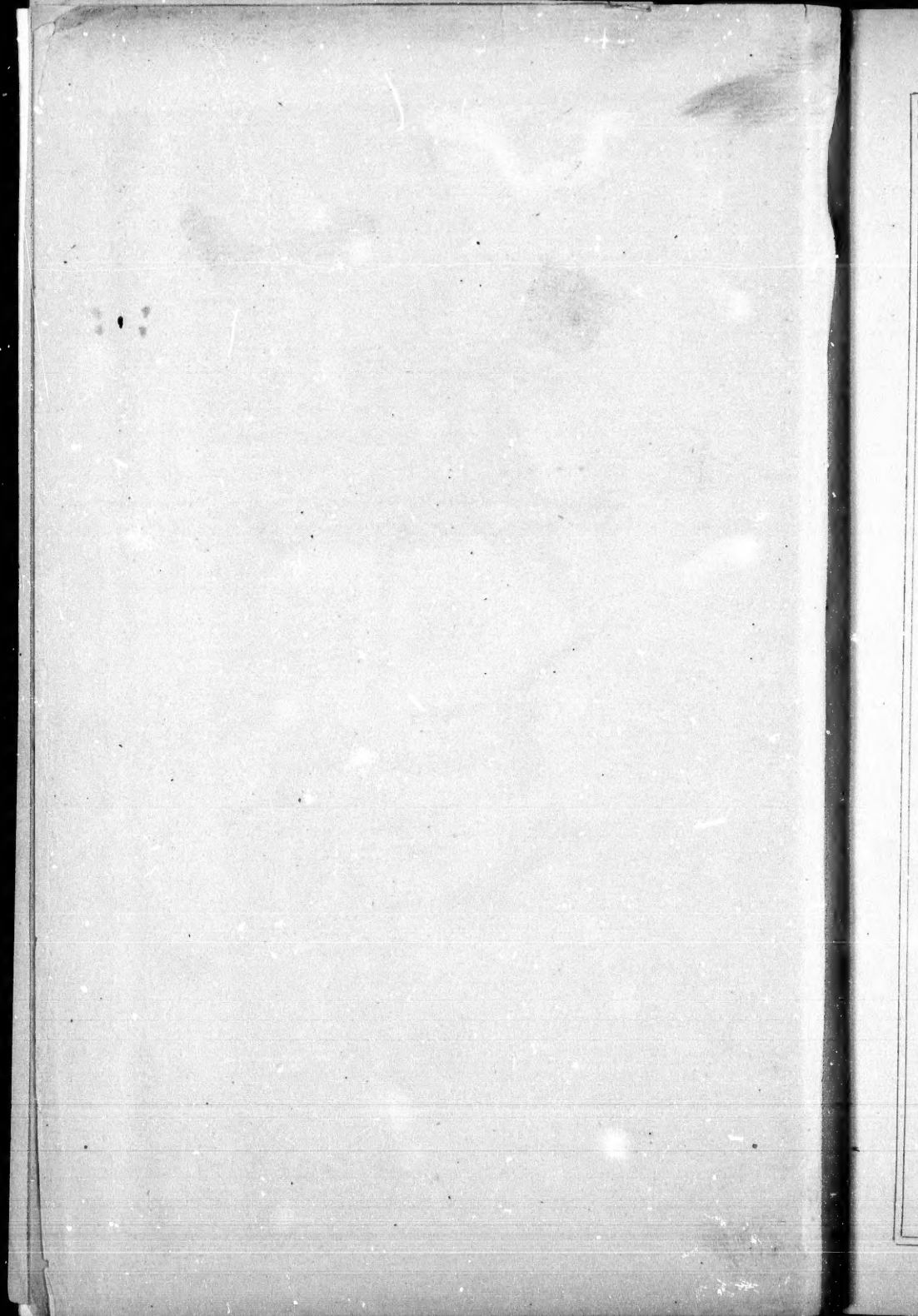
1877.

TORONTO: PRINTED BY W. G. GIBSON, KING STREET WEST.

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PREFACE.

P R E F A C E .

ILLUSTRATED TORONTO, Past and Present, does not claim to be an original work. In the following pages an attempt has been made to bring together facts relative to the growth of Toronto found scattered through the works of numerous authors, who have written more or less respecting the Queen City of the West. Toronto being the largest, wealthiest, and most important city in the Province of Ontario, it is desirable that its rapid growth, wealth and advantages as a commercial city, should be known amongst its citizens and visitors. Many facts and incidents which should have been given will no doubt be found to be omitted ; but in a city so large, so flourishing, so varied in its commercial, manufacturing and trading interests, and containing so many public buildings, churches, colleges, religious and charitable institutions, such omissions will, I feel assured, be regarded in this, the first edition of the work, with a kindly spirit, and more especially when it is known that only a few months have been spent in compiling and arranging the whole matter. Although considerable care and attention has been employed it is not presumed that upon a first attempt a work of this nature can be quite perfect, and it is therefore hoped that the public indulgence will be granted to

THE COMPILER.

TORONTO, July, 1877.

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KEY TO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

KEY TO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

The Lithographic Bird's Eye View, to which the following pages form a key, has been nearly three years in preparation, and has entailed an amount of labour that is clearly magnified upon an inspection of this work. This picture of Toronto is five feet by three feet three inches, is printed in three colours, and the mechanical execution of which reflects the highest credit upon Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., a firm whose reputation is well known through the entire Dominion for the excellence of their lithographic printing. Mr. Gross, the artist and delineator, sketched and lithographed the city from actual survey, every avenue, street, lane, and alley, having been traversed by him; and every building, either store, private residence, or public building, etc., etc., has been drawn with a faithfulness and a minuteness that excites astonishment and admiration in all beholders. He has so drawn his picture as to present at one glance a bird's-eye view of Toronto and its northern suburbs, as if seen from a south-eastern portion of the island at an elevation of about 5,000 feet above the level of the lake. This part of the view, with the foreground of the picture, comprises the harbour, wharves, elevators, and principal manufactories of the city, while the background is formed of Rosedale and Yorkville, and the villages of Seaton and Brockton.

REFERENCES TO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

The following letters and numbers (which are marked on the buildings in the large view) indicate the position of the various public buildings, institutions, manufactories, warehouses, and principal houses of the city:—

- A.—Post Office, Adelaide Street, opposite Toronto Street.
- B.—City Hall, Front Street east.
- C.—St. Lawrence Hall and Market, King Street east.
- D.—Police Court, Court Street, running from Toronto to Church Streets.
- E.—Court House, Adelaide Street east.
- F.—Osgoode Hall, Queen Street west.
- G.—Normal School and Educational Offices. The square is bounded on the east by Church street, north by Gerrard street, west by Victoria street, south by Gould street.
- H.—Mechanics' Institute, corner of Adelaide and Church Streets.
- I.—Crystal Palace, King Street west, near city limits.
- J.—General Hospital. The square is bounded on the north by Spruce Street, on the east by Sumach street, on the west by Pine Street, on the south by Gerrard Street.
- K.—Lieutenant-Governor's Residence, corner of King and Simcoe Streets.
- L.—Parliament Buildings, Front Street west.
- M.—Custom House, corner of Front and Yonge streets.
- N.—Examining Warehouse, corner of Yonge and Esplanade Streets.
- O.—Lunatic Asylum, Queen Street west (city limits).
- P.—Central Prison, near Old Fort.
- Q.—Adjutant-General's Office, Toronto Street.
- R.—House of Industry, Power Street.
- S.—Boys' Home, Frederick Street.
- T.—Girls' Home, Gerrard Street.
- U.—Horticultural Gardens. Is bounded on the north by Carlton Street, east by Sherbourne Street, south by Gerrard Street.
- V.—St. Andrew's Market, foot of Esther Street.
- W.—Assistant Receiver-General's Office, Toronto street.
- X.—Albert Hall, Yonge Street, above Queen.
- Y.—Esplanade Street.

TORONTO : PAST AND PRESENT.

FIRE HALLS.

Yonge Street, E 1, Yonge Street, between Grenville and Grosvenor Streets.
 Portland Street, E 2, between Richmond and Queen Streets.
 Berkeley Street, E 3, between King and Duke Streets.
 Court Street, E 4, Court Street.
 Bay Street, E 5, between Adelaide and Temperance Streets.

Manufacturing Establishments.

Toronto Car Wheel Co.....	B 2
Robert Hay & Co.....	B 3
Withrow & Hillock.....	B 4
G. D. Morse & Co.....	B 5
Davis & Co.....	B 6
Dickey, Neill & Co.....	B 7
Fox & Co.....	B 8
John Perkins.....	B 9
John Taylor & Co.....	B 10
Edwin Wilby.....	C 1
S. S. Mutton & Co.....	C 2
Connor, Webb & Co.....	C 3
J. H. Clark & Co.....	C 4
to hn Holmes.....	C 5
Booth & Sons.....	C 6
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HISTORICAL REVIEW OF TORONTO.

CHAPTER I.

Rise and Growth of Towns and Cities—Toronto One Hundred Years Ago—Governor Simcoe—The First Parliament of Upper Canada—Selection of the Site for the New Capital of Upper Canada—Governor Simcoe's Removal to York—Building of the Town Roads—Appearance of York in 1794-95—President Russell—First Newspaper in York—Governor Hunter—First Market—Erection of St. James' Church—Dr. O. Stewart—York in 1806—The First Mail.



THE most striking effect of the rapid increase of population in Canada is the rise and growth of cities and towns. At the head of a lake, or where a stream empties into one of those inland seas and forms a natural harbour; or upon the bank of a navigable river, which flows through a fertile country, a pioneer of the forest, or an adventurous speculator sets himself down, and says, "here shall be a city." If his judgment be good, and the country around his imaginary Thebes or Athens be inviting, the waves of population which perpetually flow westward, stop for a time at his "location" and actually verify his dream. This is literally the history of the foundation of such cities as Toronto, Hamilton, and London. To convey an idea of the wealth that is created by population being thus suddenly centralized in a comparative wilderness, we have but to name the fact that in this very city of Toronto, within the memory of men now living, numerous instances are recorded of property, now worth thousands, even hundreds of thousands of dollars, being bought for a cow, or a horse, or a small quantity of goods out of a shop, or a few weeks' or months' labor of a mechanic. These things form the topics of fireside history in all large towns and cities in Canada. The poor man, the newly arrived emigrant, refer to them as foundations for hopes in the

future. The rich man regards them as subjects for congratulation. The speculator and the man of enterprise learns from them how and where to found a town, and to make a bold push for fortune. What visitor from the Old World, walking through the streets of Toronto to-day, could imagine that less than one hundred years ago it was an Indian village, whose warriors speared the salt water salmon in her harbour, or chased the deer through the dense woods? Where the homes of her merchants and artisans now stand, the noble elk roamed through forests undisturbed by the sound of the woodman's axe, and swam waters where paddle and screw, barque and schooner, now plough their busy way? Where the hum and noise of the foundry or mill are now heard, myriads of wild pigeons from the south annually invaded the woods and bore down the branches by their weight, while flocks of gorgeously-clad turkeys, and plump-breasted quails, stalked through the wild pathways of the forest, now turned into busy streets, or gardens filled with choice specimens of native and foreign floral beauty? Who would not conceive it to be a fairy tale, when told that where, less than ninety years ago, the beaver gambolled in solitary streams, never visited by white men, and where fever and ague reigned supreme, has arisen one of the healthiest and handsomest cities on the American Continent, with a population of over 70,000 souls? Yet this is precisely the history of the Queen City of the West.

In 1791 the Province of Quebec (as the whole of Canada was then named) was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. John Graves Simcoe was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Sailing from London, England, on the 1st of May, 1792, he arrived at Newark (now Niagara) on the 8th of July, with a staff of officials to administer the affairs of the new Province. Here, in September, he summoned the first Parliament of Upper Canada, consisting of a Lower House of sixteen members, elected by the people, (these were plain farmers and merchants), and an Upper House of eight persons, appointed by the Crown for life. The Acts of the first session of the first Provincial Parliament displayed an intimate acquaintance with the

requirements of the country, and great common sense. Among the most important Acts passed was one which introduced the English Civil Law, another established trial by jury, and a third provided for the erection of jails, court houses, and such other public buildings as were considered requisite in the districts into which the Province was then divided. At this time the entire revenue of the Province amounted to \$3,600, and the only tax imposed was four pence per gallon on wine. When Governor Simcoe first came to Canada he supposed that the Home Government would retain possession of the fort on the American side of the Niagara River, and which was still strongly garrisoned by British troops. When he found it was to be surrendered he abandoned the design of making Newark his capital, as it would be too near the frontier. "The chief town of a province must not be placed under the guns of an enemy's fort," said the Governor, and he accordingly turned his attention to procuring a more suitable site for the metropolis of Upper Canada. In the summer he coasted along the upper shore of Lake Ontario; took a look into Welland River and Twenty Mile Creek; surveyed Burlington Bay, and finally halted near the ruins of the old French Fort, Toronto, where the inmates of a single wigwam represented the Huron nation, on this, their ancient hunting ground. Here a neck of land stretching boldly out into the lake formed a secure harbour for shipping. Lake Ontario rolled thirty-six miles of its waters between it and the American shore, thus lessening the dangers of invasion; and the vast forests of beech and maple, and other hard woods of Canada, that stretched away along the old French track towards Lake Simcoe, showed the land to be fertile. The geographical situation of Toronto was excellent. To the east, and south, and west, the broad Lake gives easy access. To the north, thirty miles gained the Holland River, then navigable for its short intervening distance to the beautiful lake into which it falls. From Lake Simcoe it was easy to penetrate to Lake Huron, on the one hand, and to the chain of small lakes lying towards the Upper Ottawa, on the other. All these circumstances, no doubt, presented themselves

to the mind of Governor Simcoe, whose industry had already made him acquainted with the resources of the country, and he determined that Toronto should be his capital city. The result has amply justified his choice.

In the spring of 1794, Governor Simcoe, attended by the Regiment of Queen's Rangers, took up his residence at Toronto, or York, as he named it, and at once set about the erection of his new capital. Selecting for his residence a lot on the high ground north of the old Don and Danforth Road, then decidedly the most picturesque spot in the vicinity, he, for the first summer and winter, resided in a canvas tent, while barracks for the troops, and houses for himself and staff were being erected. He also began the erection of Parliament buildings upon the site now occupied by the old jail, near the corner of Berkeley and Front streets. These were unassuming but commodious wooden structures, consisting of two large halls, with convenient offices, for the accommodation of the Legislature and the Courts of Justice. Around the Parliament buildings Government officials, traders, and others began to take up lots, erect dwellings and stores, and form the nucleus of the new capital of Upper Canada. With the aid of the regiment he built Yonge street, extending from Toronto harbour to Lake Simcoe, a distance of thirty-three miles. The opening of this route at once brought a considerable trade to the infant capital, for the North-West Fur Company, established in Montreal in 1782, and which in 1793 employed over one thousand and seven hundred men, instead of sending their supplies up the Ottawa by canoes, sent *batteaux* up the St. Lawrence, (which were carted across the portages at the carrying place and Yonge street), and delivered their cargoes in Mackinaw, then the great centre of the fur trade, at a saving of from forty to sixty dollars per ton. Even the Spanish settlements down the Mississippi were supplied by British goods thus taken to the great peltry fair at Mackinaw. Dundas street, as the main post-road traversing the Province was called, was also established by Governor Simcoe, lots being granted along it on condition of building and improving in one year, and so provision was made for a conti-

nuous land communication throughout the Province. On the 27th of August the first royal salute was fired by the garrison of the new capital, and responded to by the shipping in the harbour, on the name of York being officially given to the new town. It was not, however, until 1794 that the building of the Town of York may be said to have actually commenced, but in this year considerable activity was displayed in the erection of both public and private buildings, and that, too, under all the disadvantages which an unhealthy locality, described as better fitted "for a frog pond or beaver meadow than for the residence of human beings," would present. Colonel Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, and then engaged in the Naval Service of the lakes, thus describes the appearance of the site of the new town:— "I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited when first I entered the beautiful basin which then became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the Lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisting of two families of Mississaguas; and the Bay and neighboring marshes were the hitherto uninhabited haunts of immense coveys of wild fowl." In 1795 the infant city was described by the French traveller, Rochefoucault, as containing twelve houses besides the barracks in which the regiment was quartered. The inhabitants he stigmatized as not possessing the fairest character. While the public buildings were progressing Parliament continued to meet at Newark until 1796, when Governor Simcoe, who does not appear to have been subservient enough, was recalled.

Mr. Peter Russell, the senior member of the Executive Council, a gentleman who had come out with Governor Simcoe, and who, to his other duties, added those of Inspector General, assumed the direction of public affairs during the interregnum. He convened the Parliament at York on the 6th of June, 1797, the building for their reception having been completed during Governor Simcoe's administration, although, from the representations of inter-

ested parties, he was recalled ere he had enjoyed the pleasure of meeting his Parliament in their new Chambers, erected on the spot he had so judiciously selected as the capital of Upper Canada. This, the first Parliament meeting at York, was prorogued on the 30th of July. President Russell continued to preside over the administration of affairs until 1799, assembling the Legislature at York on the 5th June, 1798, and on the 12th of June, 1799. And here also, for more than twenty-five years, did Governor Hunter, Governor Gore, the gallant General Brock, General Sheaffe, Sir Gordon Drummond, and Sir Perigrine Maitland, open and close the Annual Parliamentary sessions, with such state display as the circumstances of the times and place allowed. It became necessary that the state openings and closings of the Legislative Chambers should have due legal, and official notice, so a Queen's Printer was appointed at Newark, in 1795. The *Upper Canada Gazette and American Oracle* was established, and thus the first Upper Canadian newspaper was started as a semi-Government sheet. In 1800 the printing of the *Gazette* was removed to York. It has been said that at the present day every little town or village that can boast of a church and tavern must have its newspaper, in which to expatiate on the superiority and salubrity of its respective locality; but the founders of the early capital had their newspaper before any church was built, but we fear not before the erection of any tavern. This sheet did little to make known the advantages or beauties of the new town. Local items were not deemed worthy of much notice. Extracts from the New York and Albany papers, as well as from the *Quebec Gazette*, of news from six to ten weeks old, with the Governor's Proclamations, formed the main portion of its contents. It was a small sheet, about fifteen by nine inches, having a total circulation of about one hundred and fifty copies, printed on a very coarse brownish-white paper, and occasionally, when the ordinary supply ran out, it was issued on a coarse blue paper, similar in color to that now used on the backs of Government Blue Books, and of a quality about equal to the common wrapping paper now used by grocers and others.

In 1808 Governor Hunter, by the following Proclamation in the *Gazette*, of November 3rd, appointed a weekly market for the Town of York, and also a place for the market to be held:—

“Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, &c. : Whereas, great prejudice hath arisen to the inhabitants of the Town and Township of York, and of other adjoining townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for sale, cattle, sheep, poultry, or other provisions, goods, merchandise, brought by merchants, farmers, and others, for the necessary supply for the said Town of York ; and, whereas, great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said inhabitants and others by establishing a weekly market within that town at a place and on a certain day for the purpose aforesaid: Know all men, that I, Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, taking the premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest and advantage and accommodation of the inhabitants of the town and township aforesaid, and of others, His Majesty's subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed a public open market, to be held on Saturday in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of York, (the first market to be held therein on Saturday, the 5th day of November, next after the date of these presents), on a certain piece or plot of land within that town, consisting of five acres and a half, commencing at the south-east angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market street and New street, then north sixteen degrees, west five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King street ; then along King street south seventy-four degrees, west nine chains fifty-one links, more or less to Church street ; then south sixteen degrees, east six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market street ; then along Market street, north seventy-four degrees, east two chains ; then north sixty-four degrees, east along Market street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning ; for the purpose of exposing for sale, cattle, sheep, poultry and other provisions, goods, and merchandise, as

aforesaid. Given under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.—Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor. By His Excellency's command, William Jarvis, Secretary." The establishment of this weekly market was another step towards the permanent building up of the town. Farmers came here with their grain and other produce, which they bartered with the storekeepers for groceries, dry goods, and other necessities.

The town continued to expand north and westward, much more rapidly than the first settlers anticipated, in spite of the difficulties which they experienced with regard to roads from the marshy nature of the soil around what was then the principal portion of the town. Farmers entering the town from Yonge Street (which then only came south as far as Queen street) had the utmost difficulty in threading their way through the stumps, mud, and pitfalls, which on every side beset them from this great thoroughfare to the market place.

In this year (1803) also, a movement was originated for the erection of a church for the Episcopalians, who had been for about seven years holding services in the Parliament buildings. Up to this time York could not boast of a single church or school house.

The *Oracle and Gazette* of January 22, 1803, contains the following report of a meeting of subscribers for erecting a Church in the Town of York, "held at the Government Buildings on Saturday the 8th day of January instant—the Hon. Chief Justice (Elmsley) in the chair. Resolved unanimously: That each subscriber shall pay the amount of his subscription by three instalments; the first being one moiety in one month from this day; and the second being a moiety of the residue in two months; and the remainder in three months; that Mr. William Allan and Mr. Duncan Cameron, shall be Treasurers, and shall receive the amount of the said subscriptions, and that they be jointly and severally answerable for all monies paid into their hands upon the receipt

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of either of them; that His Honour the Chief Justice, the Honourable P. Russell, the Honourable Captain McGill, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, Dr. Macaulay, Mr. Chewitt, and the two Treasurers be a Committee of the subscribers, with full power and authority to apply the monies arising from subscriptions to the purposes contemplated; provided, nevertheless, that if any material difference of opinion should arise among them, resort shall be had to a meeting of the subscribers to decide. That the Church shall be built of stone, brick, or framed timber, as the Committee may judge most expedient, due regard being had to the superior advantages of a stone or brick building, if not counterbalanced by the additional expense. That eight hundred pounds of lawful money be the extent upon which the Committee shall calculate their plan: but in the first instance they shall not expend beyond the sum of six hundred pounds (if the amount of the sums subscribed and paid into the hands of the Treasurers, together with the monies which may be allowed by the British Government, amount to so much) leaving so much of the work as can most conveniently be dispensed with, to be completed by the remaining two hundred pounds; provided, however, that the six hundred pounds be laid out in such manner that Divine Worship can be performed with decency in the Church. That the Committee do request the opinion of Mr. Berczy, respecting the probable expenses which will attend the undertaking, and respecting the materials to be preferred; due regard being had to the amount of the fund, as aforesaid; and that after obtaining his opinion they do advertise their readiness to receive proposals conformable thereto.

N.B.—The propriety of receiving contributions in labour or materials is suggested to the Committee.—A. MACDONELL, Secretary to the meeting."

In the same Journal under date of June 4th 1803 the following advertisement in reference to the new Church appeared:—"Advertisement. Wanted. A quantity of Pine Boards and Scantling, Stones and Lime, for building a Church in this Town. Any person inclined to furnish any of these articles will please to give in their proposals, at the lowest prices, to the subscribers to be laid be-

fore the Committee.—D. CAMERON, W. ALLAN. York, June 1st 1803."

It appears from the foregoing advertisement that the Committee contemplated building the Church in stone, but this idea was subsequently abandoned, and a frame building was decided upon; and Colonel Sheaffe, then commandant of York Garrison, ordered his men to assist in raising the frame. The Church was erected on the site now occupied by the present Cathedral, and stood in the midst of a fine grove of primitive forest trees. The edifice was fifty feet by forty, standing about twelve or fifteen yards back from the front of the road. Its gables faced East and West. The entrance was by one small door at the Western end, which was approached from Church Street. The sides contained two rows of windows; four at the top, and four at the bottom. It was a plain barn-like looking structure, as primitive in its internal fittings as in its external appearance; but it was looked upon with pride and gratification by the subscribers and residents of the little town. Dr. O. Stewart was the first incumbent of the new Church, which office he retained until 1813, when he was succeeded by Dr. Strachan, who afterwards became first Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. Scadding in his valuable and scholarly work, "Toronto of Old," thus describes the first Episcopal Clergyman of York:

"Dr. Okill Stewart, formerly rector of this Church, *i.e.* (York,) but subsequently of Kingston, used occasionally, when visiting York, to officiate—a very tall, benevolent, and fine-featured ecclesiastic, with a curious delivery, characterized by unexpected elevations and depressions of the voice, irrespective of the matter, accompanied by long closings of the eyes, and then a sudden reopening of the same. Whenever this preacher ascended the pulpit, one member of the congregation, Mr. George Duggan, who had had, it was understood, some trivial disagreement with the Doctor, during his incumbency in former years, was always expected by onlookers to rise and walk out, and this he accordingly always did. The movement seemed a regular part of the programme of the day, and never occasioned any sensation."

The building of the church appeared to add considerable stimulus to the erection of dwellings and stores, for during the years 1804 and 1805 it appears to have doubled its former size and population.

In 1806 York was thus described by Mr. George Heriot, Deputy Postmaster-General of British North America :—"The Town of York, according to the plan, is projected to extend a mile and a half, from the bottom of the harbour along its banks. Many houses are already completed, some of which display a considerable degree of taste. The advancement of the place to its present condition has been effected within the lapse of six or seven years, and persons who have formerly travelled in this part of the country are impressed with sentiments of wonder on beholding a town which may be termed handsome, reared as if by enchantment in the midst of a wilderness. Two buildings of brick at the eastern extremity of the town, which were designed as wings to a centre, are occupied as Chambers to the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly."

In the month of January, 1808, the first mail from Lower Canada arrived at York. In the *Gazette* of January 13th, the following notice appeared ;—"For the information of the public. —York, 12th January, 1808.—The first mail from Lower Canada is arrived, and letters are ready to be delivered by W. Allan, acting Deputy Postmaster."

The mail between Montreal and York was so light as to be carried by pedestrian white men between these two places, and by an Indian between York and Niagara, all of whom carried axes to enable them to cross streams. The number of Post Offices in Upper and Lower Canada at this date numbered about seventeen, and only about eight hundred miles of post road was open, of which not more than one hundred and fifty miles was in Upper Canada.

CHAPTER II.

Governor Gore—Difficulties of Early Settlers—Taxes in Upper Canada—Intemperance of Early Settlers—Public Morals—General Brock—Canada and the United States in 1812—The York Militia—Defence of York—Population in 1812—Queenston Heights—Death of General Brock—Major-General Sheaffe—Parliament of 1813—American Attack on York—Occupation of York by the American Army—Destruction of Public Buildings—Sir Gordon Drummond—Foundation of the Common School System—Stage Between York and Kingston—Population in 1817—Erection of First Methodist Church.

GOVERNOR GORE, who succeeded Governor Hunter, appears to have desired to carry out the designs of Governor Simcoe with reference to the town of York, and to have aided its development by every means in his power. Thus fostered the town continued to grow with a steady prosperity; every succeeding year encroaching still further on the dense wilderness, and witnessing new homes, and new clearances made in the adjoining forests. The backwoodsmen, whose fortunes are cast in the remote inland settlements of the present day, far remote from churches, destitute of the ministers of the gospel, and medical men; without schools or roads, or the many conveniences that make life desirable, can alone appreciate, or even understand, the numerous difficulties and hardships that beset the first settlers among the marshy and ague swamps of York. The clothes on his back, with a rifle or old musket, and a well-tempered axe, were, not unfrequently, the full extent of his worldly possessions. Thus lightly equipped he took possession of his two hundred acres of closely-timbered forest land and commenced operations. The forest rings with his vigorous strokes as huge tree after tree tumbles to the earth; and thus admits the bright rays of the sun upon his little clearing. The best logs are squared and serve to build his shanty, and the rest are given to the flames. Now, the rich mould, the accumulation of centuries of decayed vegetation, is gathered together into little

hillocks, into which potatoes are dibbled. Indian corn is planted in another direction, and perhaps a little wheat. If married the lonely couple struggle on in their forest oasis, like the solitary traveller over the sands of Sahara, or a boat adrift in the Atlantic. Their nearest neighbour lives miles off, and when sickness comes they have to travel far through the forest to claim human sympathy. But fortunately our nature, with elastic temperament, adapts itself to circumstances. By and by the potatoes peep up, and the corn blades modestly show themselves around the charred maple stumps and girdled pines, and the prospect of a sufficiency of food gives consolation. As winter approaches, a deer now and then adds to the comforts of the solitary people. Such were the mass of the first settlers of York, and Western Canada.

No country in the world was less burdened with taxes than Upper Canada at this period. A small direct tax on property, levied by the District Courts of Session, and not amounting to sixteen thousand dollars for the whole country, sufficed for all local expenses. There was no poor-rate, no capitation tax, no tithes or ecclesiastical rates of any kind. The chief check to the great prosperity of the country at this period was the want of a paper currency, there being no bank in Canada. Gold and silver were the only circulating mediums, and as the exports did not balance the imports, the little money brought into the colony by settlers, or paid out by Government, was insufficient to meet the increasing wants of the community. A system of barter was thus originated between merchant and farmer, highly prejudicial to the latter, and which frequently led him into debt.

Nor were the public morals as much calculated to advance the welfare of the country as could be desired. Intemperance was a prevalent vice. The rough backwoodsmen, too, were often quarrelsome in their cups, and pugilistic encounters very frequently took place. The mass of the people may be described as a rough, home-spun generation, with little religion, still less education; but honest in their general demeanor, sturdy yet simple in their manners, and exceedingly hospitable in their homes. In the early days of York, the vice of intemperance was punished in a

somewhat summary though certainly utilitarian way : all persons guilty of drunkenness were made to give a certain amount of labor in pulling out tree stumps in the public streets.

In 1811 Governor Gore left York for a temporary visit to England, leaving the gallant Major-General Brock in charge of the administration, during his absence. General Brock, soon after taking charge of the administration, clearly saw that serious troubles would arise between the United States and the Canadas, and he set about making preparations to meet them. On the 3rd of February, 1812, he convened the Legislature, and requested them to pass two measures, in view of future hostilities, these were the suspension of *Habeas Corpus*, and a Militia Supplementary Act. At first the House positively refused to pass these measures, as they did not think war would take place. No sooner, however, did they perceive their error, than a very effective militia bill was passed, and twenty thousand dollars granted to defray training expenses. On the 19th of June, 1812, the United States Congress passed an act declaring war against Great Britain, and directing that hostilities be immediately commenced by an invasion of Canada. It is no part of our duty to enter into the causes or excuses for this war, as having little direct connexion with the Town of York ; but perhaps it may not be deemed too great a digression to briefly review the condition and resources of Canada and the United States at this juncture.

Wide as was their geographical limits, the Democracy of America desired additional territory, and would fain have gratified their hatred of Great Britain by driving her from the valley of the St. Lawrence, and thus depriving her of the source whence she now derives her chief supply of timber, as well as a most important addition to her broad-stuffs. In rushing into the war the Democracy of the United States calculated upon an easy conquest of Canada. Great Britain had been taking a most active part in the European Wars ; her resources, it was thought, could not afford help to her distant colony. The regular troops, in both Upper and Lower Canada, amounted to less than five thousand men, to which, if we add one thousand three hundred

fencibles and five hundred artillery, the entire force for the protection of a vast frontier of some thousands of miles in extent, was only five thousand eight hundred men. The population of Upper Canada was less than eighty thousand souls ; while that of Lower Canada did not exceed two hundred and twenty thousand. On the other hand, the population of the United States had prodigiously increased since the Revolution, and was now eight millions ; while their resources were enormous, and gave them immense advantages in carrying on a war against a comparatively poor and sparsely populated country like Canada. In point of numbers the odds were twenty-seven to one against the latter—an enormous disproportion. The United States had also the advantage in the commencement of the war, in being the assailing party ; and could thus penetrate at leisure any part of our long frontier they pleased, while we had to protect the whole. But, aside from all these favorable circumstances, the American Democratic party relied upon the people of Canada themselves to aid in wresting the country from Great Britain. The trifling political troubles in Upper, as also in Lower Canada, led them to suppose that the inhabitants were weary of British rule, and would readily ally themselves on the first opportunity to the United States. But they were fully as much mistaken on this point as they were in supposing that they could conquer these provinces by force of arms. If the Canadians were dissatisfied with the too great power of the executive, a system of favouritism, and the arbitrary conduct of judges and other officials, they were in no disposition to cure ills of the kind by a recourse to the greater one of unbridled republicanism. The bulk of the people remained sincerely attached to constitutional monarchy, and a very general feeling of loyalty pervaded both Provinces. This feeling was decidedly the rule ; a desire for an alliance with the United States was the exception. But comparatively few Canadians joined the American standard during the war, and throughout which none were more gallant in rolling back the tide of unprincipled invasion than the emigrants from New England and New York, who, aside from the United Empire Loyal-

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ists, had settled in the country. Apart from the monarchical predilections of its inhabitants themselves, Canada at this period possessed another element of strength in the North-western Indian tribes, who had transferred, at length, the feeling of regard they once entertained for the French to the British, and cordially disliked the Americans, whom they termed "Long Knives." To the important aid these tribes rendered in the outset of the contest, before the militia were properly organized or reinforcements had arrived from England, may, in a great measure, be attributed the preservation of Western Canada. The famous confederacy of the Iroquois had been broken up after the revolutionary war, the Mohawks and part of the Onondagas and Tuscaroras attaching themselves to the fortunes of the British, while the rest of the confederates clung to their ancient hunting grounds, although closely hemmed in by the advancing tide of civilization. Under their famous chief, Red Jacket, the latter gave most important aid to the Americans during the war, in which the Senecas engaged in the fall of 1813, after having issued a formal declaration of hostilities against Upper and Lower Canada. Thus we see that the United States had as little compunction in availing themselves of Indian aid as Canada; but it must be remembered that the latter used it only in self-defence, while the former employed it in a war of conquest and aggression. The hostile feeling against the Americans so sedulously fostered by the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, Elskwatawa, or the Prophet, prevented any part of the North-west Indians from joining their standard, and the Iroquois of New York State were, therefore, their only important allies.

The only incidents in connexion with the invasion of Canada by the American troops in 1812, in which we are interested, were the preparations made for the defence of the town and the death of the acting Governor, General Brock. On the declaration of war becoming known the bridges at the east end of the town, crossing the Don River, and giving access to the peninsula which formed the harbour, were destroyed; an earthwork was also thrown up on the narrow ridge which at that time divided the Don

from the Bay. Though the population at this time was only nine hundred, it is said that over two hundred and fifty entered the ranks, or expressed a desire to enter the ranks of the militia. At the time of the invasion the 3rd Regiment of York militia formed the garrison. That the citizen soldiers in these early and troublesome times were loyal and patriotic is manifest by their conduct during the war, being ever anxious to be foremost in the fray; that they were well drilled is evident from General Brock's comments. In July, 1812, General Brock inspected the militia of York, and sent his official report of the inspection to Captain Howard, who made the following entry in the Regimental Book:—
"Major-General Brock has desired me to acquaint the detachment under my command of his high approbation of their orderly conduct and good discipline while under arms; that their exercise and marching far exceeded any he had seen in the province. And, in particular, he directed me to acquaint the officers how much he is pleased with their appearance in uniform, and their perfect knowledge of their duty."

In August General Brock was on the frontier with seven hundred troops, including the volunteers from York, and shortly afterwards occurred that lamentable event which deprived the province of an able, just, and loved governor, and the nation of a brilliant and humane soldier. This melancholy event occurred on the 13th of October, 1812, at the battle of Queenston Heights. During the 12th Van Ransallaer, the American General, completed his preparations for attacking Queenston. The following morning was cold and stormy, but, nevertheless, his troops embarked in boats at an early hour, and everything made ready to push across the river with the first blush of dawn. These movements were soon discovered by the British sentries, who gave the alarm. Captain Dennis, of the 49th, who commanded at Queenston, immediately collected two companies of his regiment, and about one hundred of the militia, at the landing place, to oppose the enemy, whom he held in check for a considerable time, aided by the fire of an eighteen pounder in position on the heights above, and a masked gun about a mile lower down. A portion

of the Americans, however landed higher up, and ascending, by an unguarded path turned the British flank, captured the eighteen pounder, and speedily compelled Dennis to retreat, after having sustained considerable loss, to the north end of the village. Here he was met by General Brock, who had heard the cannonade at Niagara, and pushed forward in company with his Aides-de-camp, Major Glegg and Colonel McDonnell, to ascertain its cause. Having learned how matters stood, he dismounted from his horse, and resolving to carry the Heights, now fully in possession of the Americans, placed himself at the head of a company of the 49th, and, waving his sword, led them to the charge in double quick time, under a heavy fire from the enemy's riflemen. Ere long one of these singled out the general, took deliberate aim, fired, and the gallant Brock, without a word, sank down to rise no more. The 49th now raised a shout to "revenge the general," when regulars and militia madly rushed forward and drove the enemy, despite their superior numbers, from the summit of the hill. Brock made the attack on the American position with a force of about three hundred men, and when the Americans surrendered to Sheaffe, who assumed the command after General Brock's death, they numbered nine hundred and fifty, regulars and militia. The death of General Brock dimmed the lustre of victory, and cast a gloom not only over the infant capital, but throughout the entire country. Descending from a Guernsey family he had embraced the profession of arms at an early age, and served with distinction in some of the principal campaigns in Europe. As a soldier, he was brave, skilful, and humane, and the idol of his troops. As a Civil Governor, he was firm, prudent, and just, and had in the short period in which he had administered the affairs of the Province won the warmest admiration and love of the residents of York. He fell at the age of forty-two, respected by all classes, friend and foe alike, and minute guns from the Americans as well as from the British batteries bore honorable testimony to his great personal worth, as he was buried at Fort George, on the 16th of October, in a grave, watered with the tears of brave soldiers and sorrowing

citizens. Brock's name has not been forgotten. The people of Ontario still cherish his memory; and when monuments and streets dedicated to the memory of his brave deeds shall have passed away, his name will still occupy an honourable place in the pages of history.

On the death of General Brock, Major-General Sheaffe, an American by birth, assumed the chief command of the troops, and the administration of the affairs of the Province, and unfortunately retained that command during the campaign of 1813. On the 25th of February, 1813, General Sheaffe convened the Parliament at York, and passed several necessary measures. Among these was one to facilitate the circulation in the Province of the army bills, issued in Lower Canada, and making them a legal tender in all public offices. Another act authorized the Government to prohibit the exportation of grain, and restrain distillation thereof, owing to an apprehended scarcity of food. Pensions were granted to widows and orphans of militiamen killed in the war. The sale of liquors was prohibited to Indians for a specified period, and several other useful bills passed. Meanwhile the Americans were making the most strenuous exertions to ensure the conquest of Canada in the ensuing campaign. Large armies were massed on the frontier, one of which was destined to attack the capital of Upper Canada. Their plan of operations was based on the same system of combined movements which had been so disastrous with them the preceding year. Commodore Chauncey, aided by a strong land force under General Pike, was to capture the town of York, and invest Fort George at Niagara. Agreeable to this plan of operations Chauncey sailed from Sackett's Harbour on the 25th of April, with fourteen armed vessels having sixteen thousand troops on board, and on the evening of the following day appeared off Toronto, then garrisoned by a force of only six hundred regulars and militia. On the ensuing day the enemy commenced to disembark about three miles to the west of the town, (on the old plank road near the Humber), a movement accomplished with considerable difficulty, owing to the steady resistance of the

Canadians and regular troops. These, however, after displaying great gallantry, and suffering severe loss, were compelled to retire to the town. General Dearborn, who remained on board one of the vessels of the fleet, had entrusted the command of his troops to Brigadier Pike. The latter now formed his men on the beach, in order to take the British position in flank, while the fleet, which had worked up into the harbour, should assail it in front. It appears from all that can be gathered on the subject, that the defences of York at this period were in a most wretched condition, owing to the culpable negligence of Sheaffe. Chauncey's fire from the shipping completely overpowered the batteries on shore, and enabled Pike to carry the first line of defences with little difficulty. When at the distance of two hundred yards from the principal western battery its fire suddenly ceased, and the Americans at once halted, being under the idea that the British were about to surrender. The next moment the head of their column was literally blown into the air, owing to an artillery sergeant of the name of Marshall firing the powder magazine to prevent its falling into their hands. Had they advanced a little nearer the greater part of the enemy must have been destroyed; as it was they had over two hundred killed and wounded. Among the latter was General Pike who died a few hours afterwards. Several British soldiers were also killed by the explosion, which shook the town and surrounding waters as though it had been an earthquake. American writers censure Sheaffe for blowing up the magazine, and pronounce it as a piece of unparalleled barbarity; but acts of this kind are perfectly legitimate in warfare, and of frequent occurrence. The Americans were there solely for the purposes of conquest and aggrandisement; and their invasion was accordingly of that odious stamp, as to make it only a subject of regret that the whole column was not blown up. In any case Sheaffe had nothing to do with it, and with Marshall solely rested the responsibility. It now became evident that the few British troops and militia, would not be able to resist an enemy so vastly their superior in numbers and artillery. The garrison was accordingly withdrawn

towards the town, the powder magazines blown up, and a ship on the stocks, as well as the naval stores, destroyed. These operations completed, General Sheaffe retired toward Kingston with his few regular troops, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Chewitt of the militia to treat with the enemy, who now gained possession of the town after an obstinate contest with a force scarcely one-third his number (not taking his navy into consideration,) of seven hours duration. Sheaffe, however, suffered much in the public estimation, on account of his failure in defending Toronto, and was shortly afterwards superseded in the chief command of Upper Canada by Major-General De Rottenberg. On his return to the Lower Province he was appointed to command the troops in the district of Montreal. The British loss in the action was severe, one hundred and thirty having been killed and wounded; that of the Americans was much more serious, and swelled up to nearly three hundred and fifty. The militia to the number of two hundred and ninety-three surrendered as prisoners of war. The regular troops, as we have already seen, effected an orderly retreat, and it is a matter of surprise that Sheaffe did not also take the militia with him, in which case the Americans would have had no prisoners to boast of. As it was they got possession of the militia muster rolls, and endeavoured to swell up the list of captures by including all the men enumerated, but the greater part of whom were absent. The Americans burned all the public buildings; carried off the artillery and naval stores, and everything else that they could possibly remove, and evacuated the place on the first of May. York was occupied by the British troops in the early part of June, and again suffered from the ruthless hand of the spoiler at the end of July. Towards the end of this month the American fleet again appeared on the lake, and, with a body of troops on board, stood towards Burlington Heights, the principal depot of the British Army, with the view of destroying the stores collected there. This design was frustrated by a rapid movement of the Glengarry Fencibles, from York, but they left the town defenceless, and Commodore Chauncey, taking advantage of this movement, landed a body of troops here on the

23rd of July, who, meeting with no opposition, set fire to the barracks and public storehouses, liberated the prisoners from the jail, illtreated some of the inhabitants, and then retired with such loot as they could find. One capture made during these times is still preserved sacred as a trophy of the raid. This was a *fire engine*, presented to the inhabitants in 1802 by Lieutenant-Governor Hunter. It is now kept by the United States Government in the Navy Yard, having been taken by one Robert H. Nichols. The Americans came to free the Canadian people from what they termed the tyranny of Great Britain, but found them, on the whole, loyal, incorruptible, and satisfied with their condition. They talked to Canadians of the rights of humanity; how all men were free and equal; while thousands of trembling slaves withered under the lash on the plantations in the south. They boasted of their respect for the rights of property, yet they plundered the defenceless peasantry of Canada, burned their fences, and visited their happy homes with the dreadful horrors of invasion. But all this was not enough. On the 10th of December—the dark, stormy December of 1813—McClure, by order of his government, the Congress of the United States, as expressed through James Madison, President, and John Armstrong, Secretary of War, turned four hundred helpless women and children into the streets at half an hour's notice, and burned their homes to the ground. One house only in Niagara was left standing, and the unfortunate inmates of one hundred and fifty dwellings were driven forth, in some cases without clothing, to shield them from the piercing wind, to find food and shelter where they best might.

About the middle of December, 1813, Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Drummond arrived at York, to assume the direction of public affairs, civil and military, Governor Gore being then absent in England. General Drummond lost no time in proceeding to the headquarters of the army, near Queenston, and assisted materially in closing successfully the campaign of 1813. On the 15th of February, 1814, he assembled Parliament at the capital, and several necessary measures were passed, one of which authorized the appropriation of six thousand pounds sterling for roads and bridges.

On the 24th of December, 1813, the Treaty of Ghent fortunately put a termination to the hostilities which had distracted the two countries, and during which the progress of York had not only been checked, but its public buildings destroyed, and many of its inhabitants impoverished. On the 3rd of April, 1815, His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Governor-General of Canada, having returned to England to answer to some charges affecting his military character, Sir Gordon Drummond was appointed Governor-General, and assumed the direction of Government in Lower Canada, Generals Murry and Robinson administering the affairs of Upper Canada, until the return of Lieutenant-Governor Gore to York, about the end of 1815. On the 6th of February, 1816, Lieutenant-Governor Gore opened Parliament, in a temporary building erected at York, and during this session a bill was passed which laid the foundation of our common school system, by appropriating the sum of six thousand pounds sterling per annum to assist in paying the salaries of the teachers and in purchasing books for the use of the schools. By this Act the people were authorized to "meet together in any town, village, or township, to make arrangements for establishing common schools in such town, village, or township, at each of which the attendance of pupils should not be less than twenty-five." It also authorized that three "fit and discreet" persons should be chosen as trustees, who were to "examine into the moral character and capacity of any person willing to become a teacher, and appoint him."

In January, 1817, regular communication was opened between York and Kingston, and thence to Montreal, by Mr. Samuel Purdy, who established a weekly stage between the two places. It left Kingston every Monday morning and York every Thursday morning, stopping at Spaulding's Inn, Grafton, as a half-way house. The fare was eighteen dollars, with twenty pounds of baggage allowed. The next winter (1818) the fare was reduced to ten dollars. At this time the population of the town was one thousand two hundred, having increased about three hundred the preceding six years. Lieutenant-Governor Gore having been recalled, Sir Peregrine Maitland arrived in Canada on the 29th of July, 1818,

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From an Original Drawing by Sir Peregrine Kennedy R.C.B. Litt. Governor of Upper Canada.

P.A. Gross Lith. Toronto.



TORONTO HARBOUR 1820
From an Original Drawing by Sir Peregrine Maitland R.C.B. First Governor of Upper Canada.

P.A. Green Lith. Toronto.

HISTORICAL.

to direct the affairs of the Upper Province. During this year the first Methodist Church was erected in the town. It was built upon a plot of land near the corner of King and Jordan streets. It was a plain frame building, forty feet by forty, having one entrance by a large double door, fronting on King street. The sides were pierced with three small windows. The front also contained two windows, one on each side the door. The interior was fitted up with a square, box-like pulpit in the centre of the southern end of the building; along each side, leaving a passage down the centre of the church, was a row of plain, wooden forms, with backs. The custom of dividing the men from the women was here followed, the women occupying the seats on the right or west side, and the men the east side. The entire cost of this structure was about two hundred and fifty dollars, and it took the Methodists of York nearly three years to raise funds to pay for the same.



CHAPTER III.

Convention of Delegates to Consider the Affairs of the Province—Government Favorites—Sir Peregrine Maitland—Enlargement of St. James' Church—Interior of St. James'—York in 1821—Presbyterian Meeting-House—York General Hospital—Presentation of Colors to the York Militia—King Street and Simcoe Street in 1821—Sinking of Public Well—Public Whipping—Dr. Strachan—Prices of Groceries, Dry Goods, etc., etc.—William Lyon Mackenzie—Government Animosity—Population in 1824—Destruction of the *Colonial Advocate* Office—University Charter; its Unfair Character—Robert Baldwin's Entrance into Public Life—Sir John Colborne—His First Parliament—Egerton Ryerson and the *Christian Guardian*—Foundation of Upper Canada College.

DURING the summer of 1818, a convention of delegates from a number of townships throughout the Province met at York to consider the desirability of petitioning the Imperial Parliament to investigate the affairs of the Province. From the close of the war in 1814 a spirit of dissatisfaction had been steadily growing among the people of Upper Canada. The war had drawn almost the entire male population into its vortex, and had completely unsettled the habits of the people. Many had acquired a fondness for military life, and returned discontented to the drudgery of their farms; Government, too, had neglected to give the promised grants of land to the volunteers and embodied militia, and this created an intense feeling of irritation against the Executive; thus the inhabitants were disposed to quarrel more pointedly with anything which they supposed interfered with their individual prosperity, and to investigate more narrowly into causes tending to check the general progress of the country.

It began to be seen that Government favorites got grants of valuable lands, and held them in reserve (wild lands being then untaxed), till the labours of the surrounding settlers made it doubly valuable. It began to be seen that a few half-pay British

officers, United Empire Loyalists, and some other settlers of aristocratic pretensions, had formed a family compact, and who, by establishing themselves in nearly all the highest public offices, maintained a decided influence in the Executive Council. From Hunter to Colborne successive governors in their turn either at once submitted to their influence or were compelled to do so after a short and unavailing struggle. The Bench, the Magistracy, the high offices of the Church of England were filled by their adherents, who were also numerous among the members of the Bar. These and a number of other abuses the convention discussed, and passed resolutions thereon, which, meeting with the general approval of the inhabitants, alarmed the Executive, who shortly afterwards determined that the promised grants of land should be made to the militia embodied during the war.

On the 12th of October Sir Peregrine Maitland, who succeeded Lieutenant-Governor Gore, for the first time met the Upper Canadian Parliament. Sir Peregrine soon became very unpopular in York, and in fact throughout the Province. Of haughty and overbearing manners, with much more of the military man about him than the civil Governor, he was not adapted by nature for a popular ruler, and leaned from habit and constitutional temperament to a system of arbitrary Government. The fact, too, of his having eloped with the Duke of Richmond's daughter at Paris, while the allied armies lay there after Waterloo, and that he was merely sent out by the Home Ministry by way of making provision for him in deference to his father-in-law, and not in consequence of his fitness for the office, gradually leaked out, and tended to make him still more unpopular. During this year the Presbyterians of York began to hold services at regular intervals, though the first Presbyterian Church was not built until 1821. The population of the capital now amounted to 1,200, and contained about 200 houses, with five taverns and two churches. Even in these early days the dramshop appears to have flourished among the inhabitants, with a vigour not surpassed in modern times.

The erection of the Methodist Church, the building of a few residences and stores, together with the enlargement of St. James' Church, made this a memorable year in the growth of the Town. The *Gazette*, by means of an advertisement in February, furnishes considerable information respecting the *intentions* of the Congregation. The advertisement was as follows:

"Advertisement. Plans and estimates for enlarging and repairing the Church will be received by the Subscribers before the 20th of March, on which day a decision will be made, and the contractor whose proposals shall be approved of must commence the work as the season will permit. The intention is: First: To lengthen the Church forty feet towards the east, with a circular end, thirty of which to form part of the body of the Church, and the remaining ten an Altar, with a small vestry room on the one side, and a Government Pew on the other. Second: To remove the Pulpit to the north side, and erect two Galleries, one opposite to it and another on the west end. Third: To alter the Pews to suit the situation of the Pulpit, and to paint and number the same throughout the Church. Fourth. To raise a Belfry on the west end, and make a handsome entrance on the south side of the Church, and to paint the whole building on the outside.—THOMAS RIDOUT, J. B. ROBINSON, WILLIAM ALLAN, *Churchwardens*.—February 18, 1818."

Instead, however, of the Church being lengthened eastward, additions were made to the north and south of the edifice, giving the Church a north and south direction. An additional entrance was also added fronting on King street, over which was erected a small square tower, bearing a circular bell-turret surmounted by a small spire covered with tin. The original western door entering from Church street, was still retained, but was only used to admit the Garrison troops (on Sundays or other occasions of Divine service) who sat on benches extending the entire length of the building. The bell in the turret was so heavy that it is said to have jarred the entire building every time it was rung.

Dr. Scadding, in his valuable work "*Toronto of Old*," thus describes the interior aspect of the Church:

"In the interior, a central aisle or open passage led from the door to the southern end of the church, where, on the floor, was situate a pew of state for the Lieutenant-Governor; small square pillars at its four corners sustained a flat canopy over it, immediately under the ceiling of the gallery; and below this distinctive tester or covering, suspended against the wall, were the royal arms emblazoned on a black tablet of board or canvas. Half way up the central aisle, on the right side, was an open space, in which were planted the pulpit, reading desk, and clerk's pew, in the old orthodox fashion, rising by gradations one above the other, the whole overshadowed by a rather handsome sounding-board, sustained partially by a rod from the roof. Behind this mountainous structure was the altar, lighted copiously by the original east window. Two narrow side aisles, running parallel with the central one, gave access to corresponding rows of pews, each having a numeral painted on its door. Two passages for the same purpose ran westward from the space in front of the pulpit. To the right and left of the Lieutenant-Governor's seat, and filling up (with the exception of two square corner pews) the rest of the northern end of the church, were two oblong pews; the one on the west appropriated to the officers of the Garrison, the other, on the east, to the members of the Legislature. Round to the north, west, and south sides of the interior ran a gallery divided, like the area below, into pews. This structure was sustained by a row of pillars of turned wood, and from it to the roof above rose another row of similar supports. The ceiling over the parts exterior to the gallery was divided into four shallow, semi-circular vaults, which met at a circular point. The pews everywhere were painted of a buff or yellowish hue, with the exception of the rims at the top which were black. The pulpit, and its appurtenances were white. The rims just referred to at the tops of the pews, throughout the whole church, exhibited at regular intervals small gimlet holes: in these were inserted annually, at Christmas-tide, small sprigs of hemlock and spruce. The interior, when thus dressed, wore a cheerful, refreshing look, in keeping with the festival commemorated."

In 1820 the Parliament House, which had been burned in 1813, was re-erected. The Parliament House was described as a long, commodious building, built with brick, and with much simplicity. Talbot, speaking of the appearance of the town in 1821, says : "The town now contains one thousand three hundred and thirty-six inhabitants, and about two hundred and fifty houses, many of which have a very agreeable appearance. The public edifices are a Protestant Episcopal Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Presbyterian Meeting House, a Methodist Meeting House, the Parliament House, and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Episcopal Church is a building devoid of decoration, constructed of wood, with a belfry of wood. The Roman Catholic Chapel, which is not yet completed, it is proposed to make very magnificent." With the exception of the Roman Catholic Chapel, not a vestige of any public building, here spoken of by Talbot, now remains. The Episcopal Church now stands as St. James' Cathedral, on the original site ; but it is the third edifice re-erected on the same spot since 1821. The magnificent Roman Catholic Chapel, here spoken of, is what the citizens now know as the unattractive building on Power street, a building according to modern notions, wanting in every element of beauty or magnificence. The Presbyterian Meeting House was an unpretentious structure, standing in what was then the suburbs of York, the site of which is now covered by the more graceful and modern Knox Church, in the very heart of the city to-day. The Methodist Meeting House was built on King street west, and stood in the midst of a fine orchard, far removed from any other buildings. This humble, barn-like structure, has given place to more pretentious erections, and the site where the church and orchard then stood is now covered with the furniture warehouse of Messrs. Hay & Co. Talbot also spoke of the York General Hospital as "being the most important building in the Province, having a fine exterior." Dr. Scadding in his "Toronto of Old," describes this, "the most important building in the Province," as "a spacious, unadorned, matter-of-fact, two story structure of red brick, one hundred and seven feet long, and sixty-six feet wide. It had,

by the direction of Dr. Grant Powell, as we have heard, the peculiarity of standing with its sides precisely east and west, north and south. At a subsequent period, it consequently had the appearance of being jerked around bodily, the streets in the neighborhood not being laid out with the same precise regard to the cardinal points. The building exhibited recessed galleries on the north and south sides, and a flattish tipped roof. The interior was conveniently designed. In the fever wards here, during the terrible season of 1847, frightful scenes of suffering and death were witnessed among the newly arrived emigrants; here it was that in ministering to them in their distress so many were struck down, some all but fatally, others wholly so; among the latter several leading medical men, and the Roman Catholic Bishop Power." The old Government House has also disappeared, but upon much the same site the present magnificent edifice now stands. This part of the city in 1821, and for many years afterwards, was a very open and unoccupied space, and had a very countrified look. In a number of the *Weekly Register* for that year we read an account of the presentation of a set of colors to a regiment of militia drawn up on the road near the hospital. The *Register* states:—"Tuesday, the 23rd inst., (April,) being the anniversary of St. George, on which it had been appointed to celebrate His Majesty's birthday, George IV., the East and West Regiments, with Captain Button's Troop of Cavalry, which are attached to the North York Regiment, on the right, were formed in line at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the road in front of the Government House, and a Guard of Honor, consisting of one hundred rank and file from each regiment, with officers and sergeants in proportion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgibbon, were formed at a short distance in front of the centre, as the representative of the militia of the Province, in order to receive the rich and beautiful colors which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command should be prepared for the late incorporated battalion, as an honorable testimony of the high sense which His Majesty has been pleased to entertain of the zeal and gallantry of the militia

of Upper Canada." The *Register* further states that at twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the Garrison, and Lieutenant-Governor Sir P. Maitland, with his staff, having arrived on the ground, proceeded to review the widely extended line, after which, taking his station in front of the whole, the band struck up the National Anthem of "God Save the King." His Excellency then dismounted, and, accompanied by his staff on foot, approached the Guard of Honor so near as to be distinctly heard by the men; when, uncovering himself and taking one of the colors in his hand, in the most graceful manner, he presented them to the proper officers, with the following address:—"Soldiers,—I have great satisfaction in presenting you, as the representatives of the late incorporated battalion, with these colors—a distinguished mark of His Majesty's approbation. They will be to you a proud memorial of the past, and a rallying point around which you will gather with alacrity and confidence should your active service be required hereafter by your King and country." His Excellency having remounted, the Guard of Honor marched, with band playing and colors flying from right to left, in front of the whole line, and then proceeded to lodge their colors at the Government House. It is further added "that the day was raw and cold, and the ground wet and uneven; the men could neither form nor march with that precision they would otherwise have exhibited. We were very much pleased, however, with the soldier-like appearance of the Guard of Honor, and we were particularly struck with the new uniform of the officers of the West York as being particularly well adapted for the kind of warfare incident to a thickly wooded country. Even at a short distance it would be difficult to distinguish the grey coat or jacket from the bole of a tree. There was a very full attendance on the field, and it was particularly gratifying to observe so much satisfaction on all sides. The colors, which are very elegant, are inscribed with the word "Niagara," to commemorate the services rendered by the Incorporated Battalion on that frontier; and we doubt not that the proud distinction which attends these banners will always serve to excite the most

animating recollections whenever it will be necessary for them to wave over the heads of Canadian Heroes, actually formed in battle array against the invaders of our country." At two o'clock His Excellency held a levee, and in the evening a splendid ball at the Government House concluded the ceremonies and rejoicings of the day. The site on which this military display was held, these open fields where the gallant defenders of early York were paraded to receive their well-merited marks of royal recognition, is now one of the most thickly built portions of King street west, extending eastward from Simcoe almost to York street. Shortly after this another step is taken suggestive of the progress of the town by the digging of a public well for the supply of water to the inhabitants without carrying all required for domestic purposes from the Bay.

An advertisement in the *Upper Canada Gazette*, dated June 9th, 1823, calls for tenders for the sinking of a well, stoning, and sinking a pump therein, in the most approved manner, at the Market Square, in the Town of York, for the convenience of the public. This work, the first public waterworks built by the town, was completed during the ensuing month, at a cost of £28 1s. 3d. This public pump soon became a landmark in the centre of the capital; here it was that the municipal affairs were discussed by small knots of busy politicians; matters relative to the Government of the Province here became the theme of discussion; and here, too, the public auctions were mostly conducted, and the lash administered to such offenders as had to receive that brutal and degrading punishment.

Dr. Scadding states that he once witnessed here a public whipping in the case of two culprits. A discharged regimental drummer, a native African, administered the lash. "The Sheriff stood by keeping count of the stripes. The senior of the two unfortunates bore his punishment with stoicism, encouraging the negro to strike with more force. The other, a young man, endeavored for a little while to imitate his companion in this respect; but soon was obliged to evince, by fearful cries, the torture he endured." This brutal practice of whipping, and even

branding, culprits in public, was begun in York in its earliest days, for in the *Gazette* of December 1st, 1798, we read: "Last Monday William Hawkins was publicly whipped, and Joseph McCarthy burned in the hand, at the Market Place, pursuant to their sentence."

The Parliament of 1821 contained five new members called to the Honorable Legislative Council of the Province by His Majesty King George IV. Four of these were ordinary and every day men; the other, the first on the list, was a man of mark, the late Bishop Strachan, who was promoted from the office of chaplain to the honorable councillors to be an honorable councillor himself. His rise had been equally rapid and extraordinary, and presents an apt illustration of what shrewdness, tact, and political sagacity, in connexion with even average abilities, can do for a man in a new country, such as Canada then was, and where society was, as yet, rough and unformed. The story of Bishop Strachan's fortunes reminds one of the fortunate heroes of romance. Descended from a poor peasant family in Scotland he was thrown at an early period of life upon his own resources for subsistence. After picking up a little classical learning at Aberdeen he became, in 1796, and at the age of eighteen, teacher to the children of a farmer in Angusshire. He subsequently taught the parish schools of Dunine and Kettle in Fifeshire at a salary of some thirty pounds per annum. On this small stipend he eked out an existence for some time, while attending St. Andrew's College as an irregular student, with the view of being admitted into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, of the Anti-Burgher branch, of which church he was or had been a member. His ancestors also had all belonged to the Kirk; and possibly some of them, too, in the old persecuting times of Laud and Claverhouse, had struck boldly for the Covenant at Drumley and Bothwell Bridge. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, being desirous to have the benefit of a good education for his children, solicited his friend, Dr. Hamilton, of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian, to send him a young man qualified for a family tutor, to whom he would give fifty pounds currency per annum, by way of salary.

Dr. Hamilton offered the situation to Mr. Strachan, who gladly closed with the proposal, and accordingly came out to Canada in 1799, during Mr. Hunter's Administration. After teaching in Mr. Cartwright's family for a time, he became master of the district school at Cornwall, then a small and very poor village of about four hundred inhabitants. While following this situation he married a widow with some property, and as he was a person of saving and economical habits, his condition in point of money matters was materially improved. He still continued a member of the Presbyterian Church, and at this period we find him in treaty, at his own instance, with a congregation* in Montreal, to become their minister, he proposing, if they paid him a sufficient salary (three hundred pounds a year) to return to Scotland for ordination. The congregation, however, being either too poor or unwilling to meet Mr. Strachan's views in point of remuneration, the matter terminated. Travel usually serves to make one more a man of the world, and not unfrequently brushes away many preconceived notions. Such appears to have been the case with Mr. Strachan. His experience in the backwoods of Canada had materially diminished his veneration for John Knox, and he had now by no means the dread of the "black prelacy" and the Book of Common Prayer, so common to strict Scottish Presbyterians of the olden time. The prospects of the Presbyterian Church in Canada were poorer than they are now; it had none of the clergy reserves, while the post of schoolmaster in a little country village presented scarcely hope of preferment. On the other hand, one-seventh of the broad acres of Canada belonged, as it was then supposed, to the Church of England, for ever, and as time rolled on it must become the wealthiest religious corporation the world ever saw. Then it was also the state church of the land; its ministry gave a ready passport into the best society; and to a man like Mr. Strachan, poor, friendless, and buried in an obscure little village, three

* This was the St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian congregation. Before they erected their own church, they were permitted to meet for worship in a French Roman Catholic Church, belonging to one of the lay orders, which, in return, they presented with a pipe of wine.

hundred miles away from the seat of Government, it presented the only secure road to fortune. The shrewd Scotch schoolmaster marked out his course, struck into it vigorously, and on the 2nd of May, 1803, was ordained a deacon by Bishop Mountain, of Quebec, was priested in the following year, and appointed to the mission in Cornwall. He was subsequently promoted to be rector of Toronto, and his course was now steadily onward, until we find him, as already stated, a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. And yet, this very remarkable success was achieved without any exhibition of brilliant talent or learning. Dr. Strachan's opportunities could not have sufficed to make him a profound scholar, nor did he attain to celebrity in any of the other walks of literature. He was neither a Tillotson, a Jeremy Taylor, or a Whately. The "Sketches of Canada," which he is said to have written, met with such slender success that, we believe, he never afterwards attempted anything in the way of authorship. Nor were his pulpit discourses distinguished for their elegance of diction. His sermons, whatever may have been their intrinsic merits, were delivered with so broad an accent as to make them particularly unpleasant to the natives of other countries besides his own. His success, therefore, must be sought in the facts that he was a clever man of the world, a shrewd judge of human nature, and possessed of sufficient tact to turn these qualities to best account. With Bishop Strachan's career subsequent to 1821, most people in Canada are acquainted. Further biographical detail is consequently unnecessary. At once a minister of religion and an active politician, he filled a prominent position in the public affairs of this Province, as a legislative and executive councillor, till the final overthrow of the Family Compact, of which he continued to be one of the most active members.

In 1824 the Market Place, which, from 1803, had been regularly held here, was inclosed in a strong picket fence. It is interesting to compare prices then current with those of the present day. Beef was then two pence and four pence per pound; mutton five pence; fowls, per pair, one shilling and three pence; turkeys each, three shilling and nine pence; Geese, two shillings; eggs,

five pence per dozen ; cheese, five pence per pound ; butter, seven and a half pence per pound ; flour, per barrel, twelve shillings and six pence ; wood, per cord, ten shillings. Groceries exhibit a greater range in prices. Teas : Hyson, sixteen shillings per pound ; Bohea, seven shillings per pound ; Souchong, twelve shillings. Sugar : best loaf, three shillings per pound ; raisins, two shillings to three shillings and six pence per pound ; figs, three shillings per pound ; salt, per barrel, twenty-five shillings. Dry goods were equally high ; the current prices for common grey calico were about one dollar per yard. The greater part of trade was carried on by barter ; but such luxuries as teas, sugars, etc., were always considered as cash articles, and for which cash must always be paid.

In 1824 the name of William Lyon Mackenzie first became associated with the political history of York. McMullen describes Mackenzie as " being descended from a poor Highland family of Perthshire, who, like the rest of their clan, cherished a strong affection for the Stuart dynasty. His paternal grandfather, Colin Mackenzie, joined the standard of the Pretender in 1745, and after the fatal battle of Culloden fled with him to the continent. His mother was also a Mackenzie, of the same clan, and the old family Bible records that she was married to Daniel on the 8th of May, 1794, at Dundee. Their circumstances were of the most humble kind, and Daniel earned his daily bread as a weaver. William Lyon, their only child, was born in March, 1795, and twenty-seven days afterwards lost his father, in consequence of a severe cold contracted at a dancing party. Belonging to the strict seceding Presbyterians, the widow, a woman of strong nerve and resolute will, sought to imbue her son's mind, as he grew up, with her own fervid religious impressions, and to give him the best education that her poverty, and which at times extended to the actual necessities of life, would permit. If she failed in religious points of view, she succeeded in storing his mind with a vast mass of general information, and an ardent love of liberty. But the latitude allowed him, as an only child, by his widowed mother, gave Mackenzie an erratic and restless turn of

mind, which seriously militated against him in after life. After leaving school we find him, for a short time, an apprentice in a draper's shop in Dundee; next an articled clerk in the counting-room of a timber merchant of the name of Grey; and at the early age of nineteen he appears, in the small town of Alyth, as the proprietor of a little shop of odds and ends and a circulating library, to become a bankrupt in the brief period of three years. In the spring of 1817 he crossed the Tweed into England, became the clerk for a brief space for the Kenneth and Avon Canal Company, then filled a similar office for a while in London, and finally emigrated to Canada in April, 1820. His course in this country was as erratic and uncertain as it had been in Scotland. Of slender frame and only five feet six inches in stature, his massive head, bald from early fever, and high and broad in the frontal region, looked far too large for the small body it surmounted. His eye, clear and piercing, his firm-set Scotch mouth, his chin, long and broad, and the general contour of his features, made up a countenance indicative of strong will and great resolution, while the ceaseless activity of his fingers, and the perpetual twitching of the lower part of his face betrayed that restlessness and nervousness of disposition which so darkly clouded his existence. For a brief period Mackenzie was employed in some subordinate capacity in connexion with the survey of the Lachine Canal. We next find him keeping a small drug store in York, and after a short stay there he removed to Dundas, where he and John Leslie entered into partnership, to carry on the drug business, to which was added hardware, groceries, paints and dye-stuffs, as well as circulating library. This partnership only lasted, from some cause, for fifteen months, when he removed to Niagara. At this place he opened a general store on his own account, but still, unstable as water, he abandoned this enterprise within a year, became a public journalist, and on the 18th of May, 1824, issued the first number of the *Colonial Advocate*, containing thirty-two octavo pages. In it he describes himself as an independent editor, neither rich nor in want; and gave an amusing exhibition of his eccentricity of mind by publishing twelve hundred copies

without having, as yet, obtained a single subscriber. Its topics were varied, widely dissimilar, as might naturally be expected, and tinged with no small portion of egotism. He declared himself a Calvinist in religion, and his adherence to the Westminster Confession, approved the wisdom of the British Legislature in setting apart the clergy reserves in support of the Protestant religion, but demurred to their being monopolized by the Church of England. The Executive, the Bench, the Bar, and the Church were criticised in turn, and in some cases most unfavorably. Sir Peregrine Maitland was unpleasantly contrasted with De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York State. The Legislative Council were designated as the "tools of a servile power," and the Church and the Bar were not in the satisfactory state they should be. Finally, he averred that the Imperial Union Bill of 1818 had been rightly rejected, and the union of all the British American Provinces the only desirable one. The very first issue of the *Advocate* awoke the greatest alarm in the minds of the Family Compact. A prying Scotchman had come to disturb their repose, and their organ suggested that he should forthwith be banished from the Province, and the whole edition of his paper confiscated. To the charge of disloyalty Mackenzie responded by publishing an amusing autobiography of himself, after the fashion of Cobbett, soundly berating, at the same time, Fothergill, editor of the *York Observer*, and a member of the Assembly, and John Beverly Robinson, and declairing that he would rather work for his bread than submit to the official fungi of the country, more numerous and pestilential than the marshes and quagmires that encircled Toronto. After issuing the *Advocate* two or three times, he adopted the broadsheet as the most convenient form for a public journal, and, in the November following, removed to York, where he speedily became noted as a grievance-monger, and a keen hunter up of abuses in the various public departments. The Assembly were only a few weeks in session when his petition on the subjects of disorders in the Post Office Department was brought up by Matthews and McCall. His allegations were supported by the investigations of a committee. It was proved that

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the mail bags were often filled with goods, letters opened and missent, and that it would be advisable the Provincial instead of the Imperial Government should have control of this department. After his removal to York, Mackenzie, by his sarcastic exposure of Government abuses, and pungent articles in the *Advocate*, aroused the animosity of the Government and Executive, which was manifested on every occasion. As an instance of this feeling, it is reported that after the ceremony of re-interring the remains of General Brock, at Queenston Heights, on the 14th of September, 1824, some person, in the absence of Mr. Mackenzie, put into a hole in the rock a bottle which he had filled with coins and newspapers, and among which was a single number of the *Advocate*. When the fact became known to the authorities the foundation was ordered to be torn up and the obnoxious paper taken out, that the ghost of the immortal warrior might not be disturbed by its presence, and the structure not be rendered insecure. At the time when this feeling was strongest against his journal he removed to York, in the very midst of his opponents. By this step the circulation of the *Advocate* was considerably increased, the number rising from six hundred in November, to eight hundred and twenty-five in January, 1825. At Christmas in 1824, the northern wing of the Legislative buildings, situated on the site of the old jail, was accidentally burned down, but fortunately the library and furniture were saved. The loss to the Province was estimated at £2,000, a sum then considered as almost irreparable. The press of the country spoke of it as a sad calamity; yet much more is now spent for the erection of buildings for school purposes in Canadian villages. On the 11th of January, 1825, the Parliament was convened, and met in the General Hospital on King street. The meeting of this Parliament excited a good deal of interest, not only in York, but throughout the Province; for party lines were beginning to be more distinctly drawn, and the influence and power of the Family Compact party began to wane. The election of speaker tested the strength of the respective parties. John Wilson, of Wentworth, was chosen by a Reform majority of two, the vote standing twenty-one to nineteen.

He was a plain farmer, but a man of sound common sense, calm, temperate, and dispassionate; his election was a popular one with his party. The Family Compact was at length in a minority; the Reformers, however, proceeded warily. The address in reply to the Governor's speech was agreed to unanimously, and couched in as complimentary language as he could desire. Still it was evident that Sir Peregrine Maitland felt an apprehension of approaching trouble. He even forgot to make his usual gracious reply, an honor he vouchsafed to the Upper House. The long shadows of Canadian discontent were already settled down on his Administration, and the scathing articles of the *Colonial Advocate* sadly disturbed his prospects of repose.

York at this time numbered over three hundred houses and had a population of one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven. Henceforward its growth became more rapid than it had been in the past, and fortunately the agues, chills, and fevers, with which the inhabitants had previously been afflicted, began to become matters of history. Being the seat of Government the residents took a deep interest in the political affairs of the Province. The line of demarkation between the Reformers and Family Compact supporters being very distinct, and this feeling was also intensified by the speeches of W. L. Mackenzie among the people, and by his articles in the *Advocate*. So bitter became the animosity against the *Advocate*, that in June, 1826, the office was entered by a mob and everything utterly destroyed. Mr Lindsay, in his "Life and Times of William L. Mackenzie, and the Rebellion of 1837-8," thus describes this incident:—"One fine summer evening, to wit: the 8th of June, 1826, a genteel mob, composed of persons closely connected with the ruling faction, walked into the office of the *Colonial Advocate*, at York, and in accordance with a pre-concerted plan, set about the destruction of types and press. Three pages of the paper in type on the composing-stones, with a "form" of the journals of the House, were broken up and the face of the letter battered. Some of the type was then thrown into the Bay, to which the printing office was contiguous; some of it was scattered on the floor of the office, more of it in the

yard and in the adjacent garden of Mr. George Munro. The composing stone was thrown on the floor. A new cast-iron patent lever press was broken. "Nothing was left standing," said an eye-witness, "not a thing." This scene took place in broad daylight, and it was said that one or two magistrates, who could not help witnessing it, never made the least attempt to put a stop to the outrage. The valiant type-destroyers, who chose for the execution of their enterprise a day when Mr. Mackenzie was absent from the place, were most of them closely connected with the official party, then in a hopeless minority in the Legislature, and had recently been exasperated by a succession of defeats. Mr. Baby, Inspector-General, was represented on the occasion by two sons, Charles and Raymond, students-at-law. Mr. Henry Sherwood, son of Mr. Justice Sherwood, gave his personal assistance. Mr. Lyons, confidential secretary of Lieutenant-Governor Maitland, was there to perform his part. To save appearances Sir Peregrine Maitland found it necessary to dismiss Lyons from his confidential situation; but he soon afterwards rewarded him with the more lucrative position of Registrar of the Niagara District. Mr. Samuel Peter Jarvis, son-in-law of the late Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, performed his part, and found his reward in the appointment to an Indian commissioner-ship. Charles Richardson, student-at-law in the office of the Attorney-General, and commissioner for taking affidavits, showed his zeal for the cause of his official friends, and received in requital the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the Niagara District. James King, another Clerk of Assize, and student-at-law in Solicitor-General Boulton's office, did not hesitate to give his active assistance. Mr. Charles Heyward, son of Colonel Heyward, Auditor-General of Land Patents, and Clerk of the Peace, and Peter Macdougall, a merchant and ship owner in York, and an intimate friend of Inspector-General Baby, completed the list of eight, against whom the evidence was sufficiently strong for conviction. This scene took place on what is now the corner of Caroline and Palace streets, the printing offices adjoining Mr. Mackenzie's private residence, the house having been for a time the

residence of one of the early governors of the Province, and was destroyed by fire some twenty years ago.

In 1826 the population numbered only one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven, and the town contained some three hundred buildings, about half a dozen of which were brick buildings. Steamers now began to make their regular appearance in York Harbour, and general prosperity pervaded all trades and all classes in the capital.

Sir Peregrine Maitland having entered into correspondence with the Imperial Government, requesting the establishment of a University at York, Lord Bathurst, in a despatch under date of March 21st, 1827, says, "I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased to grant a Royal Charter by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, for establishing at or near the Town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, one college, with the style and privileges of a university, for the education and instruction of youth, in arts and faculties, to continue forever, to be called King's College. I am further to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to grant one thousand pounds per annum as a fund for erecting the buildings necessary for the College, to be paid out of the moneys furnished by the Canada Company, and to continue during the term of that Company's agreement. I have to authorize you, on the receipt of this despatch, to exchange such crown reserves as have not been made over to the Canada Company, for an equal portion of the lands set apart for the purpose of education and foundation of a university as suggested in your despatch of 19th December, 1825, and more fully detailed in Dr. Strachan's report of 10th of March, 1826, and you will proceed to endow King's College with the said crown reserves, with as little delay as possible."

A Royal Charter was thus granted in 1827 for the establishment, at or near the Town of York, of a college, with the style and privileges of a university, to continue *forever*, to be called King's College—the Chancellor, President, and such professors of the said College as shall be appointed members of the College Council, to be members of the Church of England and Ireland,

and they "shall, previously to their admission into the said College Council, severally sign and subscribe to the thirty-nine articles of religion, as declared and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer." In due time the College Council was formed by His Excellency; but the exclusive character of the charter was so unsatisfactory to the public generally, that an amendment was demanded, to the effect that no religious test should be required, save a distinct declaration "of belief in the authenticity of Divine Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and in the doctrine of the Trinity." The difficulty, however, did not end here. The following extracts from a despatch of His Excellency Lord Elgin, dated Toronto, 4th of February, 1851, to Earl Grey, then Secretary of the Colonies, gives a concise but comprehensive view of the difficulties which were superinduced by this exclusive charter. After referring to various matters which had been submitted to him by the Colonial Secretary, His Excellency says:—"The first movement made towards the establishment of a University in Upper Canada was in 1797, when the Legislative Council and Assembly concurred in an address to the King, imploring that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct His government in this Province to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the crown, as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School, in each district thereof; and also a college or university for the instruction of the youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge. A favorable answer was returned to this address, intimating that it was His Majesty's most gracious intention to comply with the wishes of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, and accordingly a large appropriation of vacant land was shortly afterwards made for the purpose of the endowment. In the year 1807, district schools were established by the Legislature, for the support of which a special grant was made, as the lands so set apart had not yet become productive. It is to be observed, however, that, true to the intention of the address and endowment, these schools were altogether unsectarian in their constitution. No practical step appears to have been taken for carrying out

that part of the address which had reference to a university until the year 1827, when Dr. Strachan, Archdeacon of York, being in England, obtained from Lord Bathurst a Royal Charter establishing the University of King's College. The University established by this charter was essentially a Church of England institution. The Bishop was to be Visitor, the Archdeacon of York, President, and each member of the College Council—seven of whom were to be professors—was required to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles. When its contents were made known, great indignation was excited, which found a vent in addresses from the popular branch of the Legislature, and in public meetings. It was urged that the representations, on the faith of which the charter was granted, were erroneous; that its provisions were unsuited to the state of the Province, and inconsistent with the state of the endowment. The justice of these remonstrances seems to have been admitted with very little contestation. They found an echo in the House of Commons. The Lieutenant-Governor was instructed by the Secretary of State to endeavor to obtain from the College Council a surrender of the charter; and finally the Local Parliament was invited by the same authority to amend it in terms which imposed no limits on its discretion. It was not, however, till 1837 that an Act was passed for this purpose, in which both branches of the Legislature concurred. During the whole of this period the charter, so far as the object of education was concerned, was practically in abeyance. A considerable expenditure of funds took place, which was the subject of much criticism at the time; but the university was not opened for instruction till the year 1843, when it was organized under the provisions of the Act of 1837."

These remarks of His Excellency gives a clue to the dissatisfaction which prevailed. Nor did it end with the Act of 1837, as is proved by the fact that between the years 1843 and 1850 no less than four sweeping measures of amendment were introduced into Parliament, two by Conservative and two by Liberal Administrations, the main cause of dissatisfaction being the attempt which was made to keep up a connexion with the Church of England

and the University in various ways, chiefly by the establishment of a Divinity Professorship, and of a chapel service.

During the last few years of Sir Peregrine Maitland's administration, party feeling, however, manifested itself very strongly among the inhabitants, but this was simply a reflection of the general feeling throughout the Province. As an instance of this feeling when Mackenzie sued the rioters for the damage done to his business and press, the jury awarded him a verdict of six hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling damages and costs. A subscription was immediately started to pay the amount awarded against the rioters, and the greater part of the necessary sum was raised by this means. The parties escaped all punishment for the offence, a circumstance which caused much indignation, and increased the hostile feeling against the Government. The Legislature which assembled the December following, in replying to the Governor's address, directly censured his conduct in receiving and replying to addresses reflecting on their body. The Governor retorted by declaring that in this procedure they had departed from the courtesy usual on such occasions, and strongly maintained that he had acted correctly in the premises. Trouble was evidently brewing. A Commons with sufficient courage to censure a governor was a new thing in Upper Canada. Apart from this squabble the session passed smoothly over, the Governor, nevertheless, losing much of his former popularity, and the manifestations of party spirit against him becoming more and more intense. Sir Peregrine became decidedly unpopular with the Reform party, who gladly hailed his departure for the government of Nova Scotia, to which he had been appointed, and welcomed the accession of Sir John Colborne as a boon. The latter assumed the direction of the Administration in November, and as he was said to have received instructions to govern agreeable to a liberal policy, much was expected from him. Sir John Colborne convened his first Parliament (which had been elected just prior to his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor), on the 9th of January, 1829. The speech of Sir John was guarded in the extreme, and presents few features of any importance. The

division on the address showed that the House was almost entirely a Reform one. Its language was a direct censure on the Executive, apart from the Governor. "We, His Majesty's faithful Commons," it urged, "confiding in the candour of your Excellency, and in your readiness to recognize us as constitutional advisers of the Crown, do humbly pray your Excellency against the injurious policy of the Provincial Administration; and although we at present see your Excellency unhappily surrounded by the same advisers as have so deeply wounded the feelings and injured the best interests of the country, yet, in the interval of any change, we entertain an anxious belief that under the auspices of your Excellency the administration of justice will rise above suspicion, the wishes and interests of the people be properly respected, and the revenues of the colony be hereafter devoted to objects of public improvement after making provision for the public service on a basis of economy, suited to the exigencies of the country." In reply to this remarkable address the Governor said, "It is less difficult to discover the traces of political dissensions and local jealousies in this colony than to efface them. I anticipate that the principles of the constitution being kept steadily in view, and the good sense of the people, will neutralize the efforts of any interested faction." Towards the end of July the elevation of the Attorney-General, John Beverly Robinson, to be Chief Justice, created a vacancy in the representation of York; and, for the first time, Robert Baldwin, now twenty-five years of age, appeared prominently before the public as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors. Destined as he was to fill a conspicuous position in the annals of his native country he merits more than a passing notice. He was descended from an Irish family—the Baldwins of Summer Hill, County of Cork. His father, a medical man, immigrated to this country in 1798, while the Rebellion still raged, and settled in the township of Clarke, on Lake Ontario. The family subsequently removed to Toronto, where Robert, named after his paternal grandfather, was born in 1834. Here Dr. Baldwin discarded the practice of medicine for that of law. Of respectable abilities,

and great integrity of purpose, he soon came to be regarded with much respect by the public, especially that part of it attached to popular liberty, and was chosen to represent the County of Norfolk in the Assembly. He died in 1844, six months after he had been called to the Legislative Council by his Sovereign; and the eloquent pen of Francis Hincks paid a fitting tribute to his memory. "Our country has lost a friend," he wrote, "and will follow him as mourners to the grave. By the removal of one so worthy, so disinterested, so excellent, we have sustained a loss, the magnitude of which is difficult to appreciate, much more, in this community, to repair." And the son was eminently like the father. No public man in Canada has ever commanded more general respect than Robert Baldwin; and his opponents, while combating his opinions, or traversing his policy, bowed to his integrity and personal worth. Nor did he owe his great reputation to his popular manners or the easiness with which he could move the multitude. Naturally of a mild and affable disposition, he rather shunned than courted the popular applause, and ever disdained to bend to those petty arts which inferior men find so indispensable to success in dealing with the public. To Robert Baldwin Canada owes a perpetual debt of gratitude. An able lawyer, well acquainted with precedent, possessed of wealth which placed him above all temptation to profit by his position and the breath of calumny, of sterling honesty and singleness of purpose, he was the man precisely to lead his country safely through a great constitutional crisis into an era of larger and more matured liberty. Eschewing the license of extreme democracy on the one hand, and opposed to unconstitutional executive pretension on the other, he persevered in his efforts for responsible government, for a ministry based on a parliamentary majority, until he met with the most ample success. York did not hesitate to respond to his appeal, and elected him as its representative in the room of John Beverley Robinson, the leading mind of the Family Compact, ninety-two votes being recorded for him against fifty-one given to his opponent, a clever lawyer of the name of Small. William L. Mackenzie, with all the ardour of his fiery nature,

supported Robert Baldwin, attacked the professional character of his opponent, and so got himself into a libel suit.

Shortly after the election of Robert Baldwin we find Egerton Ryerson issuing the prospectus of the *Christian Guardian* newspaper, a religious Journal devoted to the interests of the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada, a journal still in existence, and enjoying a wide measure of popularity and influence, not only among the members of its own church, but among all the churches of Canada. This made the fourteenth newspaper published in Upper Canada. The population of the town about this time numbered two thousand eight hundred and sixty, and it contained a little over four hundred and sixty houses, most of which were small frame erections, without any pretensions to beauty or harmony of design, very little paint even being used. Here and there a brick erection was met with; but these were mainly the public buildings or stores. In this year also steps were taken to afford better facilities for obtaining a superior education to that hitherto given in the metropolis of the Western Province, and Upper Canada College was established by an ordinance of the Provincial Government. The following advertisement, from the local press of the time, will not be uninteresting to those who may desire to trace the career of the College. In the *Loyalist* of May 2nd, 1829, the annexed notice appeared:—"Minor College.—Sealed tenders for erecting a school-house, and four dwelling houses, will be received on the first Monday of June next. Plans, elevations, and specifications may be seen after the 12th inst., on application to the Hon. George Markland, from whom further information will be received. Editors throughout the Province are requested to insert this notice until the first Monday in June, and forward their accounts for the same to the office of the *Loyalist* in York. York, 1st May, 1829." In the *Canada Gazette* of December 17th, 1829, the following advertisement in reference to the College is found:—"Upper Canada College, established at York.—Visitor, the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being.—This College will open after approaching Christmas vacation, on Monday, the 8th of January, 1830 and the conduct of the

masters, appointed at Oxford by the Vice-Chancellor and other electors in July last. Principal: Rev. J. H. Harris, D. D., late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Classical Department: Vice-Principal, the Rev. T. Philliss, D. D., of Queen's College, Cambridge; first classical master, the Rev. Charles Matthews, M. A., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge: second classical master, the Rev. W. Boulton, B. A., of Queen's College, Oxford. Mathematical Department: the Rev. Charles Dade, M. A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and late Mathematical Master at Elizabeth College. French: M. J. P. De la Haye. English: writing and arithmetic, Mr. G. A. Barbour, and Mr. G. Padfield. Drawing master, Mr. Drury. Signed, G. H. Markland, Secretary to the Board of Education. York, Upper Canada, December 2nd, 1829. The classes of the new institution were opened in 1830, in the York Home District Grammar School building, situate on Nelson and Adelaide streets, which was then the suburbs of the capital town, and continued there until 1831, when the present buildings on King and Simcoe streets were completed. In the years 1832-1835, the College was endowed with sixty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight acres of land, exclusive of two blocks in the city, on one of which the College now stands. It also received a grant from the Provincial Exchequer of two hundred pounds in 1830, five hundred pounds in 1831, and one thousand pounds per annum for several years subsequently.



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CHAPTER IV.

Political Excitement in York—Mackenzie's Articles in the *Colonial Advocate*—First expulsion from the House—The Division—Petitioners at the Government House—The Governor's reply—Procession through the Streets—Re-election of Mackenzie—Presentation of Gold Medal—Great Procession to the House of Assembly—Mr. McNabb's Resolutions—Mackenzie again expelled the House—Re-elected—Disorderly meeting in Front of the Court House—Mackenzie's House and Printing Office Guarded by the Citizens—Leaves for England—The Roman Catholics and Mackenzie—Song wishing him God Speed—Mackenzie at the Colonial Office—Expelled from the House of Assembly for the Third Time—Re-elected in December—Again Enters the House—Excitement of the Members—Fears of a Disturbance.



CONSIDERABLE political feeling was now manifested in York, consequent upon the action of William Lyon Mackenzie in reference to the House of Assembly, his pungent, fearless speeches in reference to the members of the Family Compact, and his bitter articles in the *Colonial Advocate*, arousing the ire of his opponents, and, consequently, on the 6th of December, a resolution was moved asserting that Mr. Mackenzie had published a gross libel upon the House, and further that he be expelled the House during the present Parliament.

The articles published in the *Colonial Advocate*, for which Mackenzie's expulsion was moved, were as follows. Under date of November 24th, 1831, the following appeared:—"State of the Colony.—The people of this Province will probably be able to form a tolerably fair estimate of the manner in which their petitions on public affairs are likely to be treated in the Representatives of the Legislature, when they learn the manner in which the first of the series has been disposed of. The petition of the people of Vaughan, unanimously agreed upon at their town-meeting, and signed by the chairman, secretary, and from two to three hundred freeholders and other inhabitants, was the first presented to the House; and after it had been read and lain

two days on the table, Mr. Mackenzie, a representative of the people from whom it came, moved that it be referred to a committee of five members, viz.: Mr. Ketchum, the other member of the County in which the petition was voted, and Messrs. Buell, Perry, and Shaver, with the mover, as a matter of course. Mr. Thompson, of Frontenac, the editor of the *Kingston Herald*, who had previously expressed great bitterness against the petitioners and their petition in the public journals, immediately rose and objected to referring the petition to its friends, and allowing them to consider of and introduce any measure desired by the petitioners, and which they might consider expedient, to the notice of the Legislature. We told the people of York last July that this would be the result of any application to the Assembly; and therefore the more earnestly requested them to unite in addressing the King's Government, as by this means distinct propositions could be submitted to a new Assembly, called, as in England, on the Reform Bill. We now urge all those entrusted with the general petitions to the King and House of Assembly to send them to York by mail, on the earliest possible day, in order that the former be forwarded to London, and the latter submitted to the Assembly, now in session. We learn that Chief Justice Robinson's successor in the law business, Mr. Draper, either has gone off this week to London, or is now about to set off, to oppose the general petitions, and advocate the interests of the Executive faction here, with His Majesty's Government. They take the utmost pains to conceal their weakness in the estimation of the country, and one of their ablest assistants leaves his own private business and prospects to watch the signs of the times at home. Mr. Thompson's amendment already spoken of was a resolution that the petition of the people of Vaughan, with all other petitions relating to the same subject, be referred to a select committee of seven members to sit on the twelve o'clock to-morrow. The Attorney-General has stigmatized the petitions as 'the expressions of a few people,' 'of casual meetings,' 'mere casual meetings.' He happened to have been present at one of these meetings; but a few respectable farmers met together, did not at all understand the subject; and termed the

committee a one-sided committee. The petitions he had never seen till that day—they had been got up by somebody or other. The Solicitor-General wished the petitions to be referred to a committee of the whole House, and thus he got rid of at once, and not referred to the committee named by Mr. Mackenzie, who would call witnesses where none were wanted, and thus increase the expenses of the session. He asserted this, although there was nothing in the motion that gave the committee any power to call a single witness. Messrs. Burwell, Jarvis, and others, opposed to the rights of the people, were, of course, in favor of Mr. Thompson's amendment, the votes in favor of which were as follows:—Messrs. Shade, Henry J. and George Boulton, Burwell, Elliott, A. Fraser, R. D. Fraser, Sheriff Jarvis, Lewis, McNabb, McMartin, Solicitor-General, Macon, Mount, Samson, Thompson, Warren, and W. Willson. The members opposed to Mr. Thompson's amendment, (introducing a species of vote in which the constituents of members could not learn how they had acted), and who would have entrusted the petitions to a committee of persons favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, were Messrs. Buell, Campbell, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Ketchum, McCall, Mackenzie, Perry, Roblin, Shaver, and White. The Executive faction carried their measure by a majority of six." And also a certain article in the said paper called the *Colonial Advocate*, of the date 1st December, 1831, in the following words:—"Excellent Example of Lower Canada.—The harmony which subsists between the Governor-in-Chief, the House of Assembly and the Colonial Secretary, Lord Viscount Goderich, must be pleasing and gratifying to every true friend of representative government, for it is evidently the consequence of a great and honourable course of procedure in these high parties toward the people of Lower Canada. We are glad to perceive by Lord Goderich's speech, in answer to the Assembly's petition, sent home last spring, that all judges are to be dismissed both from the Executive and Legislative Council; that the revenues from the Jesuits' estates are to be applied by the Government to the education of the people of Lower Canada."

trade is to be exercised in future with great attention to the interests of the colony ; that Provincial Bills for giving corporate powers and making local regulations will be sanctioned ; that the rights of the colonists to regulate their internal affairs is fully admitted ; that offices of trust and profit are to be more equally distributed in future ; that officers who have lost the confidence of the country are to be dismissed, if the complaints made against them are proved ; that all the proper influence of Government is to be given to the satisfaction of the Colony ; and that any colonial law increasing the responsibility and accountability of public officers will be sanctioned by England. In the Assembly we see noble and patriotic efforts made to increase the happiness of the people, enlighten their understandings, and watch diligently over their rights and privileges, and on the part of the Governor-in-Chief there does really appear to be a willingness to act with the House of Assembly, and faithfully to assist them in securing for the country the inestimable advantage of good laws and free institutions. The contrast between their Executive and ours, betwixt the material of our Assembly and theirs, and between the use they make of an invaluable constitution and our abuse of it, is anything but satisfactory to the friends of freedom and social order in Upper Canada. Our representative body has degenerated into a sycophantic office for registering the decrees of as mean and as mercenary an Executive as ever was given as a punishment for the sins of any part of North America in the nineteenth century. We boast of our superior intelligence, of our love of liberty ; but where are the fruits ? Has not the subservience of our Legislature to a worthless Executive become a by-word and a reproach throughout the colonies ? Are we not now, even during the present week, about to give to the municipal officers of the Government, as a banking monopoly, a power over the people, which, added to their already overgrown influence, must render their sway nearly as arbitrary and despotic as the iron rule of the Czar of Muscovy ? Last winter the majority of our Assembly, with our Speaker at their head, felt inclined to make contemptuous comparisons between the French inhabitants

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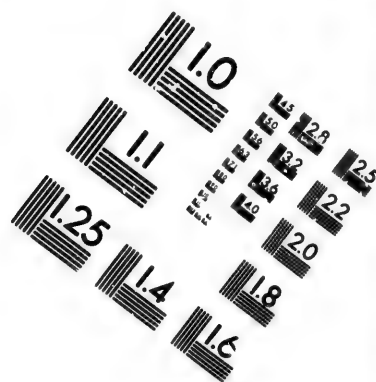
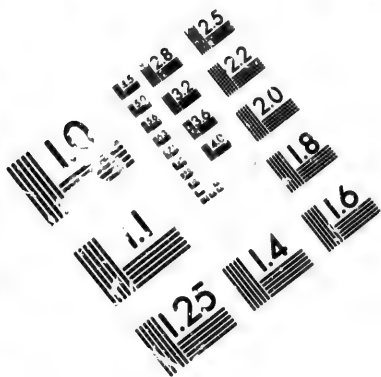
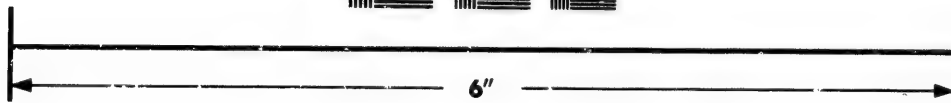
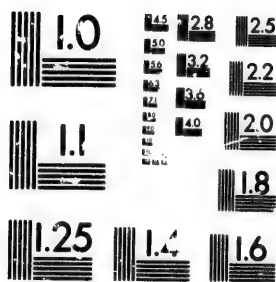
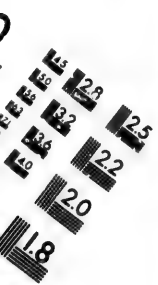


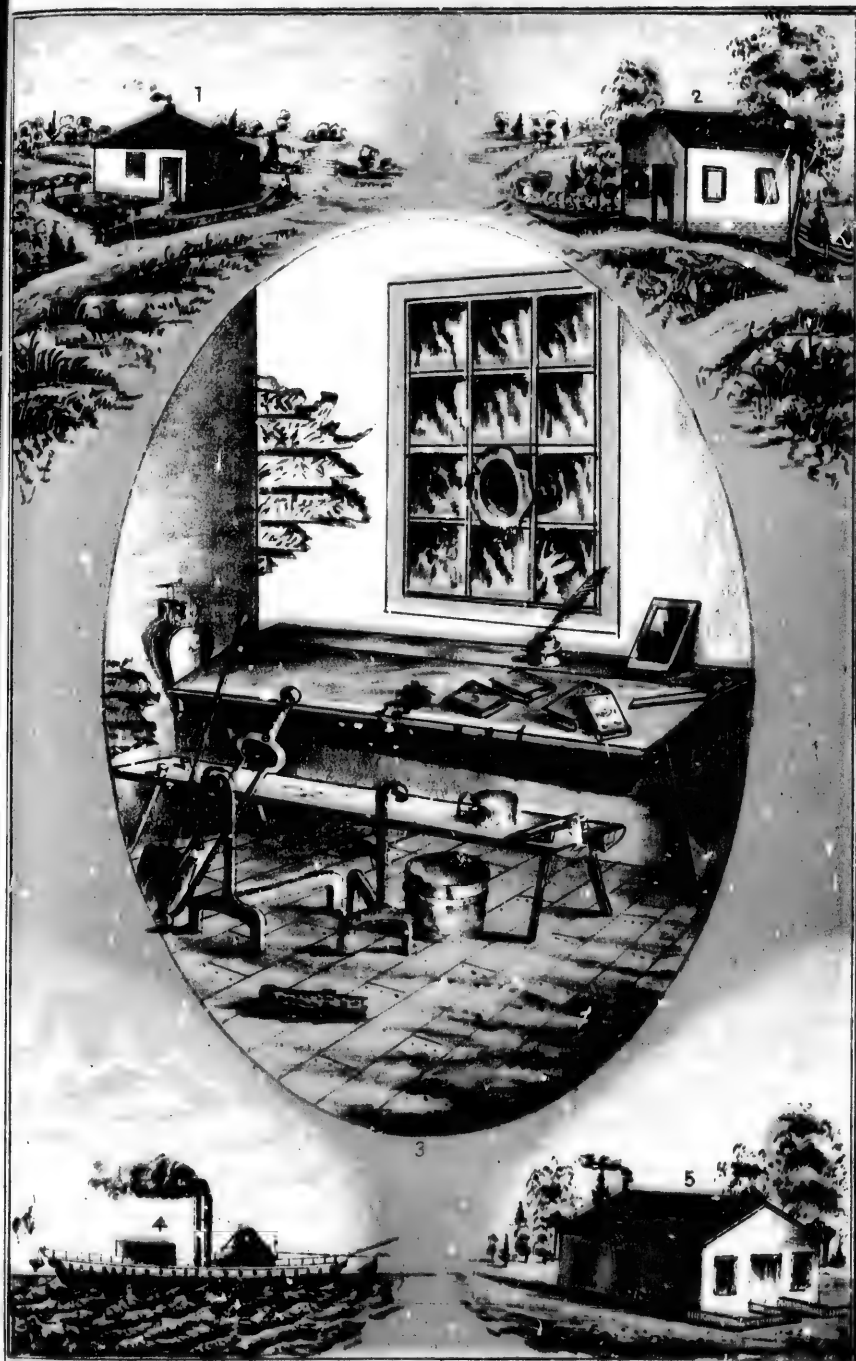
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1 FIRST SETTLERS SCHOOL
2 HOUSES 1795 TO 1805

3 APPARATUS & EQUIPMENTS OF THE
DISTRICT SCHOOL AS IT WAS

4 FIRST STEAMBOAT 1818
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of a sister colony and the enlightened constituents who returned them, the said majority. In our estimation, and judging of the tree by its fruits, the Lower Canadians are by far the most deserving population of the constitution they enjoy: for they show themselves aware of its value, while, judging the people here by the representatives they return, it might be reasonably inferred that the constituents of the McLeans, Vankoughnets, Jarvises, Robinsons, Burwells, Willsons, Boultons, McNabbs, McMartins, Frasers, Chisholms, Crookes, Elliotts, Browns, Joneses, Macons, Samsons, and Hagermans, had immigrated from Grand Tartary, Russia or Algiers, the week preceding the last general election; for, although in the turgid veins of their members there may be British blood, there certainly is not the appearance of much British feeling:”—

These are gross, scandalous and malicious libels, intended and calculated to bring this House and the Government of this Province into contempt, and to excite groundless suspicions and distrust in the minds of the inhabitants of this Province as to the proceedings and motives of their representatives, and is therefore a breach of the privileges of this House; and W. L. Mackenzie having avowed the authorship of the said articles, be now called upon for his defence. The charge of libel and breach of privilege having been thus distinctly made, Mr. Mackenzie promptly accepted the responsibility of the articles, both as publisher and author; but he denied the jurisdiction of the House in prosecutions for libel. They could not, he argued, be a fit tribunal in a case where they would occupy the impossible position of complainant, judge, and jury. If they complained of libel they could address the Lieutenant-Governor to order the Crown Officers to institute legal proceedings upon the charge brought against him. He was entitled to, and he demanded, a legal trial before a jury of his country. After having made his defence, Mr. Mackenzie retired from the House, leaving the members to act unencumbered by his presence. After a number of motions and amendments had been voted upon, the House, by a vote of twenty-four to fifteen, decided to expel Mr. Mackenzie, the members voting

as follows:—For expelling Mr. Mackenzie—Messrs. Attorney-General, Berezzy, Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Elliot, Fraser A., Fraser R., Ingersoll, Jones, Lewis, McMartin, Macon, McNabb, Morris, Mount, Robinson, Samson, Shado, Solicitor-General, Thompson, Vankoughnet, Warren, Warden; twenty-four. Against the expulsion—Messrs. Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Clark, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, Perry, Randall, Roblin, Shaver; fifteen. During the debate Attorney-General Boulton described Mr. Mackenzie as a “reptile,” and Solicitor-General Hagerman described him as a spaniel dog, and a man whose censure was equivalent to praise. This action on the part of the Legislature aroused intense indignation in the town, and through the western part of the Province. During the week of the debate, or trial, as it was called, the result had been foreseen by the preliminary divisions, and numerous petitions were presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to dismiss a House tainted with the worst vices of judicial partiality. On the day of the expulsion a deputation waited upon the private secretary of the Governor, and informed him that next day, at two o’clock, a number of the petitioners would go to the Government House in a body to receive His Excellency’s reply. At the appointed hour over nine hundred persons presented themselves at the Government House. They were received in the audience chamber, and, the petition having been presented they were dismissed with the studiously curt reply: “Gentlemen, I have received the petition of the inhabitants.” It is quite evident from the facts current among the old residents of Toronto, that the Government of the day feared serious trouble in connexion with this proceeding. The Government House, says Mr. Mackenzie, was protected with cannon, loaded, served, and ready to be fired on the people; the regiment in garrison was supplied with a double allowance of ball cartridge, and a telegraph placed upon the vice-royal residence to command the soldiers if necessary. After the return of the petitioners they proceeded to the residence of Mr. Mackenzie, on Richmond street, largely reinforced. The expelled member was carried through the streets

of the town, amidst the applause of the populace, who took this emphatic way of testifying their approbation of his conduct, and of their determination to uphold the rights of a free press. Among other places the procession stopped at the Parliament House and cheered. At the office of the *Christian Guardian* newspaper, then edited by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, who had warmly espoused the cause of Mr. Mackenzie, cheers were again given. A meeting was held opposite the Sun Hotel, when Mr. Mackenzie addressed the people, who were most enthusiastic in his defence. After Mr. Mackenzie left the meeting it was re-organized, a number of resolutions passed, among which was one asserting the propriety of petitioning the Sovereign to send to the Province civil instead of military governors, and pledging the meeting, as a mark of their approbation of his conduct, to present Mr. Mackenzie with a gold medal, accompanied with an appropriate inscription and address.

At the same sitting of the House at which the expulsion of Mr. Mackenzie had been decreed, the House had ordered the issue of a new writ for the election of a member in his place. The election was held at the Red Lion Inn, Yonge street, on the 2nd of January, 1832. Forty sleighs came into the town from the adjacent townships to escort Mackenzie to the polling place. Really he was unopposed, for though Mr. Edward Street was nominated, the re-election of the expelled member was a foregone conclusion. An hour and a half after the poll opened Mr. Street had received one vote against one hundred and nineteen cast for Mr. Mackenzie. After the close of the poll came the presentation of the gold medal. It cost two hundred and fifty dollars, and was accounted to be "a superb piece of workmanship." The medal and chain weighed over nine ounces. On one side were the rose, shamrock, and thistle, encircled by the words "His Majesty King William IV., the people's friend." On the reverse was the inscription, "Presented to William L. Mackenzie, Esq., by his constituents of the County of York, U. C., as a token of their approbation of his political career; January 2nd, 1832." After the presentation of the chain and medal, a procession was

formed which numbered over one thousand persons and about fifty sleighs, to accompany the re-elected member. Among the numerous flags that surmounted the sleigh carrying Mr. Mackenzie, one bore the device "The Liberty of the Press," another "Mackenzie and the People." Passing through the streets of the town the procession wended their way towards the Government House and Parliament buildings, where the deafening cheers of the crowd announced the reversal of the decision of the House of Assembly by the freeholders of the County of York. Mr. Mackenzie entered and stood at the bar of the House to be sworn in, and on the Speaker announcing to the house his return, Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. McNabb, moved "That it be resolved, that the entries on the journals of the 12th of December last, relating to the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, be now read." The motion was met by hisses below the bar, which were only suppressed by a threat to clear the House of strangers. The crowd of voters who had accompanied their re-elected representative pushed their way into the House, in spite of attempts made to prevent their entering the lobby. They forced the outer door, took possession of every available space, and manifested by their presence their sympathies with Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Vankoughnet read to the House the two following resolutions, which he declared to contain the object he had in view by moving the above: Resolved:—"Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. McNabb, moves that William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., returned a member to represent the County of York in Provincial Parliament, having been expelled this House during this present session for the publication of certain gross, scandalous, and malicious libels, intended and calculated to bring this House and the Government of the Province into contempt, and excite groundless suspicion and distrust in the minds of the inhabitants of the Province, as to the proceedings and motives of their representatives; and having made no reparation or atonement for his said offence, but on the contrary, in the interval between his said expulsion and subsequent re-election, having, in a certain newspaper called the *Colonial Advocate*, of which he, the said William Lyon Mac-

kenzie, has avowed himself the proprietor, and responsible for the matter therein published, endeavored to justify and maintain the said gross, scandalous, and malicious libels in high contempt of this House and its privileges; he, the said William Lyon Mackenzie, is unfit and unworthy to be a member of this House, and that his seat therein be therefore declared vacant."

"Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. McNabb, moves that it be resolved, that the Speaker of this House do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for a new writ for the election of a member to serve in the present Parliament as representative of the County of York, in the stead of the said William Lyon Mackenzie, who has been declared to be unfit and unworthy to be a member of this House." In amendment to these resolutions Mr. Perry moved that the House should proceed to the ordinary business of the day, and drop all farther proceedings in the libel case. In favor of dropping the proceedings, and against Mr. Vankoughnet's resolutions, there voted: Messrs. Attorney-General, Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Clark, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Ingersoll, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, McDonald A., McDonald D., Morris, Norton, Perry, Randall, Roblin, Samson, Shaver, Willson W., and Warren; twenty-four. For Mr. Vankoughnet's resolutions there voted: Messrs. Berezy, G. Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Crooks, Elliott, Fraser A., Jarvis, Jones, McMartin, McNabb, Macon, Mount, Robinson, Shade, Solicitor-General, Thompson, Chisholm, Vankoughnet, and Warden; twenty.

Having thus failed to expel Mr. Mackenzie upon the old charge, Solicitor-General Hagerman, on January 6th, moved a resolution declaring that certain matter which had appeared in the *Colonial Advocate* the previous day, and of which Mr. Mackenzie admitted himself to be the author, to be a false, scandalous, and malicious libel against the House of Assembly and a high breach of its privileges; that the author be expelled the House and be declared unworthy to hold a seat therein. The grounds of this new charge was based upon the following passages:—"I have charged the present House of Assembly with

sycephaney, in my capacity of a public journalist. I here before you and in the face of the world reiterate that charge, as applied to a majority of its members. They have passed, at the request of the Local Executive, and contrary to British constitutional principle, the everlasting salary bill, refusing at the same time to limit its operation to the present reign ; refusing to provide for the independence of the judges on the Executive, while they secured to them forever the most extravagant incomes ; refusing also to inquire into the wasteful and dangerous system of applying the greater part of the revenue, by a power unknown, to the constitution ; refusing to exclude the judges from seats in the Legislative and Executive Councils ; refusing to exclude bishops, archdeacons, and gospel preachers from seats in the Executive Council ; and refusing to curtail the extravagance of the Council clerk, and the unjust charges of the Crown officers before these officers had voted themselves and their successors, and the said clerk and his successor's incomes, out of the taxes for ever. They have imitated the Legislative Council in squandering your revenues under the head of contingencies ; they double and treble the incomes of some of their servants, grant the most extraordinary demands for services, carelessly examine accounts, and openly vote down, session after session, ordinary motions of inquiry into the items of expense, which compose the thousands of pounds demanded in a hurry from time to time, as contingencies, by the Legislative Council. Adding together the probable incidental charges of the two Houses from March last until March next we shall have about nine thousand pounds sterling, and, as the whole expense of their sittings, twenty-five thousand pounds. The Legislature of Vermont costs annually about half as many dollars, including the salary of governor, judges, and all other charges, yet the population of Vermont exceeds ours. They allowed the St. Lawrence to remain unimproved, although its being made navigable would have benefitted everybody ; and neglected further to encourage education, although the people cried out for it ; they put a negative in their first session upon the Bill for distribution of intestate estates, although Upper Canada had but one voice in its favor ; they

delayed and refused to pass the clergy reserve address, in the same session, lest (as they said) the petitioners by Mr. Ryerson should profit by it; and found, nevertheless, fifty thousand pounds sterling to expend on the Welland Canal, an unprofitable undertaking, a *job* prematurely gone into for the advantage of a few officers of this Government, Legislative Councillors, and speculators in waste lands. They neglected your numerous petitions, presented by myself and other friendly members, praying for the passage of many salutary enactments, or delivered them into the custody and safe-keeping of placemen, by whom I had been personally insulted and defamed as a rebel and traitor, and, by this means, prevented several useful bills being introduced into the House on your petitions. They passed the obnoxious York Market Bill in opposition to your petitions, and in defiance of the protestations of your members; they negatived and condemned the principle of voting by ballot; they disapproved, by their votes, of the excellent principle of regulating by law the sales of all public or crown lands, and preferred the present secret or corrupt system; they refused to censure the Lieutenant-Governor for keeping back this election twenty-one days, instead of eight, in order that it might interfere with your town meetings, and delay my return; they refused to inquire into the tea monopoly, by which you are so heavily taxed; they refused to remonstrate against the principle of the Trade Act of last April, so deeply affecting your interests; they allow the important statements respecting extravagant pensions, salaries, fees, and law charges, to slumber on their shelves, and thereby increase the incomes of attorneys, bailiffs, sheriffs, and other public functionaries, at the expense of justice and good government; they neglect to inquire into the details of the many thousands of pounds granted for road and bridge improvements; they neglect to inquire into the whole Provincial expenditure, and to provide due checks on the revenue officers; they propose to double the power of the political bank at this place, and they get rid of motions for inquiring into the state of its affairs by motions for adjournment. They appoint committees on the state of the representation of the peo-

ple in their own House, and refuse to allow said committees to report. They get rid of bills for the general regulation of banking, revenue inquiries, bank inquiries, inquiries into salaries, incomes, fees and perquisites; bills to amend the representation, inquiries into fines, forfeitures, seizures, and the application of the same, and of your opposition to destructive monopolies, by summarily expelling a member you sent to attend to these matters. They (the said majority) are chiefly placemen, during pleasure, such as sheriffs, crown lawyers, postmasters, judges, registrars, custom house officers, military men, on half pay or retired allowances, collectors of the customs elect, etc., etc., who receive from the government six, if not ten, times the amount they obtained from the people as legislators. They are the enemies of free discussion through the press, although such free discussion of the conduct of public men is your best guarantee for the preservation of the rights of freemen." One hour was given to Mr. Mackenzie to prepare his defence, during which time the House adjourned. On its re-assembling the Clerk, at the request of the accuser, read the whole of the article—part of which was complained of as a libel upon the House—extending to more than five newspaper columns. During the course of his defence, Mr. Mackenzie read extracts from the speeches of Sir Francis Burdett, Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Macaulay, and others, which brought out the remark from the Solicitor-General that "they were base and diabolical." The question was soon settled, the House voting in favor of re-expulsion by nine o'clock the second day of the discussion on a division of twenty-seven against nineteen. A new writ was at once issued for the election of a new representative in the stead of the expelled member. On the 30th of January, Mr. Mackenzie was for the fourth time proposed as member by Mr. Shepherd. Two other candidates presented themselves—Mr. James E. Small and Mr. Simon Washburn. Mr. Small stated from the hustings that he did not approve of the conduct of the Assembly in expelling Mr. Mackenzie; but as they had declared him disqualified he had come forward presuming that they would see the expediency of not electing a member who

could not take his seat. "He opposed Mr. Washburn, not Mr. Mackenzie, who, he was satisfied, would have a majority of votes." Mr. Washburn, on the contrary, expressed his approval of the proceedings of the Assembly in the expulsion of Mr. Mackenzie, of whom he spoke in terms of harshness, similar to those used by the more violent of the House. Mr. Washburn's appeal to the electors distinctly showed the temper of the people; on the second day of the polling he retired, much disgusted at having received only twenty-three votes, Mr. Mackenzie having received six hundred and twenty-eight votes, and Mr. Small ninety-six. The re-election of Mackenzie was hailed with delight by a large community throughout the Province. The Assembly were looked upon as tyrants. In their desire to crush the obnoxious editor they elevated him to the position of a martyr; the natural result followed. The expelled member had crowds of sympathisers in all parts of the Province. Public meetings were held in all parts of the Province. Petitions to the King and Imperial Parliament were numerously signed. The turbulent spirit which so strongly manifested itself in 1837-8 began to appear at these meetings. One notable meeting, well remembered by many of the old residents of the city, was held on the 23rd of March, 1832. A public meeting was called to discuss the grievances of the people, at the Court House. Dr. Dunlop, of the Canada Land Company, and Mr. J. Ketchum, member for York County, were respectively proposed as chairman. As usual in most cases of political excitement, both parties claimed the victory; but Dr. Dunlop took the chair, when the Reform section withdrew and organized an open meeting in front of the Court House, making use of a farmer's waggon for a platform, Mr. Ketchum being made chairman. Mr. Mackenzie began to address the meeting, when stones and other missiles were thrown at the speaker by the opposing party. The disturbance soon assumed a serious aspect; one person in the crowd drew a knife, with which he threatened the speaker. The waggon on which the chairman and speaker were standing was drawn for some distance, amidst threats and imprecations, along King street, and thrown into a deep and muddy ditch. The

Sheriff told Mr. Ketchum that he was unable to preserve the peace, and begged him to bring the meeting to a close. Some one hit upon the expedient of advising the "friends of the Governor" to go up to the Government House and cheer His Excellency. This being done peace was restored, a new chairman appointed, and an address to the King resolved upon. Immediately afterwards the crowd which had been to cheer the Governor returned, bearing an effigy of Mackenzie, which they burned, and then made an attack upon the office of the *Colonial Advocate*. They broke the windows, and destroyed some of the type, and were only prevented doing further mischief by the exertions of a few individuals, among whom was an apprentice in the printing office, named Falls, who fired a gun loaded with type, overawing the rioters. Captain Fitzgibbon did everything in his power to restore peace, and the Lieutenant-Governor gave orders for seventy-five soldiers to be ready at a moment's notice, if required. Three or four magistrates remained at the police office all night, swearing in special constables, and a guard of citizens volunteered to protect Mr. Mackenzie's house and printing office. At midnight a mob surrounded the office, when Captain Fitzgerald ordered them to disperse, and threatened if they did not obey, to call out the troops, which were kept under arms all night. This admonition had the desired effect, and the crowd, which was led by a son of one of the Executive Councillors, moved off without effecting any further violence. The house had to be guarded for three weeks, during which time Mr. Mackenzie remained in the country for safety, and the young man who fired on the rioters had to leave the city in consequence of his life being threatened. It is affirmed that in this disturbance the Roman Catholics were very prominent by their bitter demonstrations against Mackenzie. On this occasion, contrary to their usual habit, they were found in alliance with the Family Compact.*

* Dr. O'Grady, a Roman Catholic Priest, in his evidence before the Grievance Committee, in 1835, stated that Bishop McDonnell "got up a petition against Mr. Mackenzie, attended a public meeting in Mrs. Jordan's Inn, and harangued the people, and, by the use of the most inexcusable misrepresentations, obtained

In the following month Mr. Mackenzie started on his journey to England, as the bearer to the Imperial Government of the petitions which had been so numerous signed throughout the Province, praying for a redress of the grievances under which the people laboured, and of his expulsion from the House of Assembly.*

signatures to the said petition, inducing signers to believe, from altars dedicated to the service of religion, that the document to which he invited them to affix their names was intended solely for the advancement of the Catholic Church. Shortly after he left here (York) for Penetanguishene, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Gordon and Crevier; and Mr. Gordon told me that he stopped on his way to perform divine service in the Catholic Church of the Township of Toronto, and that he did, on that solemn occasion, instead of preaching the morality of the gospel, inveigh in the most violent and unbecoming manner against William Lyon Mackenzie. He went from that place to Adjula, where he parted from the Rev. Mr. Gordon, having given him previous instructions to obtain signatures in the best manner he could to a blank paper which he left with him for that purpose. The Rev. Mr. Gordon told me that he was shocked and scandalized at the manner in which this political crusade was conducted.—*Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie*, by Charles Lindsay, p. 253.

* The following song, wishing success to the agent, is one of several of the same kind, published about this time, and may be taken as an example of the spirit of the people. It was dated Markham, April 10th, 1832, and signed "Diogenes:—

Now Willie's awa' from the field o' contention,
Frae the land o' misrule and the friends o' dissension;
He's gane ower the waves, as an agent befitin'
Our claims to support, in the councils o' Britain.

Nae mair shall the soup-kitchen beggars† anney him,
Nor the Hamilton murd'ers attempt to destroy him;
Nae dark deed o' bluid shall he dread their committin';
He's safe frae their fangs on his voyage to Britain.

Biaw saftly, ye beezes! nae turbulent motion
Disturb wi' rede billow the breast o' the ocean;
But zephyrs propitious, wi' breath unremittin',
May waft him wi' speed and wi' safety to Britain.

There, there, the REFORMERS shall cordially meet him,
An' there his great namesake, KING WILLIE shall greet him;
Our PATRIOT MONARCH, whose name shall be written
Wi' letters o' gowd in the records o' Britain.

† This refers to some of the persons engaged in the York riot on the 23rd of March.

With Mr. Mackenzie's proceedings in Britain it is no part of our duty to follow them in detail, they having little direct connection with York; suffice it to say that he was received by the Colonial office as an individual having an interest in the affairs of the Province, and as a member of the Legislature of Upper Canada. It was agreed that he should address what complaints he had to make to the Colonial Secretary in writing. He made the fullest use of this privilege, writing long documents on a great number of subjects in which Canadians were then interested. It is said that in the preparation of the papers that he continued to write for six days and six nights, without ever going to bed, and only falling asleep occasionally for a few moments at the desk. In one of these documents he ventured to predict that unless the system of government in Upper Canada were ameliorated the result must be civil war. "Against gloomy prophecies of this nature," Lord Glenelg replied, "every man conversant with public business must learn to fortify his own mind;" adding that he regarded them as the usual resource of those who wish to extort from the fears of government conclusions in favor of which no adequate reasons can be offered." Mr. Mackenzie often afterwards referred to the prediction; and so far from having intended it as a threat, took credit for it as a

Gae, Canada's Patriot, gae, strang in your mission,
Gae bear to our Sov'reign his subjects' petition;
Our despots unmask—shaw the deeds they're committin',
Pervertin' the blest insututions o' Britain.

An' dread na' the Tories, they're toss'd frae their station—
Thae tools that degraded and plundered the nation;
The bigots, the mitred, the titled, are smitten
To earth, and the Whigs are triumphant in Britain.

Tho' here we've a brood o' the reptiles remainin',
Like vampires, the vitals o' Canada drainin';
Yet, lax is their tenure, unstable their fittin',
An' they'll soon be extinct like the vermin o' Britain.

Gae, Champion o' Freedom! fulfil your great mission,
The cause you're engaged in defies opposition;
An' Liberty's laurels, new glories emittin',
Shall garland your brows when returnin' frae Britain.

HISTORICAL.

warning of the inevitable result of the policy pursued, contending that, if it had been heeded, all the disasters that followed would have been averted. While Mr. Mackenzie was in England, the third session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada commenced on the 31st of October, 1832. On the 2nd of November Mr. McNab moved the following resolution, "That William Lyon Mackenzie returned to serve in this Assembly as Knight Representative for the County of York, is the same William Lyon Mackenzie mentioned in the said entries, and twice expelled this House and declared unworthy and unfit to hold a seat therein during the present Parliament; that by reason thereof the said William Lyon Mackenzie cannot sit or vote in this House as a member thereof." For this resolution there voted Messrs. Attorney-General Boulton, G. J. Boulton, Burwell, Chisholm, D. Frazer, Jarvis McNab, Mount, Perry, Samson, Shade, Solicitor-General Hagerman, Werden, J. Willson, W. Willson, (16.) Against it voted Messrs. Bidwell, Buell, Howard, Ketchum, McCall, Morton, Perry, Shaver, (8). The question of disfranchising the County of York, for its persistence in sending back a member whom the House had repeatedly expelled, was raised; but the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, having received an intimation from the Imperial Government that their conduct in voting for these repeated expulsions of Mr. Mackenzie, upon the grounds brought before the House, did not meet with approval at the Colonial Office, dared not go to this length, so a new writ was ordered to be issued for the return of a new member after this, the *third expulsion*. In Mr. Mackenzie's absence his friends brought his claims before the electors, and so strong was the feeling that no one ventured to come forward and declare himself the candidate of the official party. Mr. Mackenzie was therefore unanimously re-elected. It was now contended that there had been no election. Mr. Bidwell brought the question before the House by, in substance, moving that Mr. Mackenzie had been duly elected for the County of York; that he was under no legal disability, and was by the law and constitution a member of the House, and that, upon taking the oath, which the law

made it the duty of the Commissioner to administer, he would have a right to sit and vote in the House. The motion was rejected by a vote of eighteen against seven. On a vote of eighteen against fifteen, the House then repeated its resolution, that Mr. Mackenzie should not be permitted to take a seat or vote as a member during the session; after which a motion, ordering a writ for a new election was carried by a bare majority of one, the minority being of opinion that Mr. Mackenzie, having been duly elected, was qualified to serve, and that, in reality, there was no vacancy. Mr. Mackenzie having now returned home, went back to his constituents on the 18th of December, 1833, and was once more re-elected without opposition. A large body of the electors made known their intention to accompany him to the House of Assembly, which place they reached soon after mid-day. The galleries were soon filled; some were admitted below the bar, and others remained in the lobbies for want of room inside. The result was waited with great anxiety by the great body of electors, who were becoming indignant at being thus disfranchised. Considerable uneasiness existed among the members of the House. Mr. Perry rose to present a petition against a repetition of the proceedings by which the County of York had been deprived of half of its legal representatives. Several members spoke against receiving it. Mr. McNab, in opposing its reception, was hissed from the gallery, and an order at once given by the Speaker to clear it; and, when this operation was partially completed, the Sergeant-at-Arms went up to Mr. Mackenzie, who was waiting below the bar to be sworn in, and ordered him to leave. He replied that, as had been stated by Mr. Perry, he had been unanimously elected for the County of York, and that the writ had been duly returned. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. McNab (father of the member), then seized him by the collar and tried to drag him towards the door to put him out. A brawny Highlander, one of a few friends who were near Mr. Mackenzie, interposed, either with a blow at the officer of the House, or held him back. As soon as the door was opened the crowd who had descended from the gallery to the lobby,

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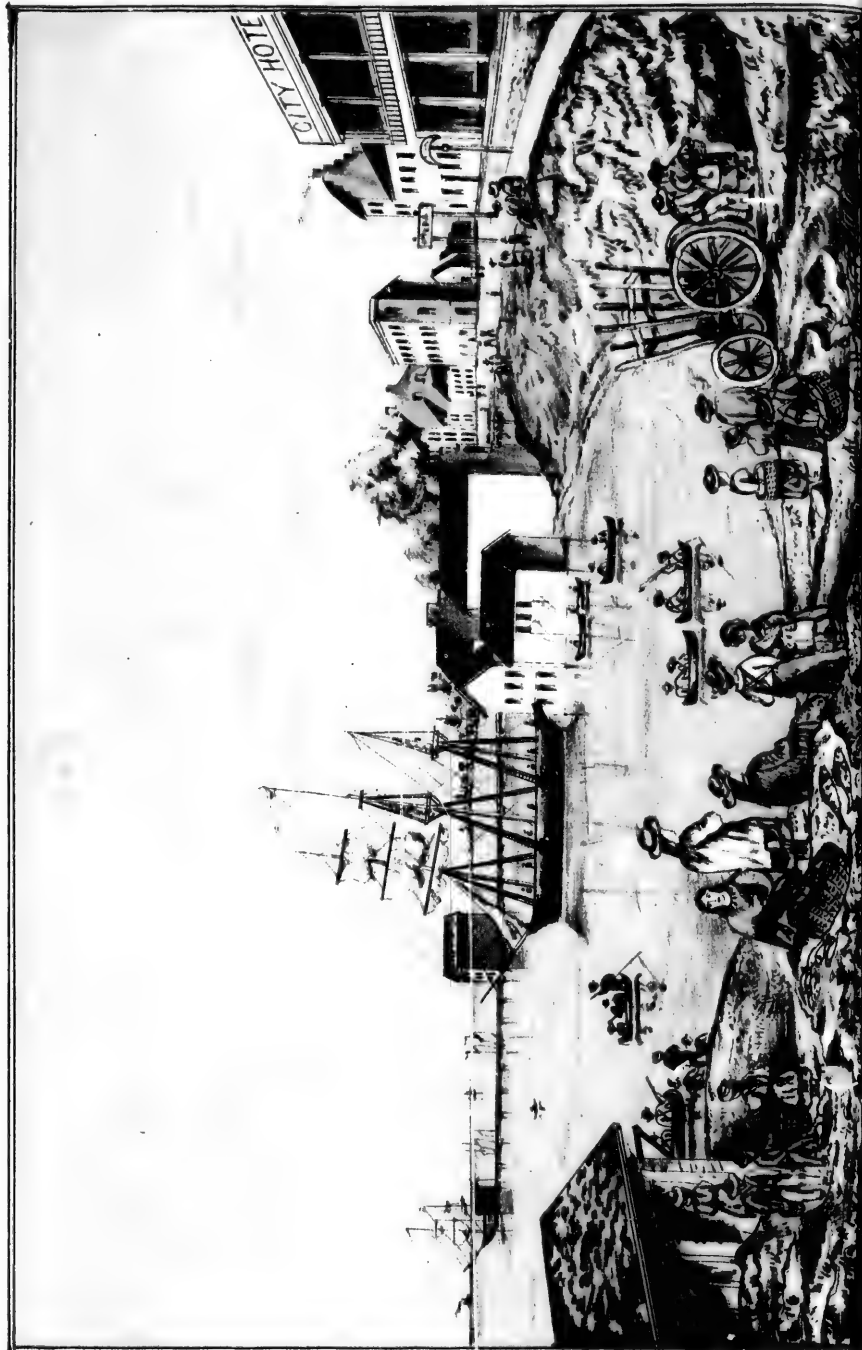
rushed forward; but, before they could get in, the door was bolted and barricaded with benches, members and officers pressing towards the door to prevent its being forced. The galleries, which had only been partially cleared, were the scene of great confusion. The excitement was extreme and the business of the House was brought to a stand. Several of the members, fearing that the excitement of the people might lead to serious acts of violence, went out and harrangued the people. The question of sending to prison the stalwart Highlander who had interfered with the Sergeant-at-Arms was raised, but a bystander remarked that "he feared it would be no easy matter to find the jail on such an errand." Next day Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Donald Fraser, moved that Mr. Mackenzie, having libelled the House on the 14th December, 1831—more than two years before—and made no reparation, a previous resolution declaring him unworthy of a seat therein ought to be adhered to; to which Mr. McNab added, by way of amendment, "and therefore the said William Lyon Mackenzie, again elected and returned to represent the County of York in this present Parliament, is hereby expelled." The official record is as follows:—"Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Donald Frazer, moves that it be *Resolved*: That this House, on the 15th of December, 1831, in consequence of a false and scandalous libel published against a majority of its members by William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., one of the members then representing the County of York, of which he avowed himself the author and publisher, was induced to expel him, the said William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House; that notwithstanding the gross and scandalous nature of the said libel, this House, in the hope that the said William Lyon Mackenzie would abstain from a continuance of the offensive conduct for which he had been expelled, permitted him to take his seat on the 3rd of January following, as a member for the County of York, after being reelected. That in this hope, so important to the deliberate transaction of public business, so essential to the respectability of the Legislature and peace of the country, a few days' experience convinced this House there was so little reason to rely, that on the seventh

day of the same month of January, it was, by a large majority, deemed necessary to expel the said William Lyon Mackenzie for a repetition and aggravated reiteration of the aforesaid false and scandalous libel, and in doing so the House, in order to support the dignity which ought to belong to a Legislative body, considered it just and proper to declare the said William Lyon Mackenzie unfit and unworthy to hold a seat in the House during the continuance of the present Parliament; that as the said William Lyon Mackenzie has never made reparation to this House for the gross injuries he has attempted to inflict on its character and proceedings, there is no reason to depart from the resolution of the said 7th of January, 1832. Mr. McNab seconded by Mr. Robinson, moved in amendment, that the following words be added to the original resolution, "and therefore the said William Lyon Mackenzie, again elected and returned to represent the County of York in this present Parliament, is hereby expelled." Several motions to adjourn the debate were negatived, the House refusing to give Mr. Ketchum an opportunity to reserve his objections till the following day, although it was then near 11 o'clock at night. The House then divided, and Mr. Morris' resolution with Mr. McNab's amendment, was adopted by the following vote:—Yeas, Messrs. Berezy, Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Chisholm, Crooks, Elliott, Fraser A., Fraser R. D., Jarvis, Jones, McNab, McMullen, Merritt, Morris, Robinsor, Samson, Thompson, Vankoughnet, Werden, Willson J., and Wilson W.; twenty-two. Nays, Messrs. Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Clark, Cook, Duncombe, Fraser D., Horner, Howard Ketchum, Lyon, McDonald, A. Norton, Perry, Randali, Roblin, Shaver, and White; eighteen.

Immediately after these proceedings Mr. Mackenzie addressed a communication to the Lieutenant-Governor, stating what had occurred, and requesting to be permitted to take oath before His Excellency, according to a provision of the Constitutional Act, or that some other prompt and immediate relief might be afforded to him and his constituents. The question was referred to Attorney-General Jameson, who reported that Mr. Mackenzie was entitled to take the oath, and that no person commissioned by

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the Governor had a right to refuse, since his office was ministerial and not judicial. The Governor therefore directed Mr. Beikie, the Clerk of the Executive Council, to administer the oath. The excitement throughout the country began to manifest itself in open threats against the House of Assembly. Petitions breathing defiance began to reach the Lieutenant-Governor. "Loyal as the inhabitants of the country unquestionably are," said a petition from Whitby, "your petitioners will not disguise from your Excellency that they consider longer endurance under the present oppressions neither a virtue nor a duty; for though all mankind admit the claims of good government to the respect and support of the governed, yet very different considerations are due to that which is regardless of public interests, wars with public inclinations and feelings, and only aids or connives at oppression."

The Assembly having issued no writ for the election of a member, on the 11th of February, Mr. Mackenzie, at the request of his friends, went before the Clerk of the Executive Council and took the necessary oath. At three o'clock the same day Mr. Mackenzie walked into the Legislative Chambers and took his seat among the members, the House being in committee of the whole at the time. He had not been long there when he received a visit from Mr. McNab, Sergeant-at-Arms, who informed him that he was a stranger and must retire. Mr. Mackenzie replied that he was a member of the House, legally elected and duly sworn; and he produced an attested copy of the oath. Before going to the House he had given notice that he would not leave his seat unless violence was used, and he now told the Sergeant-at-Arms that if he interfered it would be at his peril. Mr. Mackenzie was three times forcibly taken from his seat; and when he appealed to the Speaker for protection, that functionary replied that it was not possible for the Sergeant-at-Arms to have mistaken his duty. While these proceedings were going on there was a dense crowd in the gallery who were deeply interested but passive spectators. Finally Mr. Mackenzie left the House. A few days afterwards Mr. Duncombe moved a resolution—which

was lost on a division—which was intended to bring about a new election for the County of York. A motion by Mr. McNab for issuing a new writ for the election of a member for York in the place of Mr. Mackenzie expelled. One result of these various proceedings against Mr. Mackenzie was to deprive the County of York of one of its two members during the term of nearly a whole Parliament.



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CHAPTER V.

Incorporation of Toronto—Etymology of Toronto—Humber Bay—Landing Place of Indians and Traders—Signification of the Name Toronto—Robert Gourly's Prediction in 1818—First Election of City Aldermen and Common Councilmen—Party Contest—William Lyon Mackenzie Elected Mayor—Condition of the City—City Finances—Value of Property—Loan from the Farmers' Bank—Early Taxation—Public Dissatisfaction—Stormy Meeting—Accident at the Meeting—Breaking down the Balcony—The Cholera—Stocks for Punishment of Drunkards and Vagrants—King Street in 1834—Business Houses on King Street in 1834—The old Masonic Hall—First Theatre and its Appliances—Changes in the Appearance of King Street—Front and Yonge Streets in 1834—Residences of Francis Hincks and Robert Baldwin—The Tannery—Jesse Ketchum—His Liberality—Albert Street.



ON the sixth of March, 1834, the town of York had its limits extended, and was erected into an incorporated city under the name of Toronto. Toronto is an Indian name, but that the Indians gave that name to the place now called Toronto is more than doubtful; the evidence is generally against such a supposition. Upon the early French maps the present site of Toronto was designated Teiaigon or Teiaiaigon. In a *Carte-du-Canada, ou de la Nouvelle France*, by Delisle, of the French Academy of Sciences, and first geographer to the King, published at Paris in 1803, it is called Teiaiaigon. In the *Carte Generale-du-Canada* of Baron Labinton in his *Nouveau Voyage dans l'Amerique Septentrionale*, written at different times from 1683 to 1692, and published at the Hague, Penetanguishene Bay, (mouth of the Severn), is set down as *Baie de Toronto*. Though beyond doubt an Indian name, the aborigines did not use the term Toronto as a proper name. Dr. Seadding, in his "Toronto of Old," says, "the aborigines used, for the most part, no proper names of places, in our sense of the word; their local appellations being simply brief descriptions or allusions to incidents. But we are

to suppose that the early white men took notice of the vocable Toronto, frequently and emphatically uttered by their red companions when pointing towards the Lake Simcoe region, or when passing on in canoe or on foot to reach it. Accordingly at length the vocable Toronto is caught up by the white voyageurs, and adopted as a local proper name in the European sense, just as had been the case with the word Canada. ("Kanata" was a word frequently heard on the lips of the red men in the lower St. Lawrence as they pointed to the shore. They simply meant to indicate "yonder are our wigwams;" but the French mariners and others took the expression to be a geographical name for the new country they were penetrating. And such it has become). We can now also see how it came to pass that the term Toronto was attached to a particular spot on the shore of Lake Ontario. The mouth of the Humber, or rather a point on the eastern side of the indentation known as the Humber Bay, was the landing-place of hunting parties, trading parties, and war parties, on their way to the populous region in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe. Here they disembarked for their tramp to Toronto. This was a Toronto landing-place for wayfarers, bound to the district in the interior where there were crowds. And gradually the starting place took the name of the goal. Thus likewise it happened that the stockaded trading post, established near the landing on the indentation of Humber Bay, came to be popularly known as Fort Toronto, although its actual official name was Fort Rouillé. In regard to the signification, which by some writers has been assigned to the word Toronto, of "trees rising out of the water," we think the interpretation has arisen from a misunderstanding of language used by Indian canoe-men. Indian canoe-men, in coasting along the shore of Lake Ontario from east to west, would, we may conceive, naturally point to the trees rising out of the water, the pines and black poplars looming up from the Toronto Island, or peninsula, as a familiar landmark by which they knew the spot where they were to disembark for the populous region to the north. The white men, mixing together in their heads the description of the landmarks and the district

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where, as they were emphatically told, there were crowds, made out the expression "trees rising out of the water" and "Toronto," convertible terms, which they were not. In reference to the change of name from York to Toronto, it is a remarkable fact that Robert Gourlay, in the heat of his controversy against the Provincial Executive in 1818, threatened the town with extinction, as the result of their policy; at all events with the wiping out of its name, and the transmutation therefore into that of Toronto. In a letter to the *Niagara Spectator* he says—"The tumult excited stiffens every nerve and redoubles the proofs of necessity for action. If the higher classes are against me I shall recruit among my brother farmers, seven in eight of whom will support the cause of truth. If one year does not make Little York surrender to us, then we'll batter it for two; and should it still hold out we have ammunition for a much longer siege. We shall raise the wind against it from Amherstburgh to Quebec—from Edinburgh, Dublin, and London. It must be levelled to the very earth, and even its name forgotten in Toronto."

On the 15th of March a proclamation was issued calling upon the citizens of Toronto to elect a number of aldermen and common councilmen on the 27th of that month. The recent exciting events in connexion with Mr. Mackenzie's expulsions from the House of Assembly, and his repeated re-elections had raised a strong political feeling in the city, and consequently the first election of the citizens' representatives resulted in a political party fight. The Reformers had opposed the Act of Incorporation on the ground of expense and because the assessment law was deemed objectionable. The Conservatives or Family Compact party supported the proposal on the ground of economy also; they maintaining that the increased area of taxation would add materially to the civic revenue, that the work of municipal government would be more efficiently and more economically done, and thus tend to a reduction of taxes. The Reform party were successful in carrying a majority of members to the Council, and they selected Mr. Mackenzie for mayor, (who was elected for the Second Ward, his opponent being Dr. Widmer), the first mayor not only of the City

of Toronto, but also the first mayor in the Province of Ontario. This event was looked upon as possessing some political significance, for Toronto was the seat of Government, and the headquarters of the Family Compact, and, as the sequel proved, it was prophetic of the result of the next Parliamentary election in the city.

The whole frame-work of municipal government had to be constructed and set in motion. There was not a single sidewalk in the city; and those of planks were constructed by the first council. The city finances were in a wretched condition. The value of all the property in the city was under five hundred thousand dollars, and there was a debt of forty-five thousand dollars, contracted on account of the Market Buildings. In anticipation of the taxes it was necessary to borrow five thousand dollars. The Bank of Upper Canada refused to advance the money, though this might perhaps be accounted for by the fact that the Bank President, Dr. Widmer, was defeated by the mayor in the election of councillors. Application was next made to the manager of the Farmers' Bank, and on the personal security of the mayor and other members of the council being given, the money was loaned. To meet the demands on the city treasury it was necessary to levy a rate of three pence on the pound sterling. This was regarded as a monstrous piece of fiscal oppression, almost sufficient to justify a small rebellion. To such an extent was the public dissatisfaction carried, at what was considered the exorbitant taxes, that the mayor found it necessary to call a public meeting to make an explanation.*

The meeting called by the mayor took place on the 29th of July. After Mr. Mackenzie had explained at some length the

*At the meeting the mayor proceeded to explain the system of assessments; the nature of the loan made for roads; the one thousand pounds assessed from the citizens to be expended by the District Magistrates; the legacy of four hundred pounds of city debt left by the justices, and of the nine thousand four hundred pounds more for the Market Building; the "dreadful and unbearable" condition of the streets; the complaints of the persons in jail; the presentment of the Grand Jury, and the absolute refusal of the justices to co-operate with the City Council for a remedy; the expenses likely to be incurred in case the cholera was spread, and the license moneys withheld by the Government.

necessity for the three penny tax, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis interrupted by saying it was his intention to move a censure on the conduct of the mayor. There were some two thousand persons present, and as the majority were the friends of the mayor, he met this menace by a resolution pledging the citizens not to support at the next Parliamentary election a candidate whose position as an office-holder made him dependent upon the Government. The meeting became very noisy and uproarious, and was in consequence adjourned till the next day. The meeting had commenced at six o'clock in the evening, and on the morning of the second day the opponents of the mayor issued placards calling the adjourned meeting for three o'clock in the afternoon—an hour at which it would be very inconvenient for the mechanics and business men to attend. The mayor regarded this as a breach of faith, forbade the city bellman to cry the meeting for that hour, and resolved not to attend it himself. The market, in which the meeting was held, was a parallelogram, and over the butchers' stalls was a balcony to accommodate spectators. While the Sheriff was addressing the meeting he said: "I care no more for Mr. Mackenzie than—" here he looked up and saw a crow flying over—"that crow," he added. This was deemed a great oratorical stroke, and it elicited a cheer. The crowd above, in stamping with their feet, broke down the balcony, and in the descent some were impaled on the butchers' hooks, and others were wounded by the falling debris or by the crush of persons upon them. Seven or eight died from the injuries they received, and others were crippled for life, and about forty received wounds more or less severe. Dr. Scadding states the killed and wounded to be as follows:—"Son of Colonel Fitzgibbon, injured severely; Mr. Hutton, killed; Colonel Fitzgibbon, injured severely; Mr. Mountjoy, thigh broken; Mr. Cochrane, injured severely; Mr. Charles Daly, thigh broken; Mr. George Gurnet, wounded on the head; Mr. Keating, injured internally; Mr. Fenton, injured; Master Gooderham, thigh broken; Dr. Lithgow, contused severely; Mr. Morrison contused severely; Mr. Alderman Denison, cut on the head; Mr. Thornhill, thigh broken; Mr. Street,

arm broken; Mr. Dease, thigh broken; another Mr. Dease, leg and arm broken; Mr. Sheppard, injured internally; Messrs. Cheve, Mingle, Preston, Armstrong, Leslie, (of the Garrison), Duggan, Thomas Ridout, Brock, Turner, Hood, and Master Billings, severely wounded." Shortly after this accident the cholera broke out with terrible virulence, devastating the new city, and causing a panic among the inhabitants seldom equalled in the annals of any place. This scourge, which for some time before had been sweeping with its deadly plague breath over Europe, was brought to Quebec in an emigrant ship, and then rapidly spread itself over the Province, carrying death and dismay into all the frontier towns and hamlets of the country. During the height of the panic many victims, stricken with this terrible disease, were left without medical or any other assistance, and frequently cholera patients had to trust to the merciful attentions of strangers, or the few paid nurses, before they could be removed to the hospital. Every twentieth inhabitant was swept away by this visitation. A few heroic men and women banded themselves together for the purpose of visiting the homes of the stricken and securing to them such assistance as was necessary. Frequently some of this noble band, among whom was the mayor, might be seen placing the victims in the cholera carts, and, with whatever assistance they could get from the families of the plague-stricken, drive them to the hospital.

With the incorporation of the city some of the old barbarous customs were abolished. The stocks which had stood in front of the Court House were removed, no doubt hastened by the action of the mayor, Mr. Mackenzie, who caused considerable ill-feeling by causing a drunken woman to be placed therein, after they had practically been unused for some time. A woman of notorious character was brought before the mayor, charged with drunkenness, and he, during the hearing of the case, made some remarks not very complimentary, when she, stooping down in the dock, took off one of her wet and muddy shoes, and flung it at him as he sat upon the bench; for this, and her abusive language to him, he ordered her to be placed in the stocks. These stocks were not

after the common English model, for confining the feet alone, but confined the feet, head and arms of the offender, and are well remembered by many of the citizens of to-day. Mr. J. H. Rogers, the furrier, of King Street East, relates many boyish incidents in connexion with the now extinct mode of punishment. One celebrity who was a well known drunkard, and who, after indulging in his cups, appeared to have a particular animosity against all boys, on one occasion found himself confined in the cumbrous frame. The news soon spread over the place; the boys, jubilant at having the opportunity of paying off old scores, congregated around him, jeered, laughed at, and derided him, and finally painted his face. We are informed that being unable to use his arms and feet, he used his tongue all the more freely in reply to the jeers levelled at him by the youngsters, and when the crowning indignity of paint was put upon him he retaliated by gripping with his mouth the painter's hand and giving him painful proof that sharp teeth are worse than strong blows. King street at this time, though the principal street of the city, presented a widely different appearance than it now presents. According to a directory for 1834, published by G. Walton, it contained two hundred and eighty-seven buildings, (at the present date it contains eight hundred and forty-eight structures), public and private, many of them old and dilapidated, some few utterly unfit for human habitations. The street was described as "the main street through the centre of the town, one mile and a half in length, commencing at the east end, runs west to Peter street, and then terminates." A few names of the business and professional men, whose names appeared in the pages of the directory of 1834, still have a place amongst us. Among the names then engaged in business are to be found those of Clarke Gamble, attorney, &c., office 47 King street east; George Duggan, General Store, 61 King street, corner of the Home District; W. Arthurs, groceries, dry goods, and provision store; J. K. Rogers, hatter and furrier, now succeeded by his son J. H. Rogers; James Beatty, British woolen and cotton warehouse; Ridout Brothers & Co., ironmongers, whose building, erected upon its present site in 1838,

was considered to be one of the handsomest stores in the place, and by many was looked upon as a very foolish venture on the part of the two young brothers as being too expensive a building and too far beyond the probable growth of the city, or at least of the business portion; but now it stands in the very heart of the city, and is regarded as an evidence of that judgment the use of which has secured them ample competence and the esteem and regard of their fellow-citizens.

From King street east might be seen the cupola of the Masonic Hall, then situate on Market or Colborne street, as it is now called. The Masonic Hall was a two storey wooden building, surmounted by a cupola, and was the first building erected that enjoyed such a distinction. Dr. Scadding states that "a staircase on the outside led to the upper storey of the Masonic Hall. In this place was held the first meetings of the Mechanics' Institute, organized under the auspices of Moses Fish, a builder of York, and other lovers of knowledge in the olden time. Here were attempted the first popular lectures. Here we remember hearing—certainly some forty years ago—Mr. John Fenton read a paper on the manufacture of steel, using diagrams in illustration; one of which showed the magnified edge of a well-set razor, the serrations all sloping in one direction, by 'which it might be seen,' the lecturer remarked, 'that unless a man, in shaving, imparted to the instrument in his hand a carefully studied movement, he was likely 'to get into a scrape.' The lower part of the Hall was for a time used as a school. At the corner of Market Lane, on the north side towards the market, was Frank's Hotel, an ordinary white frame building; and the first theatre of York was extemporized in the ball-room of this house. When fitted up for dramatic purposes that apartment was approached by a stairway from the outside. Here companies performed under the management at one time of Mr. Archbold; at another of Mr. Talbot; at another of Mr. Vaughan. The last named manager, while personally at York, lost a son by drowning in the Bay. We well remember the poignant distress of the father at the grave, and that his head was bound round on the occasion with

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a white bandage or napkin. Mrs. Talbot was a great favourite. She performed the part of *Cora* in "Pizarro," and that of *Little Pickle* in a comedy of that name. "Pizarro," "Barbarossa ; or the Siege of Algiers," "Ali Baba ; or the Forty Thieves," "The Lady of the Lake," "The Miller and his Men," were among the pieces represented. The body guard of the Dey of Algiers, we remember, consisted of two men, who always came in with military precision just after the hero, and placed themselves in a formal manner, at fixed distances, behind him, like two sentries. All this appeared very effective. The dramatic appliances and accessories at Frank's were of the humblest kind. The dimensions of the stage must have been very limited ; the ceiling of the whole room, we know, was very low. As for the orchestra in those days, the principal instrumental artist was Mr. Maxwell, who, well remembered for his quiet manner, for the shade over one eye, in which was some defect, and for his homely skill on the violin, was generally to be seen and heard, often alone, but sometimes with an assistant or two, here, as at all other entertainments of importance, public or private. Nevertheless, at that period, to an unsophisticated yet active imagination, innocent of acquaintance with more respectable arrangements, everything seemed charming. Each scene as the bell rang and the baize drew up, was invested with a magical glamour, similar in kind, if not equal in degree, to that which, in the days of our grandfathers, ere yet the passion for real knowledge had been awakened, fascinated the young Londoner at Drury Lane. And how curiously were the illusions of the mimic splendours sometimes in a moment broken, as to admonish the inexperienced spectators of real life. In the performance of "Pizarro," it will be remembered, that an attempt is made to bribe a Spanish soldier at his post, He regrets, and flings to the ground what is called a wedge of massive gold ; it instantly betrayed itself by this, as well as by its nimble rebound, to be, of course, a bit of gilded wood."

Though the changes that have taken place in King street since Toronto became an incorporated city have been very many, leaving little to remind one of its then condition, Yonge street has

undergone still greater change. On first attaining to the dignity of a city, one hundred and four buildings was all that Yonge street could boast of, and though it now numbers over six hundred structures, very little remains to remind us of Yonge street as it appeared in 1834. Where the warehouses running along Front street from Yonge street now stand, the observer forty years ago would only have seen the orchard and pleasure grounds of Chief-Justice Scott, with his residence in the midst, and nearly opposite, on the west side, the house and grounds of Chief-Justice Sir James Macaulay. Between these dwellings and King street, on the east side, there stood the smithy of Mr. Philip Klinger, a German, whose name was as familiar as a household word among the farmers around Toronto; this smithy was the only attraction and place of resort on Yonge street, south of King street. He was afterwards succeeded by Daniel Sullivan, a bright spirit from the Emerald Isle. On the street proceeding north we find the familiar name of Hincks, Francis (late Finance Minister) then described as occupant of a wholesale warehouse. Dr. W. Warren Baldwin, Robert Baldwin, attorney, &c. Names such as these will live in the annals of Canada as long as Canadian history is written. At the corner of Newgate street, or Adelaide street, as it is now called, on the left side, stood the famous tannery-yard of Mr. Jesse Ketchum, with high stacks of hemlock bark piled up on the Yonge street side. On the north side of Newgate street, and fronting on Yonge street, stood his residence, a large white building in the American style, with a square turret, bearing a railing, rising out of the ridge of the roof. Before pavements of any kind were introduced, Mr. Ketchum rendered the sidewalks hereabout clean and comfortable by a thick coating of tan-bark. As probably no man of his enterprise and public spirit did so much to promote the temporal and spiritual progress of Toronto in its infancy as did Jesse Ketchum, the following brief sketch, from Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old," will not be uninteresting or out of place:—"Mr. Ketchum emigrated hither from Buffalo at an early period. In the *Gazette* of June 11th, 1803, we have the death of his

father mentioned:—"On Wednesday last (8th June) departed this life, Mr. Joseph Ketchum, aged eighty-five years. His remains," it is added, "were interred the following day." In 1806 we find Mr. Jesse Ketchum named, at the 'annual town meeting,' one of the overseers of highways and fence-viewers. His section was from No. 1 to half the big creek bridge (Hogg's Hollow), on Yonge street. Mr. William Marsh then took up the oversight from half the big creek bridge to No. 17. In the first place Mr. Ketchum came over to look after the affairs of an elder brother, deceased, who had settled here and founded the tannery works. He then continued to be a householder of York until 1845, when he returned to Buffalo, his original home, where he still retained valuable possessions. He was familiarly known in Buffalo in later years as "Father Ketchum," and was distinguished for the lively interest he took in schools for the young, and the largeness of his contributions to such institutions. Mr. Ketchum's York property extended to Lot, now Queen street, and passed through it; and he himself projected and opened Temperance street. To the facility with which he supplied building sites for moral and religious use, it is due that, at this day, the quadrilateral between Queen street and Adelaide street, Yonge street and Bay street, is a sort of miniature Mount Athos, a district curiously crowded with places of worship. He gave in Yorkville also sites for a school-house and Temperance Hall, and besides, two acres for a children's park. The Bible and Tract Society likewise obtained its house on Yonge street on easy terms from Mr. Ketchum, on the condition that the Society should annually distribute in the public schools the amount of ground rent, in the form of books—a condition that continues to be punctually fulfilled. The ground rent of an adjoining tenement was also secured to the Society by Mr. Ketchum, to be distributed in Sunday-schools in a similar way. Thus, by his generous gifts and arrangements in Buffalo and in our own city and neighborhood, his name has become permanently enrolled in the list of public benefactors in two cities. Among the subscriptions to a "common school," in York, in 1820, a novelty at the period,

we observe his name down for one hundred dollars ; subscriptions for that amount, to any object, were not frequent in York in 1820. Mr. Ketchum died in Buffalo in 1867. He was a man of quiet, shrewd, homely appearance and manners, and of the average stature. His brother Seneca was also a character well known in these parts for his natural benevolence, and likewise for his desire to offer counsel to the young on every occasion. We have a distinct recollection of being, along with several young friends, the object of a well-intended dietetic lecture from Seneca Ketchum, who, as we were amusing ourselves on the ice, approached us on horseback. Passing by Mr. Ketchum's property, the next object that struck the eye was a square white edifice on the west side, known as Elliott's Sun Tavern ; here for many years the county meetings and county elections were held. Adjoining the tavern was a large piece of open ground generally occupied by the travelling menageries and circuses, when such exhibitions visited the town. On the east side almost directly opposite to the Sun Tavern stood Good's foundry, well known from supplying the county for a number of years with ploughs, stoves and other articles of heavy hardware. Albert street, now the most densely built portion off Yonge street, was, in 1834, known as Macaulay Lane, and described by Walton as fronting the fields. From this point a long stretch of fine forest-land extended to Yorkville ; the fields which Macaulay Lane fronted were the improvements around Dr. Macaulay's abode. The white entrance gate to his house was near where now a street leads into Trinity Square. Dr. Macaulay's clearing on the north side of Macaulay Lane was, in relation to the first town plot of York, long considered a locality particularly remote, a spot to be discovered by strangers not without difficulty. In attempting to reach it we have distinct accounts of persons bewildered and lost for long hours in the intervening marshes and woods. Mr. Justice Boulton, travelling from Prescott in his own vehicle and bound for Dr. Macaulay's domicile, was dissuaded, on reaching Mr. Small's house at the eastern extremity of York, from attempting to push on to his destination, although it was by no means late, on account of the inconveniences

and perils to be encountered, and half the following day was taken up in accomplishing the residue of the journey. A quarter of a century sufficed to transform Dr. Macaulay's garden and grounds into a well peopled city district. The "fields" of which Walton spoke have undergone the change which St. George's Fields and other similar spaces have undergone in London,

St. George's Fields are fields no more,
The trowel supersedes the plough ;
Huge inundated swamps of yore
Are changed to civic villas now.
The builder's plank, the mason's hod,
Wide and more wide extending still,
Usurp the violated sod.

The continuation of this great northern highway in a continuous and right line from the Bay, was the circumstance that eventually created for Yonge street, regarded as a street in the usual sense, the peculiar renown which it popularly has for extraordinary length. A story is told of a tourist newly arrived at Toronto, wishing to utilize a stroll before breakfast by making out as he went along the whereabouts of a gentleman to whom he had a letter. Passing down the hall of his hotel, he asks in a casual way of the book-keeper, "Can you tell me where Mr. So-and-so lives? (leisurely producing the note from his breast-pocket wallet), it is somewhere along Yonge street here in your town." "Oh, yes!" was the reply, when the address had been glanced at. "Mr. So-and-so lives on Yonge street, about twenty-five miles up." We have also heard of a serious *démar* on the part of a Quebec naval and military inspector at two agents for purchases being stationed on one street at York. However surprised he was nevertheless satisfied when he learned that their posts were thirty miles apart.

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CHAPTER VI.

Rumours of Approaching Insurrection—Misplaced Confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor—General Feeling of Alarm—Mackenzie's Manifesto of Independence—Proposed Plan of Operations—Treasonable Gatherings—Alteration of Date of Attack on Toronto—Assembling of Rebels at Montgomery's Tavern—First Prisoners—Escape—Volunteers for Defence of Toronto—Lieutenant-Colonel Moodie's Attempt to Warn the Government of their Danger—His Death at Montgomery's Tavern—Alarm of the Officials in Toronto—A Flag of Truce sent to the Insurgents—Sir Allan McNab Arrives at Toronto with Reinforcements—Van Egmond Assumes Command of the Rebel Forces—Sir A. McNab's Attack on the Rebel Forces—Flight of Mackenzie and the Rebel Leaders—Intense Loyalty of the People—Burning of Montgomery's Hotel—Description of the Militia—Lieutenant-Governor's Proclamation—Reward for Mackenzie's Apprehension—Treatment of Prisoners—Execution of Lount and Matthews—The Feeling of the Imperial Government respecting the Prisoners.

THE rumours of approaching insurrection in the neighbourhood caused a very general feeling of alarm in Toronto, and the Governor was solicited to nip it in the bud by the arrest of Mackenzie, the prime mover in the matter. Mackenzie as yet, however, had committed no open act of treason, and consequently it was not deemed prudent to cause his arrest. Sir Francis, still persisting in supposing that no insurrection would break out, took, therefore, no active measure for its suppression nor to acquire any correct knowledge of the treasonable measures in progress. His conduct in this respect lacked the appearance of even ordinary common sense, and showed how unfit he was for the post he filled. It was not, most decidedly, owing to his prudence or good management that the rebellion was suppressed. Had he bestirred himself he could scarcely have failed to get proof positive of Mackenzie's treasonable intentions; and had Mackenzie been arrested there is every reason to suppose no insurrection would have taken place,

and the Province would thus have been spared much bloodshed, trouble and expense. At length finding himself embarrassed by the representations of many persons, and of the general feeling of alarm which he seems now to have shared in himself, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the colonels of militia to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. He was still, however, in utter ignorance of the insurrection already organized, and of the hostile preparations making in various parts of the Home District. The calling out of the militia quickened Mackenzie's movements. Boldly pulling off the mask he issued in hand-bill form the following document, calling upon his followers to strike for freedom :

" INDEPENDENCE !

" There have been nineteen strikes for independence from European tyranny on the Continent of America. They were all successful. The Tories, therefore, by helping us will help themselves.

' The Nations are fallen, and thou art still young,
The sun is but rising when others have set ;
And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full tide of Freedom shall beam round thee yet.'

" BRAVE CANADIANS !—God has put it into the bold and honest hearts of our brethren in Lower Canada to revolt—not against 'lawful,' but against 'unlawful authority.' The law says we shall not be taxed without our consent by the voices of the men of our choice ; but a wicked and tyrannical Government has trampled upon that law, robbed the exchequer, divided the plunder, and declared that, regardless of justice, they will continue to roll in their splendid carriages and riot in their palaces at our expense ; that we are poor, spiritless, ignorant peasants, who were born to toil for our betters. But the peasants are beginning to open their eyes and to feel their strength ; too long have they been *hoodwinked* by Baal's priests—by hired and tampered with preachers, wolves in sheep's clothing, who take the wages of sin, and do the work of iniquity, 'each one looking to his gain in this quarter.'

"CANADIANS!—Do you love freedom? I know you do. Do you hate oppression? Who dare deny it? Do you wish perpetual peace and a government founded upon the eternal, heaven-born principles of the Lord Jesus Christ, a government bound to enforce the law of do to each other as you wish to be done by? Then buckle on your armour and put down the villains who oppress and enslave our country, put them down in the name of that God who goes forth with the armies of His people, and whose Bible shows that it is by the same human means whereby you put to death thieves and murderers, and imprison and banish wicked individuals, that you must put down, in the strength of the Almighty, those governments which, like bad individuals, trample on the law and destroy its usefulness. You give a bounty for wolves' scalps. Why? Because wolves harass you. The bounty you must pay for freedom (blessed word), is to give the strength of your arms to put down tyranny at Toronto. One short hour will deliver our country from the oppressor, and freedom in religion, peace and tranquility, equal laws, and an improved country, will be the prize. We contend that in all laws, made or to be made, every person shall be bound alike; neither should any tenure, estate, charter, degree, birth, or place, confer any exemption from the ordinary course of legal proceedings and responsibilities whereunto others are subjected.

"CANADIANS!—God has shown that He is with our brethren, for he has given them the encouragement of success. Captains, Colonels, Volunteers, Artillerymen, Privates—the base, the vile hirelings of our unlawful oppressors—have already bit the dust in hundreds in Lower Canada; and although the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Bishops and Archdeacons are bribed by large sums of money to instruct their flocks that they should be obedient to a government which defies the law, and is therefore unlawful and ought to be put down, yet God has opened the eyes of the people to the wickedness of these reverend sinners, so that they hold them in derision, just as God's prophet Elijah did the priests of Baal of old and their sacrifices. Is there any one afraid to go fight for freedom? Let him remember that

'God sees with equal eye as Lord of all,
A hero perish, or a sparrow fall;'

That the power that protected ourselves and our forefathers in the deserts of Canada,—that preserved from the cholera those whom He would—that brought us safely to this continent through the Atlantic waves—aye, and who has watched over us from infancy to manhood, will be in the midst of us in the day of our struggle for our liberties and for governors of our free choice who would not dare to trample on the laws they had sworn to maintain. In the present struggle we may be sure, if we do not rise and put down Head and his lawless myrmidons, they will gather all the rogues and villains in the country together, arm them, and then deliver our farms, our families, and our country to their brutality. To that it has come; we must either put them down or they will utterly destroy this country. If we move now, as one man, to crush the tyrant's power, to establish free institutions founded on God's law, we will prosper; for He who commands the winds and waves will be with us; but if we are cowardly and mean-spirited, a woeful and a dark day is surely before us.

"CANADIANS!—The struggle will be of short duration in Lower Canada, for the people are united as one man; out of Montreal and Quebec, they are as one hundred to one; here, we Reformers are as ten to one; and if we rise with one consent to overthrow despotism we will make quick work of it. Mark all those who join our enemies, act as spies for them, fight for them, or aid them; these men's properties shall pay the expense of the struggle. They are traitors to Canadian freedom and as such we will deal with them.

"CANADIANS!—It is the design of the friends of liberty to give several hundred acres to every volunteer, to root up the unlawful Canada Company, and give *free deeds* to all settlers who live on their lands; to give free gifts of the clergy reserve lots to good citizens who have settled on them, and the like to settlers on Church of England glebe lots, so that the yeomanry may feel independent and be able to improve the country instead of sending the fruit of their labour to foreign lands. The fifty-

seven Rectories will be at once given to the people, and all public lands used for education, internal improvements, and the public good; \$100,000 drawn from us in payment of the salaries of bad men in office will be reduced to one quarter or much less, and the remainder will go to improve bad roads and to "make crooked paths straight;" law will be ten times more cheap and easy; the bickerings of priests will cease with the funds that keep them up—and men of wealth and property from other lands will soon raise our farms to four times their present value. We have given Head and his *employers* a trial of forty-five years, five years longer than the Israelites were detained in the wilderness. The promised land is now before us—up then and take it—but set not the torch to one house in Toronto unless we are fired at from the houses, in which case self-preservation will teach us to put down those who would murder us when up in the defence of the laws. There are some rich men now as there were in Christ's time who would go with us in prosperity, but who will skulk in the rear because of their large possessions—mark them! They are those who in after years will seek to corrupt our people and change free institutions into an aristocracy of wealth to grind the poor and make laws to fetter their energies.

"MARK MY WORDS, CANADIANS!—The struggle is begun—it will end in freedom; but timidity, cowardice or tampering on our part will only delay its close. We cannot be reconciled to Britain. We have humbled ourselves to the Pharaoh of England, to the Ministers and great people, and they will neither rule us nor let us go. We are determined never to rest until independence is ours—the prize is a splendid one. A country larger than France or England, natural resources equal to our most boundless wishes, a government of equal laws, religion pure and undefiled, perpetual peace, education to all, millions of acres of land for revenue, freedom from British tribute, free trade with all the world—but stop! I never could enumerate all the blessings attendant upon independence.

"Up then, brave Canadians! Get ready your rifles and make short work of it; a connection with England would involve us in

all her wars, undertaken for her own advantage, never for ours. With governors from England we will have bribery at elections, corruption, villainy and perpetual discord in every township, but independence would give us the means of enjoying many blessings. Our enemies in Toronto are in terror and dismay: they know their wickedness and dread our vengeance. Fourteen armed men were sent out at the dead hour of night by the traitor Gurnett to drag to a felon's cell the sons of our worthy and noble-minded brother departed, Joseph Sheppard, on a simple and frivolous charge of trespass, brought by a Tory fool; and though it ended in smoke it showed too evidently Head's feelings. Is there to be an end of these things? Aye, and now's the day and the hour! Woe be to those who oppose us, for 'In God is our trust.'"

The Attorney-General now informed the Governor that Mackenzie was now within reach of the law and it was determined to arrest him for treason. But he fled ere he could be apprehended, and, at the head of a band of armed followers was speedily advancing to attack Toronto.

On the 15th of November, Mackenzie, Rolph, Morrison and several others had decided at a secret meeting, held in Toronto, on a plan of operations in unison with the expected rising in Lower Canada, being well aware of the progress of events there from information obtained from Papineau and his friends. The organized bands distributed over the country were to be drawn secretly together and marched on Toronto by Yonge street on Thursday, the 7th of the ensuing December. Montgomery's Farm, about five miles from the city, was the point of rendezvous, the time of assembly to be between six and ten o'clock at night; a single hour's march would bring the insurgent force, expected to be at least four thousand strong, to Toronto, where the arms, weakly guarded in the City Hall, were to be seized, the garrison taken possession of, and the Lieutenant-Governor and his chief advisers captured and placed in safe custody. In the event of success a popular convention was to be summoned, and a constitution, which had been already drafted, submitted thereto for adoption.

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In carrying out these plans Dr. Rolph was to be the sole executive authority, while Mackenzie was to arrange the detail. Rumours of the intended rising had already been conveyed to the Lieutenant-Governor; and Egerton Ryerson and John Levin, two loyal Methodist ministers, fresh from a pastoral tour, told Attorney-General Hagerman of the treasonable gatherings in the interior. But Hagerman was equally incredulous with his chief, and declared that he did not believe that there were fifty men in the Province who would agree to make a descent upon Toronto. On the 2nd of December, a resident of the Township of Markham informed Capt. Fitzbibbon, of the Governor's staff, that quantities of pikes had been collected in his neighbourhood, and then he observed all the signs of a rapidly ripening revolt. Sir Francis Head was duly made aware of *the fact*; but nothing was done, and Judge Jones pettishly exclaimed that the over zeal of the captain was giving him a great deal of trouble. By some means the plan of insurrection had leaked out, and was known to persons from whom Mackenzie desired to keep it secret. It came to the ears of the elder Baldwin. Bidwell certainly knew about it, and other leaders of the Reform party, who kept in the background, were well aware that insurrection was at hand. Yet it does not appear that any one of these gave definite information to the authorities of the danger which menaced them.

Owing to the supineness of the Government the insurgents would in all probability have captured Toronto had not Dr. Rolph deranged Mackenzie's plan by altering the date of the attack from the 7th to the 4th. With the greatest energy and industry Mackenzie had traversed the surrounding country, completing the final arrangements for rising on the 7th, and notified Van Egmond—who had been a Colonel in the French army of Napoleon I. and now appointed generalissimo of the insurgent army—to be present at Montgomery's tavern on that day to direct the attack on Toronto. On the night of the 3rd of December, Mackenzie arrived at Gibson's house, three miles from the city, and there learned to his great dismay that Rolph had altered the day of attack, under the idea that the Government had learned all about

it and were making preparations to repel it, which it is needless to say was not the case. He further learned that Lount and other insurgent officers were already advancing from the point of assembly from the north. Although greatly chagrined at the alteration in the time of attack, Mackenzie resolutely applied himself to put matters in the best position circumstances would permit of. Lount arrived in the morning, after a long march of some thirty miles, with ninety men, and some other insurgents having also reached Montgomery's, Mackenzie advised an immediate advance upon the city but was overruled by the other leaders, who determined to wait for further reinforcements, and thus the golden opportunity of a surprise was lost. Mackenzie and four others now proceeded forward to reconnoitre, and speedily encountered two citizens, Alderman John Powell and Archibald McDonald, who were acting as a sort of mounted patrol. He informed them of the rising, that they must consider themselves prisoners, go to Montgomery's hotel, where they would be well treated, and directing two of his men, Anderson and Sheppard, to conduct them thither, went on towards the city. The prisoners, however, had not proceeded very far when Powell shot Anderson dead and escaped, Sheppard's horse fortunately stumbling at the moment. Mackenzie, as his late prisoner passed, unavailingly directed him to return, then fired at him over his horse's head but missed him. Powell now pulled up, and coming alongside Mackenzie placed the muzzle of the pistol close to his head, but a flash in the pan saved the life of the insurgent chief. Powell himself proceeded to the Government House, and Sir Francis Head, who had gone to bed suffering from a sick headache, was at once made aware of the imminent danger threatening the city. The winter was unusually mild, navigation was still open, and a friendly steamer in the harbour gave refuge to the family of His Excellency. Alarm spread on every side, the armed guard of the city were hastily assembled to protect its twelve thousand inhabitants, and volunteers, among whom were the five Judges, armed themselves with the muskets which were hastily unpacked and distributed. By and by pickets were posted, other

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VOLUNTEER'S MONUMENT, JUNE 1891



Photo. by Hunter



Photo. by Hunter & Co.

R.A. Gross Lith. Toronto.

VOLUNTEER'S MONUMENT, QUEENS PARK.

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measures of defence taken, and wearied watchers lay down to sleep with their arms at hand and ready for immediate use. Already, Anderson was not the only victim of this unhappy rising. At an early period the old Indian track leading northward to Lake Simcoe had been widened into a road, and the fine rolling country on either side taken up for settlement. Retired army and naval officers made their homes here, and in the cultivation of the fertile glebe ceased to regret the stirring scenes of their past life. Among these was Lieutenant-Colonel Moodie, a native of Fifeshire in Scotland, who had campaigned in the Peninsula during its hardest fighting, was present at Queenston Heights, and rose to the command of the 104th Regiment of the Line. This gallant gentleman saw Lount's force pass by his dwelling at four o'clock in the afternoon, at once instinctively divined the cause of the insurgent gathering, and determined, at all hazards, to warn the authorities at Toronto of their danger. A messenger was at first despatched with a letter, but learning that he had been taken prisoner, the Colonel, accompanied by Captain Stewart, of the Royal Navy, proceeded to Toronto on horseback. On their way thither they were joined by three other friends. At Montgomery's tavern he was stopped by a strong guard of insurgents drawn up across the road, rashly fired his pistol when they opposed his further progress; was mortally wounded by a gunshot, and died within two hours. An Irishman of the name of Ryan fired the fatal shot, and the wretched man, after the dispersion of the rebel force, took refuge in the dense forest on the shores of Lake Huron, and from thence, after sustaining the greatest hardships, he escaped to the United States in the ensuing spring.

Failing to obtain any information of the correct state of matters in the city, Mackenzie had returned to the insurgent headquarters. Anderson's death threw a gloom over Lount and his men, increased by the intense fatigue they had undergone, the want of food, and the hearing of the city alarm bells, which told them that the inhabitants were now fully apprised of their danger. But as the night passed away reinforcements came up, and

Mackenzie again prepared an advance upon the city, to be a second time overruled. As Tuesday progressed the insurgent gathering swelled to eight hundred men, armed with rifles, fowling pieces and pikes, and if they had boldly advanced upon the city, the weak force of three or four hundred men which the authorities had gathered for its defence, with the aid of the disaffected citizens, must have been overpowered.

Alarmed at the prospect of an immediate attack, and desirous to gain time, the Governor at mid-day sent the secret traitor, Rolph, and Robert Baldwin to the insurgents with a flag of truce, ostensibly to learn what they demanded. Mackenzie replied, that they wanted independence; and added that as they had no confidence in the Governor's word, he would have to put his messages in writing and within one hour. As two o'clock approached the insurgents advanced towards the city and were met at its immediate borders by a second flag of truce, bringing an answer that their demand could not be complied with. But their further advance was now stayed by the secret advice of Rolph to wait till six o'clock, and enter the city under cover of night, when the disaffected there to the number of six hundred would be prepared to join them. At the appointed hour they again moved forward, and when within half a mile of the city were tried upon by a picket of loyalists concealed behind a fence, and who immediately afterwards retreated. This unlooked for attack produced the greatest confusion among the insurgents, who, after firing a few shots in return, were soon speeding away in disorderly flight, leaving behind one of their number killed and two wounded. Mackenzie endeavoured to rally the flying mob, but they absolutely refused to renew the attack, the majority throwing away their arms and returning to their homes. During the night a few fresh bodies of insurgents came up, but on the following day Mackenzie's force, all told, had dwindled down to about five hundred men. Despairing of success, Rolph had fled to the United States the preceding night, and was followed by a number of others who had effectually compromised themselves. Meanwhile intelligence had sped far and wide that the rebels

had advanced against Toronto. At two o'clock on Friday afternoon Sir Allan McNab learned the news at Hamilton, and immediately mounting his horse, he rode to the wharf, seized a steamboat lying there, put a guard on board and despatched men in various directions to summon loyal men to the rescue. In three hours time the steamer was under weigh, freighted with stout hearts and stalwart arms, to be received at Toronto with cheers, that, reverberating to Government House, told the anxious Sir Francis Head that the "men of Gore" had first arrived to aid him. Next day the loyal militia crowded in to his assistance from all directions, and were armed and organized as well as circumstances would permit.

Early on Thursday morning Van Egmond arrived to take command of the insurgents, and detached a force of sixty men to cut off communication with Toronto to the eastward, burn the Don bridge, capture the mail from Montreal, and draw out the force of the enemy in that direction. They succeeded in capturing the mail, setting the bridge on fire; but the flames were shortly afterwards extinguished and no intelligence of consequence was acquired by the insurgents. Meantime, it having been determined by the authorities in the city to attack the main body of the insurgents at Montgomery's Tavern or Gallows Hill, every preparation was made by 11 o'clock. Six hundred men and two field pieces formed the main column of attack under Sir Allan McNab while another force of three hundred and twenty men were detached to take the insurgent position in flank. It was situated at a small wood near the road, which afforded partial cover to some four hundred badly armed men, who still clung to the desperate fortunes of their leaders. Their defence was of the weakest kind; the fire of the artillery speedily drove them from their first position when a few volleys of musketry and a bayonet charge put them into rapid flight, hotly pursued by the enraged militia. The loss of the insurgents was thirty-six killed and fourteen wounded, while the loyalist force only sustained a loss of three slightly wounded. Little mercy was shown to the defeated, and two

trembling prisoners were alone brought in to be immediately discharged by the Governor, who subsequently directed Montgomery's Tavern and the dwelling of Gibson—a member of the Assembly, who had a command under Mackenzie—to be burned down. During their stay at Gallows Hill the insurgents made prisoners of fifty-four loyalists, but they were treated as well as circumstances admitted of, and were not subjected to any cruelty whatever.

And thus terminated the attempt to capture Toronto. Had the insurgents been led by men of resolution and skill there can be little doubt their object would have been successful. Toronto once captured, insurrection would have raised its head in every direction and a large amount of injury indicted upon the whole country, although about the ultimate issue of the struggle there could be no question. Upper Canada alone at this period contained a population 450,000 souls, and the Home District, the focus of sedition, of 60,000. Fully three-fourths of the people were loyal to the British Crown. Immediately after the action at Gallows Hill, Mackenzie fled toward the Niagara frontier, which, after several hair-breadth escapes, he succeeded in reaching and was safely housed in Buffalo. A reward of £1,000 was offered for his apprehension, and £500 each for the capture of David Gibson, Samuel Lount, Silas Fletcher and Jesse Lloyd, the other principal rebel leaders. Rolph had already fled the Province, and a few days afterwards was haranguing an audience at Lewiston and inciting them to aid the rebellion, while Bidwell voluntarily exiled himself, became a citizen of the United States, and an eminent lawyer of New York City, having been admitted to the New York Bar by courtesy.

The country was now in a complete ferment. Although it was the middle of winter, ten thousand gallant militia crowded in from all quarters towards Toronto animated with the most loyal and devoted zeal. The want of transport, in numerous cases of bedding and of even warm clothing, was unheeded by these brave men, who thus showed themselves to be animated by the same indomitable spirit which had sustained the Canadian militia

during the three years' war with the United States. The loyal feeling so generally manifested alike by Conservatives and moderate Reformers, soon freed Sir Francis Head from all apprehensions with regard to the safety of Toronto, and he directed the militia of Clengarry, and of the other districts next to the Lower Provinces, to hold themselves in readiness to march to the aid of Sir John Colborne should he require their services. Kingston as well as Toronto, was speedily placed in a position of perfect safety by the arrival of several militia corps, which under the command of Sir Richard Bonycastle, the principal military officer there, soon constituted a gallant and most efficient force. Never, in short, was a better spirit evinced. Under existing circumstances successful rebellion was an impossibility in Upper Canada. Even the capture of Toronto could only have made the struggle more bloody—the record in the end must have been the same.

Mr. Lindsay in his "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Canadian Rebellion 1837-8," thus describes the attack upon the rebels:—

"Toronto contained 12,000 inhabitants, and if the Government had not been odious to the majority of the people, it ought to have been able to raise force enough to beat back 400 rebels, for to this number had the patriotic army been reduced. But neither Toronto nor the neighbouring country furnished the requisite force, and Sir Francis Bond Head had awaited in trembling anxiety the arrival of forces from other parts of the province. Having at length determined upon an attack, Sir Francis Bond Head assembled the 'overwhelming forces' at his command, under the direction of Col. Fitzgibbon, Adjutant-General of the Militia. The main body was headed by Col. McNab, the right wing being commanded by Col. S. Jarvis, the left by Col. William Chisholm, assisted by Mr. Justice McLean. Major Cafræ of the Militia Artillery, had charge of two guns. The order to march was given about 12 o'clock and at once the loyalists and the patriot forces were in sight of one another. When the sentinels at Montgomery's announced that the loyalists were within sight

with music and artillery, the patriots were still discussing their plans. Preparations were at once made to give them battle. Mackenzie at first doubting the intelligence, rode forward till he became convinced by a full view of the enemy. When he returned, he asked the small band of patriots whether they were ready to encounter a force far greatly superior in numbers to themselves, well armed and provided with artillery. They replied in the affirmative; and he ordered the men into a piece of thin woods on the west side of the road, where they found a slight protection from the fire of the enemy they had to encounter. A portion of the men took a position in the open field on the east side of the road. The men in the western copse had to sustain nearly the whole fire of the artillery from Toronto; "and never," says Mr. Mackenzie, "did men fight more courageously. In the face of grape and canister, with broadside following broadside of musketry in steady and rapid succession, they stood their ground firmly and killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, but were at length compelled to retreat."

Some are of opinion that the fighting lasted an hour; but there are different opinions on this point. Mackenzie remained on the scene of action till the last moment, and till the mounted loyalists were closing upon him. "So unwilling was Mackenzie to leave the field of battle," says an eye-witness, "and so hot the chase after him, that he distanced the enemy's horsemen only thirty or forty yards by his superior knowledge of the country, and reached Col. Lount and our friends on the retreat just in time to save his neck." The Lieutenant-Governor thought it necessary "to mark and record by some stern act of vengeance the important victory" that had been achieved over the insurgent forces. In the presence of the militia he determined to burn Montgomery's Hotel* and Gibson's dwelling house.

*Sir F. Head has given the following account of the burning:—"Volume after volume of deep black smoke rolling and rising from the windows of Montgomery's Tavern, now attracted my attention. This great and lofty building, entirely constructed of timber and planks, was soon a mass of flames, where long red tongues sometimes darted horizontally as if revengefully to consume those who

HISTORICAL.

Insurgent prisoners alleged that Sir F. Head was urged to include the residence of Mr. J. H. Price in the programme of destruction, but that he refused to act on the suggestion. But if he executed stern vengeance, he showed, also, that he was not incapable of performing an act of clemency. He released several of the prisoners almost as soon as captured, bidding them go to their homes and return to their duties of allegiance. In some cases however, the men though released were arrested again almost as soon as they arrived home, without having been guilty of any new act that would have warranted such a procedure. After the defeat of the insurgents and their retreat above Montgomery's, it would be difficult to justify these burnings on the plea of necessity; and indeed the Lieutenant-Governor, by whom they were ordered, does not appear to have felt the least embarrassment in describing them as acts of vengeance. The militia who went to the rescue of the Government, was not generally a more martial looking body of men than these under Lount and the rebel leaders. A description of a party who came down from the North, as given by an eye-witness, would answer, with very slight variation, for any portion of the loyalist force. He says:—"Each man wore a pink ribbon on his arm to distinguish him from the rebels; not one-third had arms of any kind, and many of these who were armed had nothing better than pitchforks, rusty swords, dilapidated guns, and newly manufactured pikes, with an occasional bayonet on the end of a pole. These persons without the least authority of law, set about a disarming process, depriving every one who refused to join them or whom they choose to suspect of disloyalty, of his arms. Powder was taken from stores without the least ceremony wherever found, and without payment. On Thursday a final march from Bradford

had crested them, and then flared high above the roof. As we sat on our horses the heat was intense, and while the conflagration was the subject of joy and triumph to the gallant spirits that immediately surrounded it, it was a lurid telegraph which intimated to many an anxious and aching heart at Toronto the joyful intelligence that the yeomen and farmers of Upper Canada had triumphed over their perfidious enemy."

for Toronto was commenced, the number of men being nearly five hundred, including one hundred and fifty Indians with painted faces and savage looks. In their triumphant march these grotesque looking militiamen made a prisoner of every man who did not give such an account of himself as they deemed satisfactory. Each prisoner as he was taken was tied to a rope; and when Toronto was reached a string of fifty prisoners, all fastened together, were marched in. Fearing an ambush these recruits did not venture to march through the Oak Ridges in the night, and a smoke being seen led to the conclusion that Toronto was in flames. McLeod's Tavern beyond the Ridges was taken possession of, as well as several other houses in the vicinity. In a neighbouring store all kinds of provisions and clothing that could be obtained were unceremoniously seized. At the tavern there was a regular scramble for food; and cake baking, and bacon-frying were going on upon a wholesale scale. Next morning several who had no arms, and others who were frightened, returned to their homes. Many joined from compulsion, and a larger number, including some who had been at Montgomery's, suddenly turned loyalists when they found the fortunes of the insurrection had become desperate. When they marched into Toronto they were as motley a collection as it would be possible to conceive.

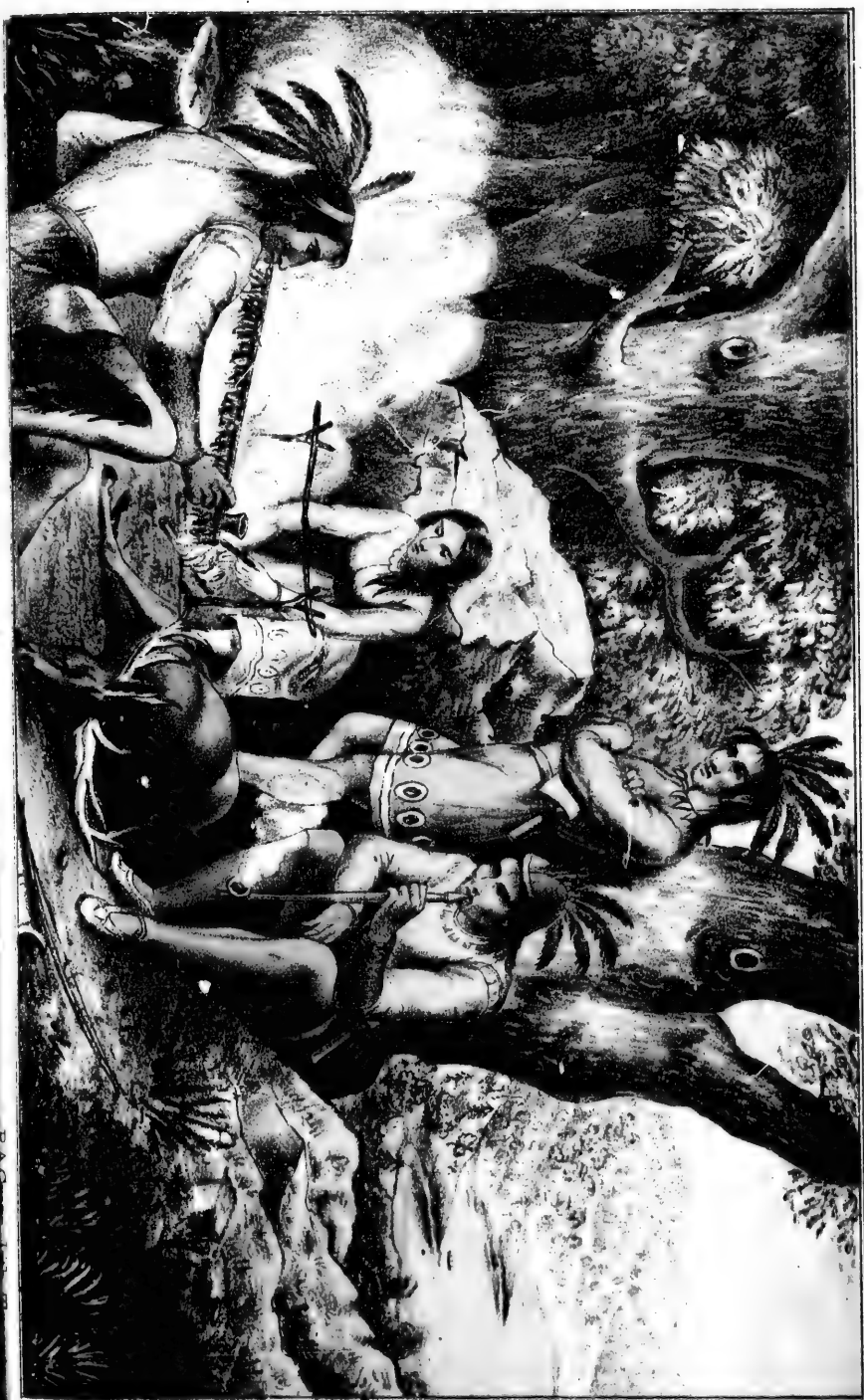
Of such material as this was the crowds that flew to the assistance of Sir Francis from all parts of Upper Canada, drawn chiefly from the agricultural classes; though disapproving of the conduct of the Executive, their intense loyalty led them to sink all minor differences in their common devotion to their Queen and country, and thus, at the call to arms, they at once placed themselves at the disposal of the military authorities. On the dispersing of the rebels, the Lieutenant-Governor issued the following

" PROCLAMATION !

To the Queen's Faithful Subjects in Upper Canada:

" In a time of profound peace, while every one was quietly following his occupation, feeling secure under the protection of





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our laws, a band of Rebels, instigated by a few malignant and disloyal men, has had the wickedness and audacity to assemble with arms, and to attack and murder the Queen's subjects on the highway, to burn and destroy their property, to rob the public mails, and to threaten to plunder the banks and to fire the City of Toronto.

"Brave and loyal people of Upper Canada : We have long been suffering from acts and endeavours of concealed traitors, but this is the first time that rebellion has dared to show itself openly in the land, in the absence of invasion by any foreign enemy. Let every man do his duty now and it will be the last time that we or our children shall see our lives or our properties endangered, or the authority of our Gracious Queen insulted by such treacherous and ungrateful men. Militiamen of Upper Canada : No country has ever shown a finer example of loyalty and spirit than you have given upon this sudden call of duty. Young and old of all ranks are flocking to the standard of the country. What has taken place will enable our Queen to know her friends from her enemies. A public enemy is never so dangerous as a concealed traitor. And, now, my friends, let us complete well what is begun. Let us not return to our rest till treason and traitors are revealed to the light of day and rendered harmless throughout the land.

"Be vigilant, patient and active; leave punishment to the laws. Our first object is to apprehend and secure all these who have been guilty of rebellion, murder and robbery; and to aid us in this a reward is hereby offered of one thousand pounds, to any person who will apprehend and deliver up to justice William Lyon Mackenzie; and five hundred pounds to any one who will deliver up to justice, David Gibson, or Samuel Lount, or Jesse Lloyd, or Silas Fletcher; and the same reward and a free pardon will be given to any of their accomplices who will render this public service, except he or they shall have committed, in his own person, the crimes of murder or arson. And all, but the leaders above named, who have been seduced to join in this unnatural rebellion, are hereby called upon to return to their duty to their

Sovereign, to obey the laws, and to live henceforward as good and faithful subjects, and they will find the Government of their Queen as indulgent as it is just.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!"

Upwards of eight hundred persons were within the next few months arrested on the charge of insurrection and conspiracy and confined in various prisons of the Province, though the largest portion were discharged within a few days after their arrest; of this number 424 prisoners were from the District of Toronto.

On the 12th of April, 1838, the two misguided men, Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, were executed at Toronto as traitors and rebels, much against the strongly expressed wishes of a vast majority of the people. As an instance of the feeling against the Executive proceeding to extreme measures, a petition in favour of saving Lount and Matthews from a death on the gallows was circulated in Toronto, and in three days received not less than eight thousand signatures. A suspicion also existed that the Home Government desired the Executive to deal leniently with all prisoners, but that, for purposes of their own, the Executive in Toronto were determined to carry out the law with the utmost rigour in these two cases. That the Home Government desired to treat these men in a charitable spirit is manifest from the following despatch, dated Downing Street, March 14th, 1838, addressed to Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, in these terms:

"SIR,—Representations have reached this department from various quarters that during the present session of the Legislature of Upper Canada, measures of unusual severity and of extensive application have been proposed against those who may have been in any way implicated in the late insurrection in the Province. As these representations have not reached me in any official form, I am inclined to hope that they may prove exaggerated; but I shall await with anxiety your report of the proceedings of the Legislature during their present session.

"Her Majesty's Government are fully alive to the difficult position in which, at such a period of alarm and confusion, the

Legislature and the Government were placed. But as I trust the causes of apprehension so lately existing are now, through the loyalty of the great body of the population, almost entirely at an end, I earnestly hope that they will be as distinguished by moderation after success as they have been by gallantry in the time of danger. Nothing, I fear would be more likely to impair the moral effects of the late events than unnecessary severity; I trust, therefore, that while every means will be adopted essential to the security of the Province, *your influence will be successfully exerted in moderating the zeal of those, if such there be, who might be disposed to proceed to extreme measures*, and in allaying the irritation which, however natural, cannot but be attended with danger to the public peace."

Like all rebellions, that in Canada produced its full harvest of disorder, not only in Toronto, the immediate scene of its principal events, but throughout the entire Province. It caused a large outlay to the State and checked the progress of the country, aroused men's evil passions, and drew them from their homes to the injury of their business.

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CHAPTER VII.

Feeling of Discontent in the City—Appointment of Sir George Arthur—Transference of the Seat of Government to Kingston—Population in 1841 and 1845—First Issue of the *Globe*—Fire of 1849—Destruction of the Cathedral—The Cholera—Numerous Deaths—Population in 1851—Religious Persuasions—The Hon. George Brown—Lawlessness and Vagrancy in the City—Poor Attendance at the Public Schools—Professions followed in the City in 1856-7.

ALTHOUGH the rebellion was crushed, and the firm loyalty of the citizens of Toronto manifested, yet there remained a strong feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction with the Lieutenant-Governor, a feeling which was only allayed with his removal.

Sir Francis Bond Head was succeeded at the Government House by Sir George Arthur, who kept the reins of government until 1841, when the unity of the two Provinces was effected, and the seat of Government removed to Kingston. Had the transference of the Government taken place ten years sooner it might have had a serious effect upon the prosperity of the town, but in 1841 Toronto had become of too great commercial importance to feel much ill effect from the event, and, consequently, it entailed only a loss of the expenditure of a few thousand pounds per annum; but this amount a population of near 15,000 could easily sustain. Many persons thought that with the removal of the seat of Government from Toronto the city growth and prosperity would be at an end. Some of the store-keepers were willing to sell out their stocks at considerable reduction, but these timid ones soon saw that the steady prosperity of the city did not depend upon official patronage.

From the date of the incorporation of the City to the removal of the seat of Government to Kingston, in 1841 (a period of seven years), the increase of population had been about 6,000

persons, and from 1841 to 1845 the increase of population was over 4,000 persons, the population being nearly 19,000.

In the month of March, 1844, the *Globe* first made its appearance, in the form of a weekly newspaper, and it very soon became one of the most influential newspapers in the country, and in 1846, having attained a circulation of about 2,000, then considered something enormous, it began to be issued semi-weekly, and so continued until 1849, when it was issued tri-weekly and weekly.

This appears to have been a most unfortunate year in the City's history, fire and pestilence having visited it with no light hand. During the months of January, February and March several fires had taken place, and in almost every case a scarcity of water had been complained of. The press of the city had urged upon the authorities the necessity of making more adequate provision against the ravages of the devouring element, but these warnings were passed unheeded, until the infliction of a calamity that for a time almost ruined the future prospects of the city.

The *Globe* of Saturday, April 7th, contained the following account of this great fire:

"About half-past one this morning a fire was discovered in some outbuildings in the rear of Graham's Tavern, King street, and Post's Tavern, Nelson street. The fire speedily extended to the main part of Nelson street, on the east, consuming Post's Tavern, the *Patriot* office, and turning into King Street, on the east, burnt all Mr. Sprule's buildings, where it stopped. The fire extended from King street to the south of Duke street, where it consumed nearly all the back buildings and the office of the Savings' Bank.

"It then crossed to the west side of Nelson street to Rolf's Tavern, destroying the whole block, including the *Mirror* office, to Mr. Nasmith's bakery. Proceeding from Rolf's Tavern the flames laid hold of the corner building, occupied by Mr. O'Donohue, which was speedily consumed, and then they ran along the whole block to Mr. O'Neill's, consuming the valu-

able stores of Messrs. Hayes, Harris, Cherry, O'Neill and others. About three o'clock the spire of St. James' Cathedral took fire, and the building was entirely destroyed; about the same time the flames broke out in the old City Hall, consuming the greater part of the front building, including Mr. McFarlane's small store.

"The fire then extended from the Cathedral across to the south side of King street, where a fire had lately occurred. The shops of Mr. Rogers and others were with difficulty saved. All that block was in great danger; some of them had most of their goods removed, and great injury to property was sustained. About five o'clock the flames were in a great measure subdued. The exertions of the firemen were for a long time retarded for want of water.

"The soldiers of the Rifle Brigade from the garrison were extremely active, and deserve the highest gratitude of the citizens. The loss by this fire is estimated at the lowest computation to be £100,000 sterling.

"It is not easy to describe the gloom which this calamity has cast over the city, or the ruined appearance of the ground so lately occupied by many respectable and industrious individuals, who, by the work of four or five hours, were suddenly thrown out of business or seriously injured in their circumstances.

"In whatever light this serious event be regarded, it must be acknowledged as a heavy blow and sore discouragement to Toronto, the heaviest it has received.

"There cannot be a doubt, however, that the activity and enterprise of the inhabitants will soon surmount the loss. The season is favourable for rebuilding, and many improvements will doubtless be introduced in the formation of new streets. Meanwhile there is a first duty to be looked to: we mean the relief of those who are so reduced by the fire as to require public assistance. There are cases of the kind where a small amount of assistance promptly administered will revive the drooping spirits of those who may be ready to sink under their burdens.

"We hope the public will not lose sight of this, but will come forward with a liberal hand when it is required.

"Mr. Watson, publisher of the *Canadian and Upper Canada Gazette*, lost his life in trying to save some type from the *Patriot* office."

A fire such as this, involving a loss of over half a million of dollars, was indeed a sore blow to the citizens, and it is clear that had it not been for the exertions of the troops in the garrison, the ravages of the fire would have been far more destructive.

The destruction of the Cathedral was witnessed with feelings of deep regret, for though to our modern eyes it looked a very commonplace structure, yet to the parishioners who had worshipped therein it was endeared by many pleasant memories, and, compared with its surroundings, was considered a very fine structure.

The church took fire in the steeple, a spark from the burning mass to the eastward having lodged in the lattice work, almost at its very pinnacle; it was soon discovered, and though efforts were at first made to extinguish it, the water supply was too low or the engines too weak to send the stream so high, and so, steadily burning, every moment gaining strength, the fire crept down the spire until the whole was one mass of flame, which, communicating with the roof of the church, soon enveloped the whole edifice in flames. While the spire was burning it presented a magnificent spectacle, and finally falling with a terrific crash, sent up a shower of sparks, which, flying over the city like thousands of brilliant meteors, illuminated it in all directions.

Building operations were soon resumed upon the site of the burnt district, and the usual results followed, viz., improvements in the buildings erected, improvements in new streets, and had it not been for this fire it is probable that Toronto would not at the present time have been able to boast of a Cathedral of such striking beauty and grandeur as is presented by St. James's. A few months



ST JAMES CATHEDRAL

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development.

The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common identity.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common future.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common liberty.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common advancement.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common harmony.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common equity.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of truth, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common honesty.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common affection.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common optimism.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common belief.

The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common bravery.

The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common power.

The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common knowledge.

The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of beauty, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common aesthetic.

The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of goodness, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common morality.

The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of kindness, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common compassion.

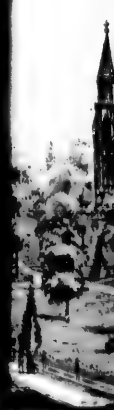
The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of generosity, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common charity.

The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of humility, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common modesty.

The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of patience, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common forbearance.

The twenty-first is the fact that the United States is a nation of perseverance, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common endurance.

The twenty-second is the fact that the United States is a nation of determination, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common resolve.





ST JAMES CATHEDRAL.

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after the city had been swept by this disastrous fire a still more relentless and terrible enemy visited Toronto. With early spring the usual influx of immigrants began to arrive, and with them came disease in the form of the fearful Asiatic cholera. The first case was reported near the end of the month of June; at the end of July 162 cases had been reported, resulting in 107 deaths. During the month of August the epidemic spread with fearful rapidity, seizing hold of rich and poor, young and old, spreading alarm and consternation among the inhabitants. Up to the 15th of August the total number of cases reported by the Board of Health were 436, and the number of deaths 265. From the 15th of August to the 3rd of September the number of cases had increased to 700, and the deaths to 421. From this date the scourge began to abate, and by the end of September had entirely left the city, but not before upwards of 800 persons had been prostrated, and of this number more than 500 had died from this fearful plague. Everything that experience or science could suggest was promptly done by the Mayor and City Council to alleviate the horrors and misery caused by this visitation, and though so very many of the inhabitants fell victims to the epidemic, yet the death rate in Toronto was far below that of other cities and towns in Canada.

Canada had for a few years enjoyed a steady flow of immigration, and Toronto received a large percentage of the new arrivals, so much so, that the population had increased from 15,000 in 1841, to 30,775 in 1851, and, according to the census, was composed of the following nationalities:—English, 4,958; Scotch, 2,169; Irish, 11,305; natives not of French origin, 9,956; natives of French origin, 467; Americans, 1,405. The number of houses in the city was 4,264, a large number of them being very small and dilapidated. The amount of real property was valued by the City Assessors at nearly \$15,000,000.

The religious persuasions were given as follows:

Church of England	11,577
Church of Rome	7,940
Free Church Presbyterians.....	2,137

Other Presbyterians.....	1,346
Church of Scotland	1,061
Wesleyan Methodists	3,251
Other Methodists	872
Baptists	918
Congregationalists.....	646

This list, though admitted correct at the time, gives but a faint idea of what would be a religious census of Toronto to-day. The Wesleyan Methodists alone have now twelve churches, two of which would accomodate all the adherents of that church in 1851, and almost similar results would be found in all denominations.

The Hon. George Brown, during the month of December, was first elected a member of the Canadian Legislature, as representative of the county of Kent. McMullen, in his "History of Canada," speaking of Mr. Brown, says, "A man of this stamp, and whose personal exertions on behalf of his party were aided by the great influence of the leading Reform journal of Upper Canada, could not be otherwise than a most formidable opponent. Gifted with a clear and vigorous intellect, possessed of habits of great industry, and the most indomitable perseverance, his information extended over every branch of the public service, and eminently fitted him for the position of a partisan leader and successful agitator. It is a somewhat singular circumstance that as regards the latter capacity this country should be so much indebted to natives of Scotland instead of to its more mercurial citizens of Irish origin. The eccentric Gourlay effected, indirectly, no small amount of good for Canada. His mantle fell upon the shoulders of William Lyon Mackenzie, to produce, indeed, the miseries of rash and partial rebellion, but at the same time to hasten the advent of 'Responsible Government,' the redress of numerous abuses, and the dawn of a new, more enlightened and more healthy epoch. Of a far superior stamp to his two predecessors, Mr. Brown's intellectual standard is commensurate with the modern and more advanced period of Canadian progress, and if the want of tact, and an inaccurate perception of the true idiosyncrasy of this country have led him

occasionally into errors of statesmanship, posterity, nevertheless, must confess itself deeply indebted to him for a manly exposure of public abuses, and for restraining the current of corruption, which railway and other kindred speculations turned at one time so strongly upon Canada. Early in 1856, Mr. Brown's peculiar views, as well as his public policy, were rising rapidly into favor with the Reform party of Upper Canada. His sturdy Protestantism not only rallied to his side the Free Church and Methodist denominations, which had hitherto entered largely into the composition of that party, but was also awakening a profound sympathy in the Orange element of the Conservative ranks. The agitation against the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood, now unquestionably very great, and against Lower Canadian domination, was already becoming popular in the Upper Province; and the Baldwin and Hincks' policy of a union with the French, or Conservative Church party, was almost entirely abandoned by the Western Reformers."

The Hon. George Brown's subsequent career is well known. The influence he has wielded in the political affairs of Canada is probably second to none of those of her most prominent statesmen, whether in Parliament, or in the editorial rooms of the *Globe*. By his voice and his pen he has done much to mould the policy of the Reform party, and modify that of his opponents. Controlling the leading and most powerful journal in the Dominion, in which a progressive and liberal policy is advocated, he has become a power in the Reform party that no section in its ranks can afford to despise. The Conservatives, feeling his power, and knowing the influence of the *Globe*, upon all occasions endeavour to belittle him, and make him the chief butt of their shafts and sarcasms, and so to-day the Hon. George Brown stands acknowledged as one of the most influential politicians of the Dominion, and, as a necessary consequence, one of the best abused men in British America.

The fourth session of the third Parliament of United Canada met for the first time in Toronto, in May, 1850, in consequence of the riots in Montréal and the destruction of the Parliament

buildings, the Legislature having decided to meet for two years in Toronto, and then four years alternately in Quebec and Toronto. In 1852, therefore, the Legislature was convened at Quebec, and in 1856 again returned to Toronto.

The city had, for a few years, been remarkably progressive, not only in numbers but also in wealth, and at the same time began to attain a notoriety for lawlessness and crime which very soon attracted attention throughout Canada, and was the cause of many strong comments in the leading columns of the *Globe* and other journals upon the magistrates and other city officials. A writer, alluding to this fact, says, "No one would imagine, in walking along King street any afternoon, amidst the display of beauty, fashion and gaiety, which are then exhibited, that one out of every nine of our population was brought up before the police magistrate during the past year for some misdemeanor growing out of our drinking customs, yet such is the lamentable fact, for it appears by the police statistics for the year ending December, 1857, that 3,971 males and 1,025 females—in all 4,996 persons—being one in every nine of our population—were arrested and brought before the police magistrate during the year 1857. Of this number there are classed under the general phrase *drunk and disorderly*, 2,031 males and 673 females—in all 2,704. To this number require to be added 420 for assault; 86 for *keeping disorderly houses*—a class of houses alarmingly and unblushingly on the increase in the city; 271 for threatening—which is assault in its incipient stages; and 208 for selling intoxicating drink without license, making a total of 3,709 as the direct result of the traffic in intoxicating liquors—or more than three-fourths of the whole number. Such is the melancholy catalogue of the past year. Nor is it likely that the record of the present year will be more cheering. If the numbers deluded and ensnared by the evanescent exhilaration which intoxicating liquor imparts bears any ratio to the facilities for obtaining intoxicants, there is great reason to fear that the criminal calendar for the present year, traced as impartially as that of the past year, will present a far

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gloomier aspect of our social state than the chronicle now commented on. The City Council by-law, passed in the early part of the year, proclaimed free trade in drink selling, and, as a necessary consequence, if we sow the wind we shall reap the whirlwind."

Speaking of vagrancy, the same writer says, "A few years ago such a thing was unknown. You might have passed from one end of the city to the other, at all hours of the day, without meeting with one suppliant for charity. Why has the scene so sadly changed that it attracts the attention of strangers, and is heralded through the broadsheets of the neighbouring republic that begging forms one of the distinctive features in our social state?" The correspondent of a New York paper thus alludes to it:—"I am surprised at the number of beggars in Toronto. You cannot go into the streets without annoyance from them. If two persons stop to speak, they are sure to be interrupted in a few seconds by a beggar." These remarks from a stranger might easily be accounted for, even though begging was on a comparatively small scale, from the fact that if there are beggars in a city they are sure to be found at the doors of stage-offices and hotels, where strangers congregate. This decay in the social status had, however, attracted the attention of one of our city editors.* He says, "This beggar nuisance is growing to be intolerable. Pass where you will, and often as you will, you are beset with some sturdy applicant for alms—they dodge you round corners, they follow you into shops, they are to be found at the church steps, they are at the door of the theatre, they infest the entrance to every bank, they crouch in the lobby of the post-office, they assail you in every street, knock at your private residence, walk into your place of business, and beard you with a pertinacity that takes no denial. It may not be the few coppers, or the odd Yorker, in which one is mulet, that makes this new curse intolerable. There is a loathsomeness about the beggar's calling that makes the supplication repulsive. But

* *Daily Colonist.*

were this all, even this, disgusting as are the aids called in to excite our sympathies, might with some little philosophy be borne. The nuisance, however, is on its growth. In this, our good city of Toronto, beggary has assumed the dignity of a craft. Whole families sally forth and have their appointed rounds—children are taught to dissemble—to tell a lying tale of misery and woe—and beg or steal as occasion offers. To tolerate false mendicity is a false philanthropy. It is to nurture the germs of every vice that ever adorned the gallows—it is to commit a sin against the youthful poor, and to neglect the duty we owe to our neighbour and to ourselves.” Another city journal, commenting on this article, said, “This is putting the matter in a somewhat broad light, but it may be perfectly orthodox in so far as the editor of the *Colonist* is concerned, for he is rather complaisant and benevolent-looking, dresses well and very tastefully, and is just such a person as that rascald and wily class would be ready to pounce upon with a certainty of success. We ourselves think the matter a little overdrawn. * * * But of the growing addiction in our poorer class (and we regret to say others) to intemperance we must maintain a painful silence. This, if we do not take active steps for its repression, will be the great stumbling block to our future prosperity.”

The attendance of scholars at the public schools at this time was very low, as might be expected from the preceding statements. The number of scholars entered upon the school registers for 1857 was 4,543—2,310 boys and 2,233 girls. The average monthly attendance, that is, of those who were present at school more or less during the month, was 2,480; but the average attendance for the year was only 1,863—1,023 boys and 840 girls. The highest number present in all the schools at any one time during the year 1857 was 2,332—1,373 boys and 1,059 girls. With a school population of at least 7,500, taking the low average of one child of school age to each house, we have a free school register of 4,543, and from that list an average attendance of only 1,863. No wonder that the superintendent was forced to the conclusion that the condition of the free school

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system at this time was *anything but encouraging or satisfactory*. In 1844, with a population of 18,500, the average attendance of the city schools was 1,194, while in 1857, with a population of over 40,000, the average attendance was only 1,863. In a financial point of view the failure was equally striking, for while in 1844 and the six succeeding years the average cost per head was \$6, in 1857 the cost per head amounted to \$13. In 1844 there were only twelve teachers employed; in 1857 the number was thirty-six; so that with a gross population more than double that of 1844, and a threefold complement of teachers, the number of children taught has not very greatly increased, certainly not in a corresponding ratio with the facilities provided. In his report for 1857 the Local Superintendent said, "If I understand aright the principle upon which free schools, maintained by general assessment upon property, have been established and are justified, it means that the rich ought to educate the poor, not as a charity, but because, in a social as well as moral point of view, it is, as a matter of economy, better to *educate* than to *punish* at the public expense; and because *school houses* are better *public investments* than *penitentiaries* or *jails*. Tested by this principle, *the result of our experiment*, as regards even those children who have attended, though irregularly, our free schools, *has been anything but encouraging or satisfactory*, while as regards the education, moral and social, of those children, large in number, for whose training and reformation the free school principle is justified, *we have failed altogether to bring that particular class of children in any way at all within the restraining influence of our schools*. * * * We set out full of hope to accomplish a certain purpose, namely, the *universal education* of the young, as a means of social and moral improvement among that class of people who, knowing little or nothing of the advantages of education, or who cared nothing for such advantages; but thus far, after years of experience, and the expenditure of increasing annual thousands of the public money, we have accomplished little more than a partial, and by no means a cheerful, recognition of the value of our schools even from those whose chil-

dren, to a limited extent, do attend our free schools, while the more numerous, and at the same time more necessitous, class of children continue to frequent our streets, our lanes and our wharves, in idle swarms, growing up in ignorance and crime, the future abundant material for our courts and prisons."

Such was the desponding report of the Superintendent in 1857. Scarcely twenty years have passed away since then, yet a wide change is visible in our social state. Notwithstanding the period of depression that for the last two years Toronto, in common with the entire Dominion has undergone, the city enjoys a rather especial immunity from the pesterings of vagrants. Our public schools are crowded to their very doors, the average attendance being equal, if not exceeding that of any other city in the Dominion.

In a recent report (1874) the Public School Inspector writes, "I regret that, notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the Board to increase the number and capacity of the schools, they are still quite inadequate for the number of children who desire to attend them. During the year five new schools were erected. * * * These schools were all well filled on the day of opening, without lessening to any appreciable degree the overcrowding of the other schools."

From an analysis of William Brown's "City Directory," for 1856-7, we find the following as the numbers engaged in professions and trades in the city, namely:—Accountants, 18; architects, 11; artists, 13; bakers, 37; bankers, 11; barristers and solicitors, 108; blacksmiths, 96; boot and shoemakers, 240; builders, 66; brewers, 15; bricklayers, 91; brickmakers, 55; cabinetmakers, 82; cabmen and proprietors, 53; carpenters, 496; carters, 137; clerks, 119; clergymen of all denominations, 57; dressmakers and milliners, 62; dry goods merchants and importers, 103; grocers and provision dealers, 255; laborers, 892; painters, 84; printers, 73; tailors, 203; tinsmiths, 37. This list does not include all the avocations followed in the city, but it is sufficiently explicit for our present purpose. When classified it shows of professional persons, 427; of mechanical, 1,681; and of industrial, other than mechanical, 2,001.

CHAPTER VIII.

Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Toronto—His Reception—Festivities during his Visit—Opening of Queen's Park—Opening of Horticultural Gardens—Population in 1861—Sanitary Condition of the City—Rumours of intended Fenian Raid—Volunteers called Out—Queen's Own sent to the Niagara Frontier—Military Movements—The Volunteers at Ridgeway—Supplies sent to the Volunteers—The Dead and Wounded brought to the City—Return of the Volunteers—H. R. H. Prince Arthur's Visit to Toronto—Inaugurating the Works on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway—Opening of the Narrow Gauge Railways—The Hon. Adam Crooks—The Procession Riots.

 THE year 1860 will long be memorable in the civic annals of Canada consequent upon the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. For months the whole country was in a ferment of expectation, the deep loyalty of the people manifesting itself in thousands of ways, and ere his arrival here, and during his tour through the continent, the exuberant joy of the Canadians was everywhere shown with a singular unanimity; but of all the cities and towns visited by him his reception in Toronto was the warmest, most spontaneous, hearty and enthusiastic of any place.

The following account of his reception here is from the *Globe* of the 8th of September:—"The 7th day of September, 1860, will long be cherished as the brightest day in the annals of Upper Canada. Many a year hence it will be told that on that day the heir-apparent to the British throne made his public entry into the chief city of the Western Province, and received a welcome surpassing in magnificence and enthusiasm all the public ovations ever before witnessed in the New World. No pen could adequately describe the unbounded enthusiasm of the joyous multitude assembled to greet their future Sovereign on the banks of Lake Ontario. Nor will anyone who witnessed it ever recall without thrilling delight the magnificent spectacle pre-

sented when the Prince stepped from his vessel and took his seat upon the throne amidst the thundering cheers of the vast concourse piled up in the noble amphitheatre around him. The illumination of the city at night was a very grand sight, far surpassing, we believe, any similar demonstration ever witnessed on the continent. Particular buildings may have been illuminated elsewhere on a grander scale, but as a whole we doubt if the display was ever excelled in America in extent, variety, and brilliance of decoration. The Normal Schools, Osgoode Hall, and the Romaine Buildings were magnificently decorated, and the *Globe* Buildings, St. Lawrence Hall, the Edinburgh Assurance Company, the St. Nicholas Restaurant and several other buildings were illuminated in splendid style. Many of the arches erected at prominent points of the city were noble designs, and executed with a degree of artistic taste which must have astonished the illustrious guests who passed under them. The arch erected at the crest of the noble amphitheatre at the landing will be a lasting monument to the fame of its designer, Mr. Storm. Fine as were the arches erected at Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, the finest of them could not for a moment enter into competition with it."

The weather during the Prince's visit was extremely unfavourable, dark clouds and heavy rains being the accompaniment of almost every public appearance. During his visit the Prince was the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor, while his suite and attendants had rooms at the Rossin House. On the 11th of September he formally opened the Queen's Park and Horticultural Gardens. Here he planted a young maple tree as a memorial of his visit, and from its vigorous growth at the present time it gives every indication of long remaining a lasting memorial of the visit of the heir-apparent of the British Crown to Toronto. Festivities were organised by the Sunday schools, temperance societies, churches, secret societies, &c., in honour of the Royal visit. Concerts, balls, processions, regattas, followed each other in quick succession, all intended to do honour to the Prince. Nor were the poor forgotten at this time, for on the eve

of the opening of the Park and Gardens a number of gentlemen contributed funds sufficient for the purchase of an ox, which was roasted whole, according to the good old English custom, and then distributed amongst the needy. The Prince took his departure from Toronto on Wednesday, September 12th, amid the cheers and hearty good wishes of thousands of citizens who had assembled to bid him farewell and God speed on his tour through the Province.

Early in the ensuing year (1861) the Government census returns were published, and showed the population of the city to be 21,449 males and 22,974 females, making a total of 44,423, being an increase of 18,672 over 1852, or rather more than 44 per cent., and over 1856 an increase of 2,665. The number of empty houses in the city at this time amounted to not less than 800. The increase from 1856 was not so great as had been expected, but this may be accounted for from the fact that a period of depression had intervened, and, further, that the removal of the seat of Government, together with the greater portion of the troops formerly stationed here, with their wives and families, would account for a loss of population of nearly 3,000.

In 1865 four steamers were owned in the city having a gross tonnage of 1,278 tons, and seven barques with a measurement of 1,728 tons; the schooners owned by citizens numbered 19, with 2,811 tons measurement. A very large number of yachts and skiffs were also owned in Toronto.

The year 1866 opened with every sign of prosperity for the city, but rumours of an intended invasion of Fenians at times caused some little anxiety among the citizens, though they never attached much importance to the loud and braggart boastings of the danger awaiting Canada, which at times appeared in some of the American prints. The citizens of the Queen City felt the same confidence as was felt throughout Canada, being conscious of their ability to quickly remove from Canadian soil any invaders that might make a temporary landing thereon.

After several false alarms it became known on Thursday afternoon, May 31st, that the Queen's Own Regiment of volunteers

had received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service, and on Friday morning they were despatched by the steamer City of Toronto to Port Colborne, in which vicinity it was thought their services might be required. Early the same forenoon the battery of the Royal Horse Artillery left by the Great Western Railway for St. Catharines. About noon Her Majesty's 47th Regiment, then stationed in Toronto, were ordered to the Great Western Railway station and also despatched to St. Catharines, and the 10th Royal Volunteers were also despatched during the afternoon by the same route to St. Catharines. The excitement in the city was intense when it became known that the Fenians had crossed the frontier at Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, and the generally expressed wish was that the citizen soldiers might speedily have the pleasure of driving them off our soil. The utmost eagerness was displayed by the citizens of all ranks to assist the authorities by every possible means in promoting the comfort and welfare of the volunteers. A committee was formed, and a public meeting called to organize a volunteer relief fund to assist them and their families in any necessary manner.

After the departure of the volunteers all kinds of rumours were flying about the city, and every scrap of news from the front was greedily seized upon and discussed by the excited citizens. Never had such excitement been witnessed before, never had such enthusiastic loyalty been displayed; all classes vied with each other in their efforts to promote the desired end—the punishment of the raiders, and ridding the border of the ruffians who had for a brief period encamped on Canadian soil. The rich gave largely of their substance, the poor gave what they could spare; young men were disappointed and gloomy who could not get registered among the volunteers, or get a chance of being sent to face the enemy. The devotion of Canada's sons to their country was never more warmly manifested. Young men flocked from all parts of the United States to offer their services to the Government, from Chicago alone, at the first alarm, a number made their way to Toronto, and who formed a company

c. themselves known as the Chicago Company. The Queen's Own Rifles, who were sent to the front, deemed themselves very fortunate at being selected for the dangerous work, and, on the other hand, the members of the 10th Royals were gloomy and gave vent to loud complaints at being kept in reserve. As an instance of the readiness of the citizens to do their part of the work the following incident will amply illustrate their loyalty and feelings towards the volunteers. On Sunday, June 3rd, it was rumoured that the Queen's Own Volunteers, then near Ridgeway, would shortly be in want of provisions. A few citizens became aware of the fact during the forenoon. A meeting was promptly called, citizens were detailed to canvass among merchants and others for supplies, and at two o'clock the steamer City of Toronto sailed with the following free offerings of the merchants contributed in two or three hours time, viz.: 2 barrels of sugar, 2 barrels of pork, 1 barrel of tobacco, 8 boxes of tobacco, 2 boxes of sundries, 9 boxes of cigars, 19½ boxes of biscuits, 16 barrels of biscuits, 41 barrels of bread, 9 boxes of cheese, 5 sides of bacon, 6 tons of hams, 2 chests of tea, 1 case of matches, 3 cases of brandy, 2 cases of gin, 5 hogsheads of ale, 1 case of glasses, 6 rolls of spiced bacon, 9 rolls of dried beef, 1 box of butter, 3 cases of coffee, a very large quantity of fresh meat (about five tons), bacon, medicine, splints and surgical instruments. The whole was given in charge of Messrs. C. W. Bunting, John Boyd and John Leys, members of the Committee, and for hours after the steamer had left the wharf, citizens poured down Yonge street, bringing with them their contributions in quantities sufficient to have supplied a small army. The prompt response by the citizens to the supposed wants of the volunteers showed the deep sympathy felt by all in Toronto with the brave fellows who had so gallantly and so readily gone out to defend their homes against the miscreant crew, who had poured out of the worst purlieus of the great cities and towns of the States. During the evening of this eventful Sabbath it became known throughout the city that on her return trip the steamer would bring back the dead and wounded from the affray at Ridgeway.

The *Globe* thus describes the scene :—"The vessel was expected to reach Yonge street wharf about 9.30 p.m. Long before that hour, however, a continuous stream of people from every quarter of the city poured along our principal streets towards the foot of Yonge street, the steamer's landing place. A common impulse seemed to influence the public mind. Every inhabitant seemed to experience an incumbent duty to render to the dead and wounded representatives of our brave volunteers an unmistakable tribute of sympathy and gratitude. Rich and poor, vigor and infirmity, budding youth and venerable old age, were each and all represented in the dense crowd which occupied every available standpoint of the approaches to the wharf on which the vessel was to deposit our dead and maimed citizen soldiers. Owing to unavoidable delay and an adverse wind the steamer did not reach her landing so early as was expected. Towards nine o'clock, however, several hearses, and stretchers borne by soldiers of the 47th Regiment, were brought to the wharf. A company of volunteers guarded the entrance to the wharf. The police were actively engaged in keeping back the more eager and curious of the crowd, while several members of the medical profession were in ready attendance to render any service in their power to the wounded passengers. Before ten o'clock she hove in sight, and shortly after came to her moorings. We immediately went on board, and a sorry spectacle met our gaze. At one end of the vessel lay arranged together the rough coffins enclosing the dead. Near the other, laid on couches and shakedown, tenderly and thoughtfully cared for, were the wounded. No word of complaint escaped them as they were severally removed by strong arms and feeling hearts to the cab or the stretcher as their case might require. Ten were severely wounded, and were carefully sent to the hospital; the remainder were sent to their respective homes. While the wounded were being thus disposed of the dead were deposited in hearses and carried to their several destinations. The coffins in which they were enclosed were formed of rough pine timber, the name of the sleeping occupant being chalked on the cover.

The names of the dead brought to the city were McEachren, ensign; Alderson, Tempest, Mackenzie, Defries, one remains unknown and unidentified. Mewburn was sent to his father's house at Stamford on the way. The wounded were Captain Boustead, Ensign Fahey, Kingsford, Robbins, Vandersmissen, C. Patterson, T. Winter, Lackay, A. Elliott, J. Oulster, John White and McHardy, two being too ill to be removed being left behind." It is unnecessary on our part to attempt to eulogise the conduct of our volunteers in the action with the Fenians, wherein the above mentioned met with their death and their wounds. Suffice it to say that they entered into action with a keen steadiness worthy of veteran soldiers; and it was evident, had it not been for somebody's blunder, they would have dispersed or captured the ruffian horde. The official report of Colonel Booker, who was the officer in command, gives the facts as follows:

"Sir,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from Colonel Peacock through Captain Akers I proceeded by train at 5 a.m. to-day to Ridgeway Station on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad with the Queen's Own of Toronto, Major Gilmour, and 480 men of all ranks; the York Rifles, Captain Dennis; the Caledonian Rifles, Captain Jackson; and the 13th Battalion of Hamilton—together about 360 men—total of all ranks, say about 840 men, in order to form a junction with Colonel Peacock at Stevensville at 9 to 9.30 a.m. On arriving at Ridgeway I sent the Great Western Railway train away, and as I could not obtain a horse and waggon in the place for the conveyance of the force I was compelled to leave without the stores, and sent them back to Port Colborne at a little before 8 a.m. We were feeling our way on the Stevensville road and were about three miles from that village when our advance guard felt the enemy. Major Gilmour extended the Queen's Own in skirmishing order in admirable style—the men advancing in good spirit. They were supported and relieved as required by the Battalion of Hamilton and the rifle companies of York and Caledonia. After Major Gilmour had expended much ammuni-

tion he reported to me that his ammunition was failing. At 9.30 after being engaged under a hot fire for an hour and an half, I observed the enemy throwing back his right and reinforcing his left flank. I immediately ordered up two companies in support to counteract this movement. At this moment I received a telegram from the hands of Mr. Storrer, Welland Railway, on the field, informing me that Colonel Peacock could not leave Chippewa before 7 o'clock instead of 5 a.m., the hour named by Akers on his behalf. The enemy was strongly posted in the woods on the west of the Garrison road, the road forming the entrance as it were to a *cul de sac*. We outflanked him when he brought up his centre reserves and outflanked us. We drove them in the first place over a mile, and held possession of the rifle pits. A cry of cavalry from the front, and the retreat of a number of men in our centre on the reserves caused me to form a square and prepare to receive cavalry. This mistake originated from relieved skirmishers doubling back. I immediately reformed column, and endeavoured to deploy to the right. A panic here seized our men, and I could not bring them again to the front. I regret to say we have lost several valuable officers and men. I estimated the strength of the enemy as greater than ours, and from the rapid firing they were evidently armed with repeating rifles.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed) A. BOOKER,

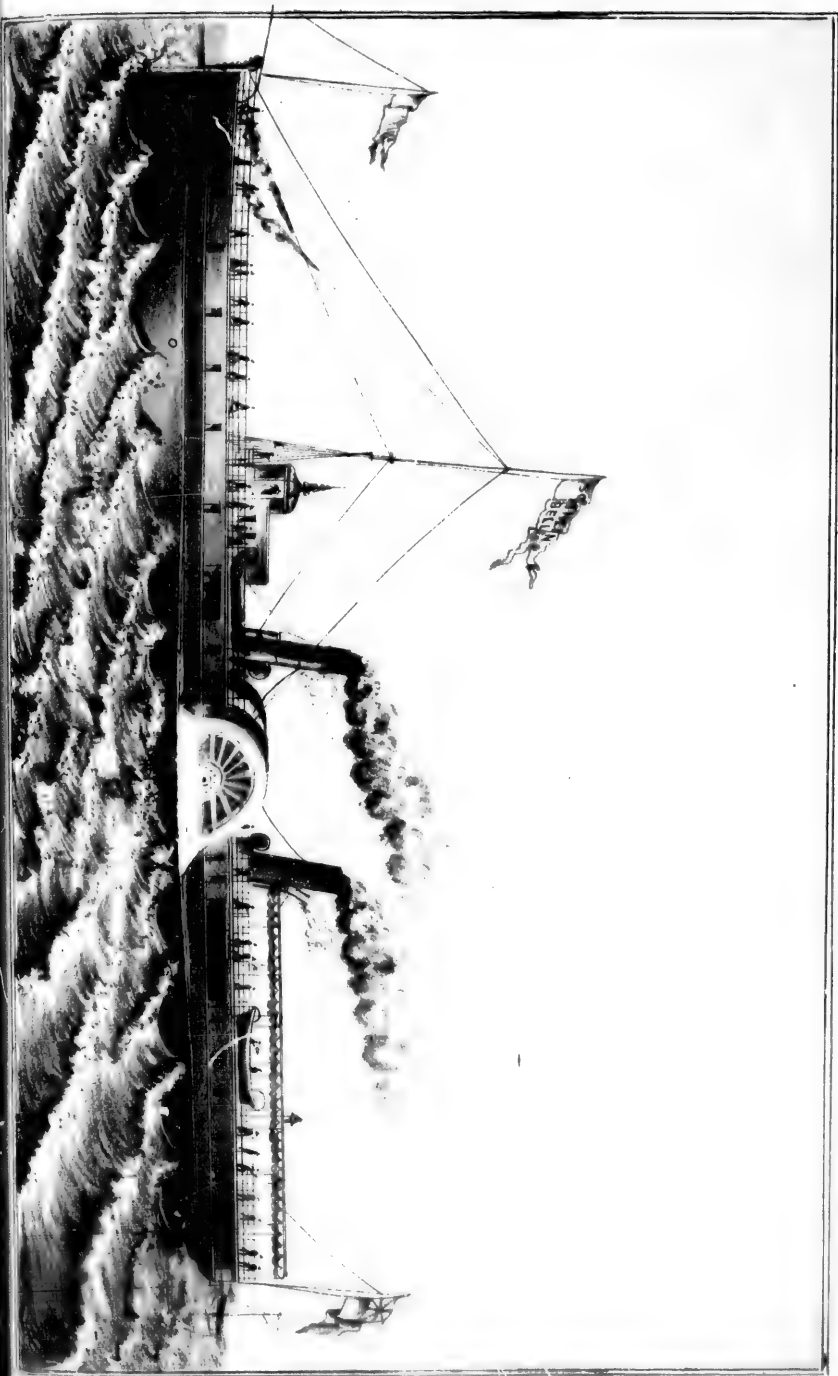
"Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Volunteer Militia."

On the return of the city volunteers they were received with the utmost enthusiasm by the citizens. The following account of their arrival is from the local press of June 19, 1866:—"The gallant battalion (Queen's Own) reached this city about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and met with a noble reception, as may be imagined, by every one who has witnessed the enthusiastic admiration excited by their gallant conduct only two short weeks ago. Some idea of the eagerness of the citizens to do them honor may be gathered from the fact that an immense number of people, of whom a large proportion were ladies, stood at the

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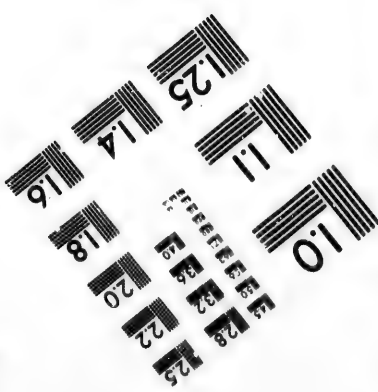
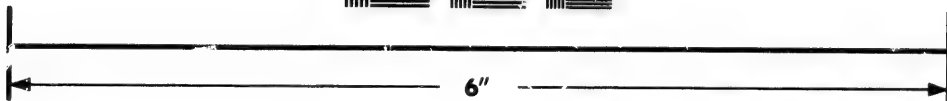
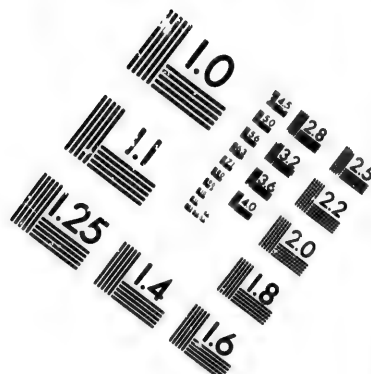




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Grand Trunk Station in a cold rain for nearly two hours, the train being delayed beyond the time fixed for its arrival. It came at last, however, about 4 o'clock, with the looked for soldiers, who were greeted with round after round of cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the fair sex. The Upper Canada College company, with their officers, Captain Fuller, Lieutenant Wilson, and Ensign Murray, were drawn up on the platform and presented arms when the train came in. A procession was then formed, Captain Button's troop of Markham Cavalry taking the lead. The Mayor and members of the City Corporation followed, the band of the 47th came next, and the Queen's Own with the York and Caledonia companies brought up the rear. In this order they marched to the drill shed, the splendid band of the 47th playing 'God Save the Queen,' 'See the Conquering Hero Comes,' 'The British Grenadiers,' and other inspiring airs amid the continued cheering of the citizens who surrounded and followed the procession. Despite the most unpropitious weather, with heavy rain and muddy streets, such of the citizens as heard of the arrival of the volunteers were determined to do them honor, and they did so in a style most enthusiastic. The bells rang out a joyful peal, every piece of hunting in the city was displayed, making the streets gay with flags and streamers, and the citizens turned out by thousands. York, King and Simcoe streets—along the line of procession—were as completely blocked up by crowds of pedestrians and crowds of ladies in carriages as though the Mayor had proclaimed a general holiday—something which he regretted being unable to do, not having had intimation of the intended arrival of the volunteers till the day was too far advanced to issue such a proclamation. The balconies of the houses along the route, and, indeed, all the available standpoints, were crowded with spectators, who cheered again and again as the men marched past to the drill shed. Here the platform was already well filled with ladies and gentlemen, and their number was soon added to by the Mayor and Corporation. General Napier, Dr. McCaul, and the Relief Committee occupied the front seats. On the right of the platform,





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the third battalion of volunteers, and on the left the Chicago Volunteers, in full uniform, and the Cobourg Rifles, were drawn up in line with presented arms. The Queen's Own and York and Caledonia companies moved up the centre of the shed on their arrival, and were again frequently cheered. The Queen's Own wore their knapsacks and full marching equipments, with their blankets disposed around them sashwise, and with various additions in the shape of Fenian trophies. One of the boys had a large tin kettle which he had carried off as a remembrance from Lime Ridge, and which he held on to most determinately. The officers having advanced to the front and saluted, General Napier arose and addressed them, expressing his pleasure at meeting them on their return home after so short but decisive a campaign. Alluding to the conduct of the Queen's Own and the 13th Battalion he said, 'had the advance been sounded instead of the retreat you would single-handed have driven the Fenians before you that day. I may also take the opportunity of stating that although from unforeseen circumstances the military did not come up in time to help you on that occasion, there is yet no feeling of envy amongst them—they are proud that the volunteers should have been engaged in repelling the invasion.' To show the feeling animating the men the General instanced the case of a youth named McKenzie, who, when lying sick from his wounds at St. Catharines, on being pitied for being under fire so young, replied that he was a man—he was sixteen years old—and was ready to fight again the moment he got well. Continuing, General Napier added, 'with this spirit animating mere youths I need hardly say that let the enemy be who he may, he has no chance of conquering Canada.'

The 10th Royals Regiment also arrived in Toronto the same night, but in consequence of the lateness of their arrival, and it not being generally known that they were coming, they were not met with the same demonstrations as were their comrades in arms of the Queen's Own.

The sanitary condition of the city at this time began to attract the attention of our city fathers; after the outbreak of

the cholera in 1849 life and vigor had been infused into this department of the City Council's work. New sewers were constructed, new drains built, inspection was occasionally made, but in a few years the sanitary affairs of the city began to be neglected and no attention paid to its wants or requirements, until in 1866 the miserable drainage, bad air, bad water, filth, dirt and refuse of the worst kind appeared to invite disease. The state of one of the streets in the very centre of the city was thus described, "You enter a house from the front door and find yourself in a room twelve by fourteen feet, in which are huddled together, as if they are frightened to look on their fellow-creatures, a man, five women, three boys, and a couple of young specimens of the *genus homo* in arms. The stove is almost reddened with heat, the room is fumigated with fumes of the mid-day meal, which is in course of preparation, the walls are so black that one would think sable was their original colour, and on the back door being opened to admit one to the yard, the stench from the pig pen within three feet of the back door, is so foul that you could cut it with a knife. In another yard we have a pig pen four feet six inches square, with a couple of feet thick with offal, filth, dung and manure, and no less than five pigs lying snorting and snoring within it. Going further down the same street the visitor sees in every yard and closet the same accumulations. Near Nelson street, on the south side of Stanley street, we have a house, the rear room of which is occupied by a brigade of pigs. The next room (with a doorway between the two) a few feet from this nest of filth, the residents of the house use as a cooking, eating and sleeping room. Just fancy the sickening odour of a pig pen curling through the cracks of the door and winding around the kitchen stove and dinner table!" Near the corner of George and Duchess streets "we have a sink of death and disease in a place called Bethune's Lane or Fish Alley, where, in a former year, during the heavy rage of cholera, every resident was afflicted, and the dead cart a daily visitant. This lane contains nine apologies for houses, and is inhabited by about fifty souls. There are no back yards to these miserable hovels, and

slowly, filth and dirt are thrown out in front of the doors. At one end of the lane the necessary is in a fearful state, and it is credibly believed that a well, situated a short distance from it, receives the sewage, and that it was to residents drinking this water in 1854 the severe attack of cholera in that quarter was attributed."

Pine street is another bad street in the city for cow pens, and in these there is not the slightest attempt at cleanliness. Queen street, east of Parliament, is another *locale* of pig pens and cow sheds, and on Queen street, opposite Cooke's Church, can be seen a dwelling house, the cellar of which is used as a stable for three cows and a horse, and the effluvia from which must find its way into the rooms above, occupied by human beings. Coming further west an examination of the premises within eyesight of the City Hall will show how dilatory those whose duty it is to inspect the city have been in their duties. In the rear of the buildings on Palace street, where decent citizens are supposed to live, will be found overloaded necessities, and filth of every kind, which ought to put decent men to shame. Take a glance at the western part of the city, and in the rear of buildings on the west side of York street, between Richmond and Adelaide streets, the same story will be found of filthy places. Walk as far as Dummer street. Look in the rear of Dead-beat Lane and "Whiskey Alley," and go through a passage three feet wide, and have a look at "Hole in the Wall." In this latter, which is situate on the west side of Dummer street, we find ourselves in a room eight by ten feet, the entrance being by a half door, and the light coming through an old fashioned casement window, which has not been cleaned since the building was erected fifteen years ago. In one corner is a dilapidated looking stove, with a pot full of dirty water, attempting to boil by the feeble aid of a few hardwood chips. On a chair minus a leg and back, is seated a youth about ten years of age, half clad and holding two benumbed hands over the flickering embers of the half-lighted chips; a little girl is nestling in a corner of the room on a quantity of dirty straw, half covered with a torn

counterpane, and both are anxiously awaiting the return of their mother, who is out begging a morsel; their father is an inmate of the gaol, and when he is not working for the good of the city he is sawing wood for any citizen who will give him a job.

If the east end of the city can claim the premium for dirt, filth, cow sheds and pig pens, the west certainly can follow close in its wake. Renfrew street, around St. Patrick's Market, Maple Lane, near Phœbe Street school house, where hundreds of children are daily congregated; Grog Lane, Centre Street, and some parts of Brock Street, were also named as being in a disgraceful condition.

On Saturday, the 2nd of October, 1869, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, amid the peal of bells, firing of cannon, cheers of the populace, and general enthusiasm and rejoicing, arrived at Toronto. Nine years previously the Prince of Wales had visited Toronto, and he was greeted with a reception such as never before had been accorded to any visitor to the capital of Western Canada, but now the young Prince was received with even greater demonstrations of public favor and public joy. Since the last preceding Royal visit the city had grown wealthier and larger, and freely did the citizens spend of their wealth in giving a loyal greeting to a popular son of a beloved Sovereign. His progress from the Depot to the City Hall was one continued popular ovation, so earnest, so hearty, so wildly joyful, that the Prince himself at last could not restrain his feelings.

Some slight idea of the enthusiastic progress of Prince Arthur through the city may be gathered from the following extract from the *Globe* of Monday, October 4th, 1869:—"Just at starting a great rush was made for the Prince's carriage, but was checked by the mounted bodyguard, and the Prince graciously acknowledged the people's enthusiasm and smilingly raised his hat, and looked pleasantly around, and the cheer grew to a roar, which continued almost without ceasing as far as the second arch on the route. As the Prince passed the arch on the corner of Queen and Yonge streets one deafening cheer was raised, which was taken up by the people on King street west

and echoed by the multitude on Yonge street north and King street east, thousands of handkerchiefs waving, hats and caps tossed into the air, flags frantically bobbing up and down, here gave a new and more enthusiastic character to the scene. The Prince at this point appeared considerably moved by the spectacle, and, turning the corner of King and Yonge streets, thoughtfully regarded the signs of welcome, so abundantly visible in each direction from this point, with much apparent surprise and admiration. Coming to the *Globe* office—which was perhaps for profusion, number, and appropriateness of decorations and inscriptions the most attractive spot in the city, and faced by the establishment of Messrs. Walkers ("The Golden Lion") which, if not so appropriately decorated, at least showed an extraordinarily attractive display—there was a momentary stoppage, and the pause was seized upon by the crowd to cheer and cheer again, till the Prince almost laughed outright with excess of pleasure. * * * As the procession neared the Cathedral the chimes rang out the National Anthem. The effect was magical; hats were removed and many eyes were wet with honest tears of affection and memories of the dear old home beyond the seas, and the Prince himself, after a vain but perfectly visible attempt to control his feelings gave way to the scene and appeared perfectly overcome. The balconies of St. Lawrence Hall were crowded dangerously, and the cheering at this point was very great. At the south-east corner of the Market square the Fire Brigade with their engines were drawn up in extended order on either side of the road, and as His Royal Highness passed three mighty cheers were raised which could only come from British throats. Facing the City Hall were two companies of the Queen's Own as a bodyguard, and here the Prince descended from his carriage. * * * From the City Hall he went to the Government House, amidst the same scenes, and received with the same warm greetings as on his progress to the City Hall." It is said that upwards of 50,000 persons were on the streets along the route of the procession to the Government House.

An event of no little importance, tending to promote the commercial prosperity of the city, was inaugurated by the Prince, namely, the cutting of the first sod of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. This took place at Weston on Tuesday, the 5th of October, and here an incident took place quite characteristic of Prince Arthur's manliness. He had been asked to cut the first sod of the new railway, which he consented to do. On his arrival at Weston a beautifully silver plated spade was presented to him, and a small square sod, which had previously been cut and placed in position, in the centre of which was a miniature Union Jack, was pointed out to him. Placing the spade under the sod it was quickly transferred to a very handsome barrow beside him. After completing this slight task he looked for a moment wistfully at the crowd surrounding him, and again seizing the spade drove it into the bright green turf, intending to cut out a sod himself, but the turf was tough and hard, the spade also was more ornamental than useful, and though he worked with his hands for a few moments with right good will, the turf showed no signs of yielding, until at last a Weston farmer, who was standing near by, said, "Use your feet, Prince, use your feet, and it will come all right." Laughingly, the Prince took the hint, and using his feet in good navy-like fashion soon drove the spade through the turf, and cut a sod worthy of a regular laborer, which, lifting into the barrow, he swiftly wheeled to its appointed place. Thus did he inaugurate one of the first narrow gauge railways in the Province; a railway which has opened out a new and rich district to the city merchants, and placed within easy reach of the farmers, through a large section of country, a ready market for their grain and other produce.

The road was opened to Orangeville, a distance of forty-nine miles from the city, on the 3rd of November, 1871, amidst the congratulations of the citizens. During the fall of this same year the Toronto and Nipissing Railway was also opened as far as Uxbridge. These two narrow gauge railways have undoubtedly done much to increase the trade of the city.

In the general election of members for the second parliament of the Ontario Legislature the Hon. Adam Crooks was first returned to the House of Assembly as member for West Toronto, and who, by his talents and sterling integrity, soon commended himself to the leaders of the Reform party in the Local House, and upon the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald administration Mr. Crooks accepted the office of Provincial Secretary in the Blake-Mackenzie ministry. He afterwards became Provincial Treasurer, and on the re-arrangement of the Educational Department of the Province he became the first Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, which portfolio he now holds along with that of Provincial Treasurer.

During the years 1872, 1873 and 1874 the city enjoyed a most remarkable cycle of prosperity in all branches of trade and commerce, the population increasing about twelve thousand and the assessments of the city property rising from \$32,467,772 to \$43,462,512; some of the finest churches and other buildings in the city being erected during this period.

The city was the scene of considerable rioting during Sunday afternoon, September 26th and October 4th, arising from a procession of the Roman Catholics in celebration of the Jubilee. It appears that once every twenty-five years the Roman Catholic Church holds a jubilee, but in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe in 1850 no jubilee was held by the Church. Formerly one of the conditions to gain Jubilee indulgences was to visit Rome, but in this year the Pope announced that indulgences would be given to any one visiting four different churches on three consecutive Sundays in procession with three other parishes. In Toronto two of the parishes performed the requisite procession or pilgrimage in July last without molestation. The other three parishes, St. Basil's, St. Patrick's and St. Paul's, postponed the pilgrimage on account of the heat of the weather. They had their processions arranged for the same three Sundays, and the first of these took place on the 19th of September and passed off without any disturbance. The second took place on the 26th, when the Jubilee procession in connec-

tion with St. Paul's parish, on returning from St. Patrick's Chapel on William street, was met at the intersection of Queen street and Spadina avenue with a shower of stones from a large crowd of thoughtless young men and women. The police made a dash at the assailants and drove them off, but throughout the line of march from here to St. Mary's Church on Bathurst street, stone throwing was continued. Almost the whole of the police, consisting of detachments from Stations Nos. 1 and 2, were wounded. A very strong feeling was aroused by this proceeding, the Roman Catholics insisting upon their right to walk in public procession, while, on the other side, the Orangemen of the city met in public meeting, and called upon the Mayor to prevent the procession taking place the following Sabbath, but the Mayor had no power to do so, though he requested the Archbishop to countermand the procession, as he could not guarantee to keep the peace. On Sunday, the 3rd of October, a section of the Roman Catholic pilgrims assembled at St. Paul's Church, Power street, and having formed a procession, marched up to St. Michael's Cathedral by way of Queen street. The procession included a large number of women. They, however, carried no banners, flags, or regalia of any kind, and marched along in the most quiet and inoffensive manner.

A vast crowd had collected outside the Cathedral, and the pilgrims were allowed to enter without any hindrance. While the procession was in the Cathedral the entire police force, under the command of Major Draper, the Chief Constable, was drawn up at the entrance to the Cathedral. About half-past three the procession left the Cathedral, and, headed by a squad of police, moved along Shuter street amid the yells and hootings of the large mob. Just as the foremost ranks reached the corner of Church and Queen streets a perfect volley of stones came upon them from Queen street. A halt was made, the police charging upon the rioters, who were soon driven off. This was repeated several times before the procession made any further progress. The procession moved down Church street to Adelaide street,

where stones were incessantly thrown, and at the corners of Bay, Brock and Bathurst streets the same scenes occurred, but at the latter place the riot assumed the most serious aspect; revolvers were freely used, the fight between the police and the crowd being kept up for a considerable time.

The police, during the whole time the processionists were passing along the streets, sustained the brunt of the fight with the opposing crowd, and though more than half the entire force were severely wounded, yet their coolness, bravery and self-restraint excited the admiration of all spectators. Though the riots were a disgrace to the city it is a matter for congratulation that mob law did not prevail, for, though under difficulty, the pilgrimage was made from and to the points intended.

The year 1875 was marked by considerable commercial depression, the prosperity of the city being, for the moment, overshadowed by the commercial failures in all parts of the Dominion, and the general stagnation of trade in all branches being severely felt by the working classes, who thus found their usual income much lessened, and in many cases privation and suffering was the result, but in this hour of trial the wealthy gave of their abundance to assist the needy, and thus much distress was alleviated. Though Toronto felt the great wave of trade depression, which swept, not alone over the Dominion of Canada, but almost over the entire civilised world, the effects were not so much felt as in most other cities and towns on the Continent. The trade failures, depreciation of property of all kinds, closing of works, manufactories, &c., were not so great proportionably in Toronto as in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities in the United States, or as in Montreal or Quebec in Canada.

It must be a matter of deep congratulation to all lovers of law and order to find that, notwithstanding the increased want and privation caused by the dulness of trade, that the criminal statistics of the city showed a decrease in the number of prisoners committed during the year, as also a decrease of crime, the number of prisoners committed to gaol being eighty-four less

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than in the preceding year, added to which another cause of congratulation is afforded in the large increase in the attendance of children at the public schools.

No better evidence of the improved moral tone of the city can be afforded than these few facts. When it is remembered that the number of committals to gaol in this city twenty years ago were nearly as many in number as during the past year, the citizens of the Queen City may look forward to the future with bright hopes that with the clearing away of the present cloud the future prospects of the city will be more solid, more rapid, and more real; and it is satisfactory to know that even now indications are abundant of returning prosperity. Business men, merchants and manufacturers speak of having better returns and a more healthful feeling. The demand for labour of all kinds is becoming more active. New buildings are springing up, new works are opening, and on all sides the near approach of renewed prosperity for the Queen City is abundant—a prosperity that appears destined ere long to place her in trade and commerce as the very first city of the Dominion.



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TORONTO, the Queen City of the West, capital of Ontario, and one of the most flourishing and populous cities in the Dominion of Canada, is situated on a gently-sloping plain on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, 340 miles west-south-west of Montreal, 500 miles from Quebec, 98 miles from the mouth of the Niagara River, and 500 miles from New York. It is in latitude $43^{\circ} 49' 4''$ north, and longitude $79^{\circ} 71' 5''$ west, or five hours, seventeen minutes and twenty seconds slower time than at Greenwich, England. A handsome bay forms the southern front or boundary of the city, and is entered by a narrow opening at the western end about half a mile in width, and is separated from the lake by a semi-circular island, running for about three miles in front of the city, enclosing a beautiful basin about a mile and a half in diameter, forming a safe and well sheltered harbour, capable of containing a large number of vessels.

Though not picturesque, the situation of the city is very pleasing and agreeable, and peculiarly favorable to commerce, comfort and health. The site is somewhat low, but rises gently from the water's edge, the observatory, about a mile distant from the lake, being 108 feet above the water level, and Bloor street, two miles distant, being over 140 feet above the level of the lake. The city generally is built of white brick of a soft and pleasing tint, but very freely intermingled with structures of stone, iron and granite. Its streets are spacious, well laid out, regularly built, and cross each other at right angles, some almost running parallel with the Bay, and intersected with others which have a north and south direction, inclining slightly to the west, the whole forming nearly a parallelogram. The principal streets running east and west in the denser portions of the city are Front, Wellington, King, Richmond, Adelaide and Queen streets,

and the cross streets, running north from the Bay, are Yonge, Church, Jarvis, Bay, York and Simcoe streets. The two main thoroughfares of the city are King and Yonge streets, which divide it into four large sections. King street runs from the eastern limits of the city to the western portion, where it is blocked by the Crystal Palace grounds, a distance of over four miles. It is sixty-six feet wide, and well built up with substantial brick and stone buildings, some of them equal to any on the American continent. Some of them, such as those of Messrs. R. Walker and Sons, and John Kay, in drygoods; Hay's furniture warehouse, Hunter's photographic establishment; Mason, Risch and Newcombe's piano warehouse, and others, for variety and value of stock, elegant show rooms, fittings, &c., and external appearance, rival those of Regent street, London, England.

Yonge street runs from the Bay almost due north to Holland Landing, Lake Simcoe, a distance of over thirty miles. The lower portion of the street from the Bay to King street is composed almost exclusively of warehouses, banks, &c., while above King street, to the northern limits of the city (a distance of over two miles) it is almost an unbroken line of retail shops of every description, and is perhaps the busiest business street in the city. It is the great leading thoroughfare of the north, giving to the farmers, on the rich lands lying between the two lakes, direct access to the chief shipping point of Ontario. Front and Wellington streets are mainly built up with wholesale houses of every description. Queen street is the main artery of the city from the western districts, and for upwards of three miles is closely built up with stores and private dwellings. Many of the streets occupied by the private dwellings of the merchants and the business men of the city present a very pleasing and attractive appearance. Such streets as Jarvis, Sherbourne, Church, Simcoe, Wilton Crescent, Gerrard, Carlton, Wellesley, and others, being mainly built up with fine blocks or detached villas, and in almost every instance they are fronted or surrounded with garden lots carefully cultivated

and protected from the street thoroughfare by ornamental railings of iron or wood. Outside of these is a wide sidewalk, along which runs a strip of grass plot from six to twelve feet wide, protected from the roadway by posts, with suspended chains, being placed at equal distances along the length of the street. This arrangement, with the shade trees planted along the sidewalks, gives to many of the streets of the city a "boulevard" appearance, and affords a pleasant promenade to visitors and residents during the summer months.

Many of the private dwellings of the citizens are quite palatial in their outward aspect and their interior structure. The warehouses, financial institutions, and public buildings are of remarkably substantial workmanship, and many of them exceedingly beautiful in architectural design. In fact, few, if any, cities on the American continent can boast of finer buildings devoted to business purposes than such as the Custom House, Post Office, the warehouses of John Macdonald, Thomas May and Co., Lyman Bros. and Co., British America Insurance office, the Toronto Bank, and the Bank of Ontario.

But the especial pride and glory of Toronto is in her churches and educational institutions, for, compared with cities of similar age and population, she stands acknowledging no rival. She boasts of eighty churches, many of them, such as St. James's Episcopal Cathedral, Metropolitan Methodist Church, new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Jarvis street Baptist Church and St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral, are magnificent specimens of church architecture, and monuments of Christian munificence. In her educational establishments Toronto stands second to none on this side of the Atlantic, the University College buildings being one of the finest and most imposing specimens of massive Norman architecture in America, and the Normal School buildings and grounds being one of the most attractive spots in the city. The assessed value of the churches, religious and educational institutions of the city is over five millions of dollars.

Numerous charitable and religious institutions are also to

be found in all parts of the city. It is the seat of law and Provincial Government, and the head-quarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings in connection with these departments are handsome structures, the internal finish and arrangement of Osgoode Hall, especially, being remarkably fine. It is also the headquarters of the principal financial institutions of the Province. The head offices of nine banks, with an aggregate capital of \$15,000,000, and having eighty-one branches (in the Province and United States) are situate here, and there are also six branches of banks having head offices in other cities. Ten insurance companies (eight fire and marine and two life) have their head offices here, some of them transacting a very extensive business in the United States. Eleven building and investment societies, with an aggregate capital of \$5,000,000, and having over \$10,000,000 assets, also have their homes in Toronto. The total capital of the local banks, insurance companies, building and loan societies exceeds \$25,000,000.

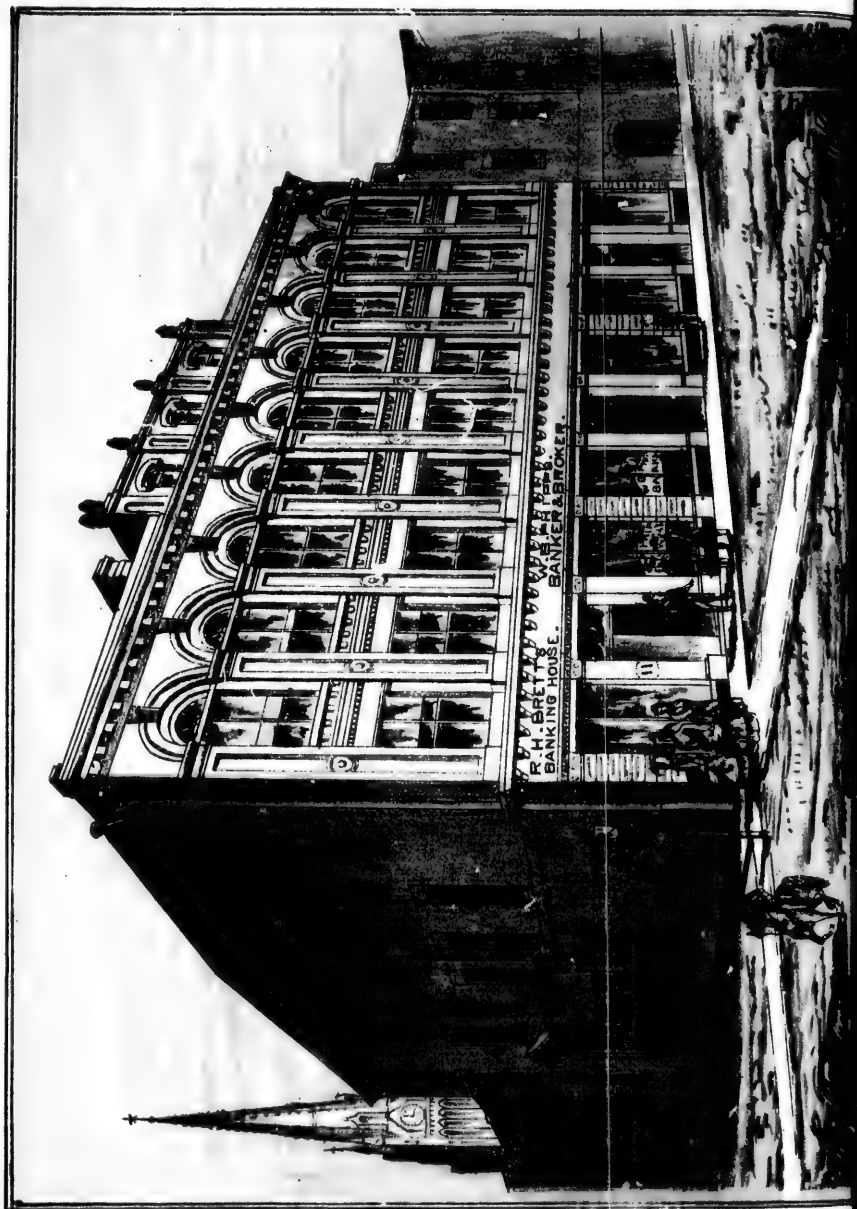
The manufacturing interests of the city are varied. Several extensive iron and stove foundries, engineering establishments, car building works, piano and organ factories, paper mills, carriage factories, soap works, boot and shoe factories, breweries, spice mills, a woollen mill, the largest cabinet factory in the Dominion, and the largest distillery in the world, are situate here. Toronto is rapidly becoming the literary metropolis of the Dominion: over forty newspapers and periodicals are published within its limits, namely, four daily and fifteen weekly, the rest monthly, semi-monthly, or quarterly, its daily press circulating throughout the entire Dominion, and exerting considerable influence in the political, commercial and social community. Some of the largest and most enterprising publishers on the continent carry on their business in Toronto.

Five lines of railways run into the city, connecting with all places of importance on the American continent, and other lines are now in process of construction. First class passenger steamers also run during the season to all the principal

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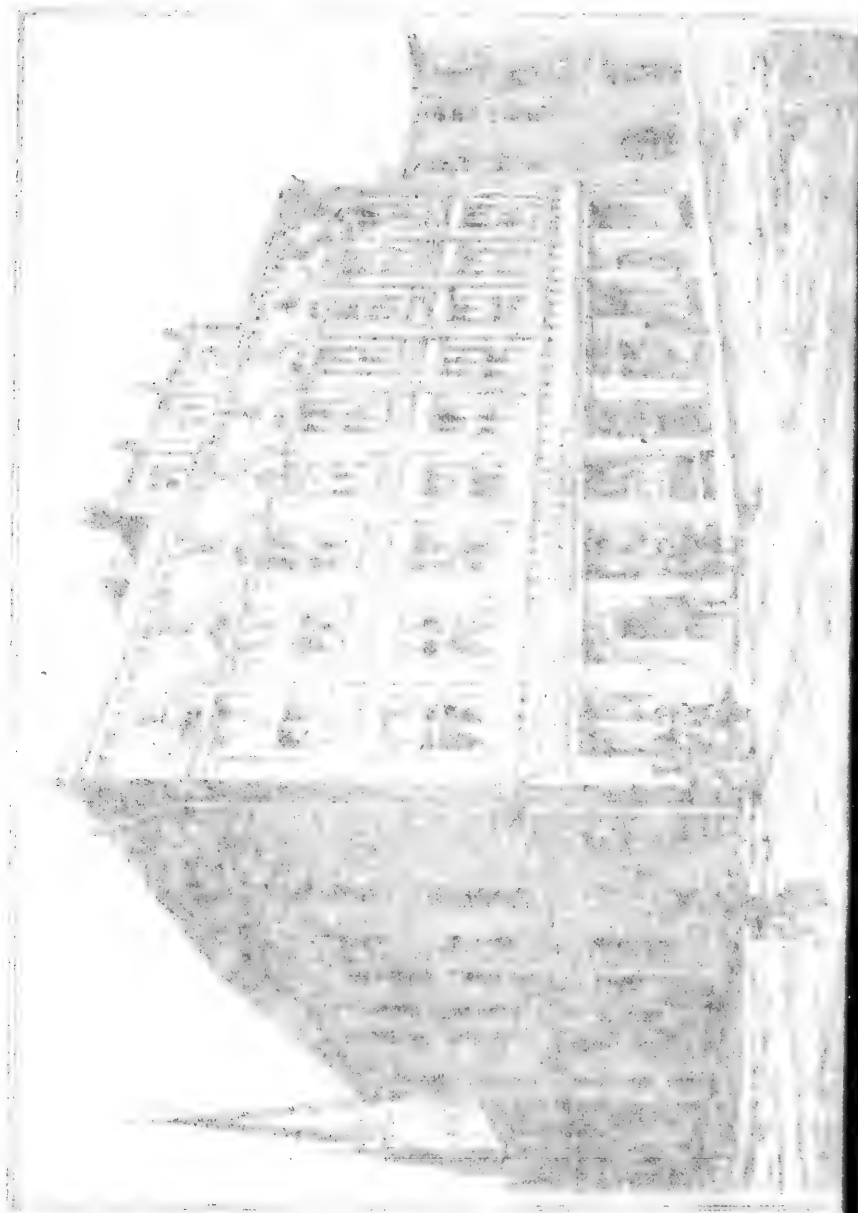
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TOPOGRAPHICAL.

points on the lake and ports on the St. Lawrence River. At present Toronto has within its limits 359 public streets, containing about 240 miles of sidewalks, upwards of 14,000 private and public buildings, with a population of near 70,000 souls. The ratable assessments of the city property for the present year amount to over \$56,000,000.

Though young in years, Toronto is vigorous in its growth, extending its borders on all sides, and rapidly undergoing a transformation which is fast placing it in the foremost rank of cities noted for their wealth and beauty. New streets, with larger, handsomer, and more costly buildings, are rapidly springing up; stone and granite structures are replacing those of frame and brick; and evidences of improvement in new buildings, streets, roadways and parks, are seen in all directions. New parks are being laid out, streets are being converted into boulevards, so that with each successive season Toronto is becoming more and more worthy of its royal and proud designation of Queen City of the West.



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CLIMATE.

LTHOUGH the temperature of Toronto is colder than the normal temperature of this parallel, the climate is remarkably pleasant and salubrious, ameliorated, no doubt considerably, by the equalising influence of the great lake which bounds us on the south. The mean temperature for the six months commencing with April, and including our warmest summer months, is four and a half degrees below the average temperature of the same six months in the same parallel of latitude, while the other six months, in which are included our coldest winter months, are nine and a half degrees below the normal temperature of the parallel, making an average of six degrees colder than the normal temperature, taking the entire year round. The mean temperature, as furnished by the Observatory from 1840 to 1876 inclusive, was 44.07 degrees. The greatest heat has not exceeded 100 degrees in the shade; the cold has been known to descend as low as twenty-five degrees below zero, but only at very long intervals (once in 1865). It seldom descends lower than twenty degrees below zero, and then for a very brief period. The atmosphere is pure and transparent, free from sultry oppressive heat in our warmest summer months, and from raw, humid frigidity in winter.

After the hottest days of summer the evening air is fresh and genial. There is nothing, perhaps, which so soon or so deeply impresses the stranger from Great Britain on his first arrival among us as the purity of the atmosphere, the deep azure of our morning sky, or the soft and silvery brilliancy of our moonlight. When it draws towards the end of October the foliage of the shade trees in our streets and avenues changes its summer hues and assumes the most brilliant autumnal tints, and then it is that we see Nature in her richest and most glorious dress—

yellow, red, green, purple and brown, in varied shades, are all sweetly blended, imparting to our woodland scenery a most peculiar charm. The Indian summer, that mystic period so sacred to the legends of our country, comes on apace. The name "Indian Summer" is given to a few days, generally about the beginning of November, which are characterised by a soft and balmy atmosphere of a peculiar hazy cast. The fine, golden-fringed, opal-tinted clouds, which surround the sun as he sinks below the horizon on a summer night, lose their brilliant transparency, and are changed by the haze of the atmosphere into a dull orange color. Sometimes they have the appearance of layers of strata ranged one above another, and so finely and delicately pencilled, that but for the rays of the setting sun striking upon them through the soft haze they could not be discerned. There is nothing positive in connection with the Indian summer. It may occur in some years very markedly, and in others so much less so as scarcely to be appreciable; and had not the name been established and surrounded with many pleasing fancies of the aborigines would pass by unnoticed.

TEMPERATURE.

	1875.	1874.	1873.	Average of 35 years.	Extremes.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature of the year	40°77	44°30	42°94	44°08	46°36 in '46	40°77 in 1875
Warmest month	July	July	July	July	July, 1868	Aug. 1860.
Mean temperature of warmest month	66°37	67°86	68°36	67°42	75°80	64°46
Coldest month	February	February	January	February	Feb. 1875	Feb. 1848
Mean temperature of coldest month	10°16	22°84	17°70	22°90	10°16	26°60
Warmest day	July 4	June 23	June 19	...	July 14, '68	July 31, 1844
Mean temperature of warmest day	74°25	78°03	75°68	77°73	84°30 (Feb. 6, 1856; Jan. 23, 1857)	72°75
Coldest day	Dec. 10	Jan. 30	Jan. 29	...	...	Dec. 22, '42
Mean temperature of coldest day	-8°33	1°13	-5°73	-1°40	-14°38	9°37
Date of highest temperature	July 26	August 12	June 19	...	Aug. 24, '54	Aug. 19, '40
Highest temperature	88°0	95°0	89°5	91°02	99°2	82°4
Date of lowest temperature	Feb. 13	Dec. 15	Jan. 29	...	Jan. 10, '59	Jan. 2, 1842
Lowest temperature	16°0	-7°5	18°4	-12°45	26°5	1°9

CLIMATE.

The following meteorological results are from the General Register of the Toronto Observatory. Latitude 43° 39' 4" north, longitude 5 hours, 17 minutes, 33 seconds west. Elevation above Lake Ontario 108 feet. Approximate elevation above the sea 342 feet :

EXTENT OF SKY CLOUDED.

Since 1853 records have been kept at the Toronto Observatory of the extent of sky clouded. The mean average during the twenty-two years is 61 (the whole sky clouded being expressed by 100). For the different seasons the means are as follows :

Winter, December—February.	Spring, March—May.	Summer, June—August.	Autumn, September—November.
73.	60.	50.	62.

RAIN AND SNOW.

An examination of the following tables will show considerable irregularity in the amount of rain and snow that fell in different years. If the mean annual fall of rain be divided into two equal groups, 1846-58 and 1859-71, and compared, it is seen that while there has been a diminution in the rain the snow has increased, and also that the precipitation on the whole has increased :

Years.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
1846-58	28'552	60'82	34'634
1859-71	27'639	78'46	35'485
Change: Decrease..	0'913	Increase..	17'64
		Increase..	0'851

Again, on comparing the *number of days* in the two groups, a decided increase is found in the days of both rain and snow :

Years.	Rain.	Snow.
1846-58	106'4 days.	53'6 days.
1859-71	120'3 "	76'0 "
Increase....	13'9 days.	22'4 days.

Thus, while it appears that there has been a diminution in the average annual amount of rain, the snow has increased, and also that the number of days of rain and the number of days of snow has increased :

TORONTO: PAST AND PRESENT.

RAIN.	1875.	1874.	1873.	Average of 35 years.	Extremes.	
Total depth of Rain in inches	18'980	17'574	20'332	28'374	43'355 in '43.	17'374 in '74
Number of days in which rain fell	103	103	110	109	130 in 1861	80 in 1841
Month in which the greatest depth of rain fell	May	July	April	Sept'r.	Sept. 1843.	Sept. 1848
Greatest depth of rain in one month	2'980	3'330	3'973	3'397	9'760	3'115
Month in which the days of rain were most fre- quent	October	Jan. & June	Sept'r.	October	{ June, '69 } { Oct., '64 }	May, 1841
Greatest number of rainy days in one month	15	13	14	13	23	11
Greatest amount of rain in one day	1'360	1'370	0'950	2'004	3'455	1'000

WIND.

A comparison of the monthly resultants from the period 1848 to 1875 shows that the general direction of the atmospheric current is considerably more from the westward in the winter than in the summer months, the monthly resultants oscillating about N. 48° W., from April to September inclusive, and about N. 69° W. during the remaining six months.

CLIMATE.

NUMBER OF THUNDERSTORMS, DAYS OF RAIN, SNOW, FAIR DAYS, &c., DURING EACH MONTH OF 1875 :

1875.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Number of Fair Days.....	14	16	17	13	14	23	25	17	17	15	18	12	201	197	170
Number of Thunderstorms	...	...	...	...	5	6	4	3	4	1	...	3	26	23	22
Number of Days Snow	17	9	11	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	8	13	70	75	79
Amount of Snow.....	32.3	9.1	30.0	2.7	3.1	...	...	...	...	2.0	8.0	13.0	107.5	67.7	113.8
Number of Days Rain	1	5	3	10	14	7	6	14	13	15	5	9	103	103	110
Amount of Rainfall.....	inapp.	0.470	0.930	1.230	2.980	1.825	1.810	1.880	2.820	2.415	1.000	1.620	18.980	17.574	20.232
Resultant direction of Wind	N 88° W	S 88° W	N 23° W	N 37° W	N 46° W	N 69° W	S 88° W	S 56° E	S 88° W	N 88° W	N 66° W	N 54° W	N 70° N	N 61° W	N 31° W
Mean Velocity of Miles, per Hour	9.54	9.91	9.40	10.16	10.07	7.35	6.78	6.70	8.09	9.31	9.73	10.42	8.96	8.03	7.56

NUMBER OF DAYS IN WHICH THUNDER, LIGHTNING, HAIL, FOG AND DEW WERE RECORDED FOR EACH MONTH DURING THE LAST NINETEEN YEARS; ALSO THE NUMBER OF AURORAS OBSERVED :

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	October.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Total during 19 years.
Thunder	...	2	11	37	65	117	137	98	61	20	4	2	554
Lightning	...	5	14	36	56	115	169	153	92	33	8	1	682
Hail	4	6	8	10	11	6	2	2	4	12	3	4	72
Fog	25	35	41	42	43	39	39	54	68	76	43	39	524
Dew	...	...	...	...	106	141	139	163	172	46	...	...	767
Possible to see Auroras observed.....	218	224	298	328	365	370	395	404	385	312	217	211	3,757
	36	59	110	109	94	65	79	95	120	90	40	36	933

SKETCHES.



ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL IN 1840.—J. S. Buckingham, in his "Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," states that he attended the Cathedral on three Sundays, "and heard some excellent sermons from the Rev. Mr. Grasset, the officiating clergyman." He remarks that the social distinctions, in the relative rank, wealth, or conditions, were very marked in the external appearance of the families present. Here, he says, "some of the pews were large and elegantly furnished, others were small without any furniture at all in them; some of the persons were elegantly dressed, others were in very homely though decent apparel. Then the military attended the church in large numbers. There was the tramp of some three or four hundred men, preceded by the band of the regiment, playing a gay march, the officers on horseback; and on foot, a detachment of provincial dragoons, with their steel scabbards clanging against the pavement as they alighted and walked; the officers of the infantry entering in bright scarlet and gold, those of the Royal Artillery in blue and red, the lieutenant-governor with cocked hat and plumes, and his aide-de-camp and staff similarly attired, accompanying the ladies and children of his family to the governor's pew, and causing all eyes to be directed to their movements. Here, too, for the first time since leaving home we recognised the parish clerk occupying his desk, beneath the minister, reading the responses, and giving out the psalms in the same nasal tone, and with the same defective and uneducated manner, which characterises that class in England. The elevated pulpit of the church here, like those in England, was fitted to receive only one person, and had a box-like and confined appearance. The college cap and black silk gown of

the clergyman, his stately step as he trod the aisle or ascended the pulpit, the attendance of the beadle to open or close the pulpit or desk door, and to follow close upon his person, all these were parts of the 'pomp and circumstance' of worship which we had not witnessed before during our journey on this continent." After speaking of the inferior music and singing of the service, Mr. Buckingham continues, "There was one American feature in this English church, however, which I was very glad to see, and it is so good it ought to become general, namely, the addition of this beautiful comment on the law of Moses, which is appended to the Ten Commandments:—*'Hear also what our Lord Jesus Christ saith—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart. This is the first and greatest commandment. And the second is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.'* These sentences were inscribed in letters of gold on the tablets above the Communion Table, following immediately after the Table of the Ten Commandments."

The Fish Market in 1840.—This sketch of the Fish Market in 1840 is taken from an engraving in J. S. Buckingham's "Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," published in 1843. The site of the market was a little east of Church street, a portion of it being now covered by Front street, and Lyman Bros. warehouse, on the ground now occupied by some of the largest warehouses in the city. The City Hotel has long since disappeared, the site being now occupied by the more imposing structure of the Toronto Bank. Mr. Buckingham, describing the Fish Market when he visited Toronto, says it was "in a little bay, just within the projecting wharf, at which the landing is principally effected, and is often the scene of great interest and variety from the number of Indians who are seen there mixed with the Canadians. From this point, just opposite the City Hotel, the accompanying view is taken, and will give an accurate idea of the close approach of the houses to the steep bank rising from the water, and the general character of the ordinary buildings of the town."

CHURCHES.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

THE first meeting of which we have any official record in connection with the Baptists of Toronto, was held on the 16th of October, 1829. It would seem, from incidental allusions in the minutes, that one or more meetings or consultations had been held before, but there is no record of what was said or done at these supposed meetings. The Rev. A. Stewart was first pastor of the little church, and Peter Patterson, the founder of the house still bearing his name on King street, was the first deacon. The infant church held their meetings for a considerable time in the old Masonic Hall in Market lane, now known as Colborne street. In 1832 the first chapel or church edifice of the Baptists was erected in what was then known as March street, but now as Stanley street. At that time the street had been laid out, but there was scarcely any buildings on it. The chapel itself was very small, having accommodation for only one hundred and sixty people, and was far from attractive in its appearance. Miserable houses sprang up all around it, and were inhabited by the most vicious and wretched kind of people. Often on Sabbath evenings a policeman was secured to patrol the sidewalk in front of the church to keep down the uproar which the children and others would thoughtlessly or wilfully make in the neighbourhood. Through all sorts of strange experiences the church in Market lane maintained its worship and prosecuted its work, till, under the auspices of Dr. Fyfe (who was called to the pastorate in September, 1844), the church on Bond street was opened in June. In 1856, that church was enlarged. In November last year (1875) Dr. Fyfe, who had preached the first sermon in it forty

CHURCHES.

years before, preached the last sermon there from the text, "Thou shalt remember all the way."

On the 2nd of December, 1875, the church entered its new and beautiful home—beautiful for situation, and beautiful in every detail—on Jarvis street. The history of the church if progressive has been chequered. It has had both sun and shade ; but it has a happy record of extensive usefulness. Amongst its ministers it has been favored by the teachings of such men as Dr. Pyper, Dr. Fyfe, now of Woodstock ; the late Dr. Caldicott, and the Rev. W. Stewart, M.A., of Hamilton. Dr. J. H. Castle, its present pastor, settled in February, 1873. Dr. Castle graduated at the University of Lewisburg in 1853, and settled in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. For seventeen years he presided over an attached and devoted church on Chestnut street, Philadelphia. In connection with the new church there are a variety of Christian activities all in full play. such as Young Men's and Young Women's Associations, and a Dorcas Society. There is also a Mission Sunday School in the west end, as well as a Sunday school at Jarvis street.

In October, 1866, a number of the members of Bond street church felt that the time had come to extend the limits of the denomination. North and east of Bond street population was rapidly increasing, and to a very great extent the ground was unoccupied. Some twenty-seven members of the mother Church united, and for a time worshipped in the Congregational school-house on Church street. They then removed to their settled home in the neat and comfortable church in Alexander street. The first minister was the Rev. George Macnutt, who settled in September, 1867. In 1869 he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. A. H. Munro, who came from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, to take charge of the young church.

The question of erecting a church at Yorkville was first of all discussed in the Bond street church during the ministry of the late Dr. Caldicott. A number of the members were living at or in the neighbourhood of Yorkville, and for their sake, and because it was felt that the north

end of the city was to a very large extent neglected, about Christmas of 1869 a meeting was held at the house of Mr. D. Buchan to arrange details for a commencement of the work. On the 26th of February, 1870, the first prayer meeting was held at Yorkville in connection with the founding of the church. On the 6th of March in the same year the Sunday school was inaugurated. The church was opened on the 1st of September, 1870, the Rev. Dr. Pyper being the first pastor, the Rev. Joseph D. King being the present pastor.

Alexander Street Baptist Church.—This neat structure, which was erected in 1866, is in the early English style of architecture, the materials used being white brick with cut stone dressings. The entrance door opens to a lobby, in front of which is the entrance to the basement, and on each side a broad staircase leads to the church. In the octagonal tower, which is on the south-west corner, a staircase leads to the gallery extending across the north end of the building. This tower is finished with a spire rising about ninety feet from the ground. The windows are of enamelled glass, with stained margins. The circular window at the south end, over the minister's desk, is filled with ornamental stained glass. The interior is tastefully decorated, and presents a handsome appearance. The seats, which are open, are arranged with a centre and two side passages, and accommodate about four hundred persons. The minister's desk is placed upon a platform raised three feet from the floor; the baptistry is on the same level in front of the desk. The basement contains a well lighted lecture room, adapted to the purposes of a Sabbath school, and capable of accommodating over two hundred persons. In the rear are class rooms and other apartments. The entire cost of the building (which is one hundred and fifteen feet front by one hundred and twenty feet deep) was about \$10,000. Messrs. Gundry and Langley, of Toronto, were the architects.

Jarvis Street Baptist Church.—This, the largest and most handsome Baptist church in the city, is beautifully situated on

CHURCHES.

the corner of Jarvis and Gerrard streets, and is of imposing aspect, far beyond most edifices of similar accommodation, which effect is obtained by including both church and school-house under one roof. The style is Gothic, the building being of brown stone, obtained from the vicinity of Queenstown, laid in coarse rubble and pointed in black mortar. The dressings, copings, &c., are of Ohio stone, and the columns at the doorways are of granite of the most excellent quality, obtained from St. George, New Brunswick. The roof is covered with Canada slate, relieved with ornamental bands in green and red. A handsome iron cresting surmounts the ridge. On the south-west corner, facing Gerrard and Jarvis streets, is a tower seventy-seven feet high, with spire seventy-eight feet in height, and vane ten feet, giving a total altitude of one hundred and sixty-five feet. On the north-west corner is situate a porch, in which, as well as in the tower, are the principal entrances and the staircase to the gallery. The interior of the church is of amphitheatrical form, with radiating aisles or passages, and the area, or ground floor, is eighty-six by seventy-two feet, exclusive of projections. The floor, for a distance of twenty-two feet from the walls, slopes towards the centre portion, which is level. At the eastern end is the pulpit platform, with the baptistry and organ immediately behind. The baptistry, which is always open, is raised eighteen inches above the pulpit platform, the lining is of planished copper, and the curbing of the best Italian marble. The organ is a splendid instrument, of imposing appearance, great power and sweetness, containing 2,250 pipes and fifty stops. The case is of black walnut, and the front pipes are richly decorated in flock and gold. The gallery is of crescent form, five seats in depth, and is supported by handsome iron columns which extend upwards to support the roof and ceiling. The front of the gallery is of iron, painted green and bronzed. The pews in both gallery and ground floor are of walnut and chestnut finished in oil. The accommodation of the church is 1,258 sittings, but on crowded occasions as many as 1,700 may be accommodated. The entire cost of the land, building and fur-

nishing was about \$100,000. Messrs. Langley, Langley and Burke were the architects.

The **Parliament Street Church** is a neat little structure which is quite an ornament to the eastern end of the city. The Rev. S. A. Dyke, educated at the Tabernacle College, London, England, under the presidency of the celebrated C. H. Spurgeon, is the pastor. The church will hold three hundred people. The work at College street was commenced in June, 1872. Mr. Lailey bought a lot of land for \$760. A guarantee committee was formed, composed of Messrs. Lailey, Morse, Patterson and Latch. Six months afterwards the church was dedicated. The opening sermons were preached by Dr. Pyper and the Rev. A. H. Munro. On the 13th of January, 1873, the church was duly recognised. The Rev. H. Lloyd, M.A., is the pastor. The church will hold four hundred persons. The Queen street church is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The church is capable of holding two hundred and fifty persons. The roll of membership contains one hundred and five names. The minister is the Rev. James W. Mitchell. The organ of the denomination is the *Canadian Baptist*, the headquarters of which are in Adelaide street, the Rev. W. Muir being editor.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Zion Congregational Church.—The history of Zion Church is the history of Congregationalism in Toronto, the other five churches of the Congregational body in the city being organized, wholly or in part, by members from Zion Church. The first public religious service held in Toronto, in connexion with the Congregational body, took place August 31st, 1834, in the upper room of a two-storey wooden building, used as a Masonic Hall, which stood on Colborne street, near the site now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange. • On the 23rd of November following Zion Church was organized, consisting of seventeen members. In July, 1837, the Church removed to a vacant Methodist Chapel on George street, where they continued to meet until January,

CHURCHES.

1840, when they removed to their new church on the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets, which edifice was destroyed by fire on the 26th of February, 1855. For over a year and a half the Sunday services were held in St. Lawrence Hall, the use of which was granted by the City Council. On the 26th of September, 1856, the present church building, occupying the site of that destroyed by fire, was opened for public worship. The building is of the Lombard style of architecture, and its materials white brick with Ohio stone dressing. It is divided into five bays, with a two-light semi-circular window in four of them, with square buttresses between, with stone set-offs, and dying into the brick corbel table under the eaves. The tower, which stands on the south-west angle, was surmounted with a spire, which fell during a heavy gale on the 26th of September, 1858, when a turret was placed at each angle, with battlements between. The interior is fitted up with a gallery on each side and one at the south end. The ground floor has centre and side aisles and large entrance corridors in front, from which stairs lead to the galleries and basement. The roof is partly open, showing the arches of the pinnacles from columns each way. The dimensions of the building are ninety-five by fifty feet, and it contains sittings for eight hundred persons. The basement contains a Sunday-school and lecture-room, an infants' class-room, and a ministers' vestry. The cost of construction was seventeen thousand dollars. The present is the fifth pastoral settlement, and the office has been successively filled as follows, namely: by the Rev. William Merrifield, who came from Brampton, in Cumberland, England, under whom the Church was organized, and who resigned in September, 1836, and died in England, January 23rd, 1837. The Rev John Roaf, of Wolverhampton, England was the next pastor. He accepted the charge on March 29th, 1838, which he sustained for more than seventeen years. He resigned in June, 1855, and died in Toronto, September 2nd, 1862. Mr. Roaf was succeeded, in May, 1856, by the Rev. Thomas Scales Ellerby, formerly pastor of the British and American Congregational Church at St. Petersburg, Russia, who closed his pastorate, of about ten

years, March, 1866, and is now rector of the Episcopal Church at Sarnia, Ontario. On the 30th of May, 1866, the Rev. John G. Manly, of Dublin, Ireland, assumed the office, which he filled for about four years and a half, resigning December 1st, 1870, and was succeeded on the 1st of June, 1871, by the Rev. Samuel U. Jackson, M. D., of Montreal, the present pastor. On the 3rd of April, 1849, twenty-five members of the Church withdrew to organize the second (Bond Street) Congregational Church. On January 3rd, 1868, twenty-eight members were accorded letters of dismission to form the Northern Congregational Church. On November 24th, 1875, thirty members were dismissed to form the Western Congregational Church; and again on March 29th, 1875, several members were transferred to unite with others from the Northern Church, in forming the Yorkville Congregational Church. This makes five churches which, wholly or in part, were formed by members of Zion Church. The number of members added to the church, from the date of its organization up to December 31st, 1875, is one thousand and forty-one, of which number eight hundred and nine have been removed, many by death, leaving the present membership two hundred and thirty-two. The Sunday-School was commenced just after the organization of the church, and has passed through the same changes with regard to location. The infant class was instituted under the care of Miss Vandersmissen, in 1842, and was the first formed in Toronto. There have been, in all, twelve superintendents, most of them, like the present, being deacons of the church. The present number of scholars is two hundred and fifty-two, with twenty-five officers and teachers.

Bond Street Church.—This tasteful and commodious building was erected in 1863 from the designs of Mr. James Smith, architect. The site, which is on the corner of Bond and Crookshank streets, measures one hundred feet on the former by one hundred and fifteen feet on the latter. The style of the building is early English Gothic; the material is best white brick, with stone foundations and dressings and slate. The interior dimensions of the main building are seventy by forty-four feet. The

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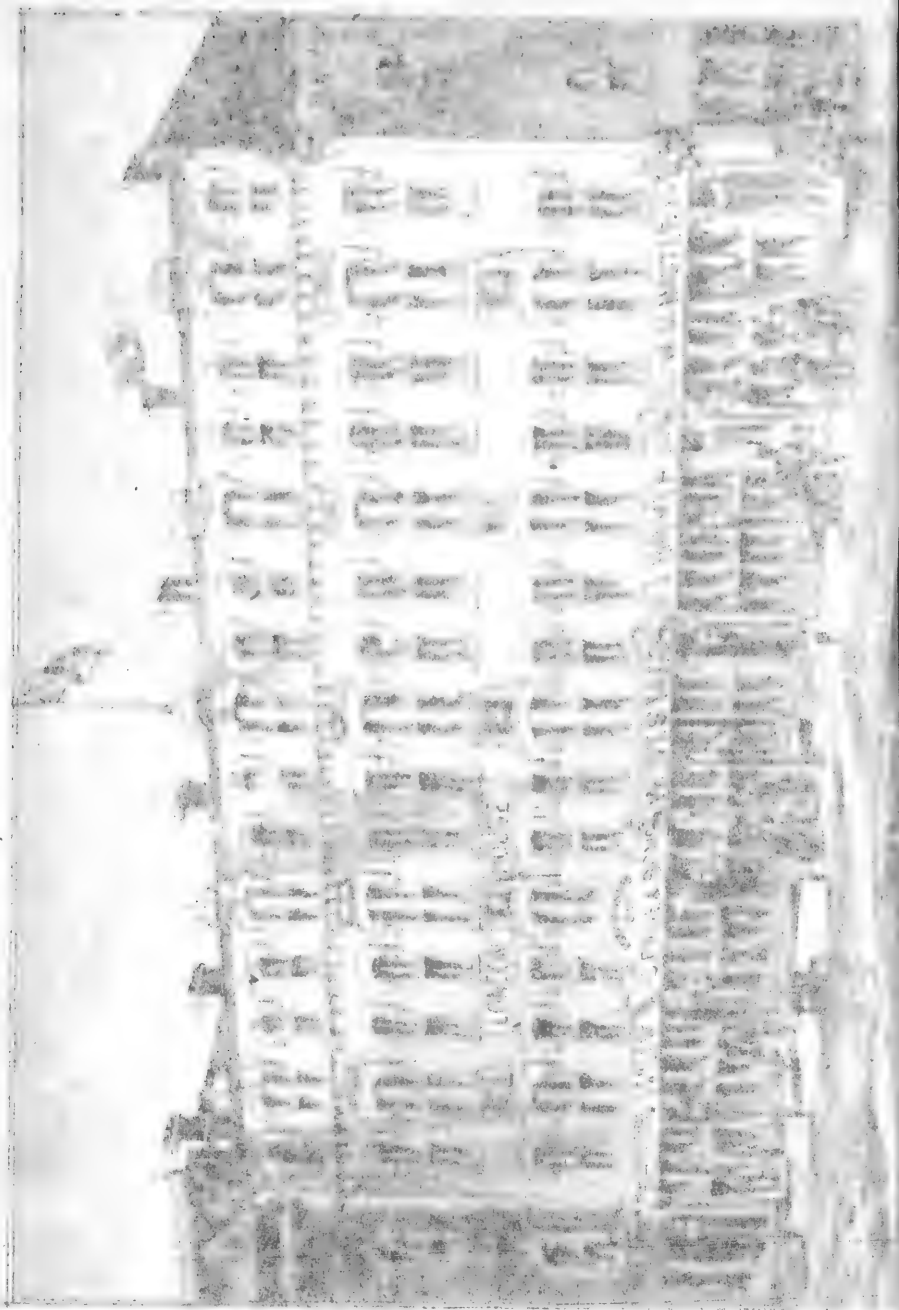




The first of the churches mentioned above is the Church of St. John the Baptist, which is one of the most beautiful and interesting churches in the city. It was built in the year 1780, and is a fine example of the Danish style of architecture. The church is situated in the center of the city, and is surrounded by a beautiful garden. The interior of the church is also very beautiful, and is well worth a visit. The church is open to the public, and is a fine example of the Danish style of architecture.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

The first of the Episcopal churches is the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, which is one of the most beautiful and interesting churches in the city. It was built in the year 1780, and is a fine example of the Danish style of architecture. The church is situated in the center of the city, and is surrounded by a beautiful garden. The interior of the church is also very beautiful, and is well worth a visit. The church is open to the public, and is a fine example of the Danish style of architecture.



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CHURCHES.

ceiling, which is arched and panelled, rises from twenty-one to thirty-five feet; the beams are shown under the plastering, their ends resting on carved and twisted columns. A deep gallery occupies one end of the church. The pulpit stands in a groined arched recess of considerable height. The walls and ceiling are colored in fresco. The number of sittings is about six hundred. A large and handsome traceried window, the upper portion filled with stained glass, is the principal feature in front of the building. The tower and spire at the south-west angle rise to a height of one hundred and thirty feet; the tower is in two stages, the lower having the principal entrance to the church and flanked with massive buttresses, the upper being an octagon, pierced by eight lancet louvre windows, capped with a projecting cornice, from which springs an octagon spire, covered with slate, with a handsome wrought iron vane. Across the rear of the main building, and forming with it the shape of the letter T, is a building, eighty-three by thirty-six feet, containing schoolroom and four smaller rooms for vestries, infant class gallery, and ladies' meetings. The cost of the entire structure was about \$15,000.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

St. James' Cathedral.—The Parish Church of St. James has had a more than usually eventful history. On the noble square where the stately cathedral now stands, there stood, in the early days when Toronto was Little York, an unobtrusive wooden building which did duty as a Parish Church, under the rectorship of Dr. Strachan. This was, in 1832, replaced by a more ostentatious stone edifice having a square tower in front. This building is shown on the view of King Street East in 1834. This building was unfortunately destroyed by fire in the early part of the year 1839, the same year in which it was honoured by being made a Cathedral Church, by the appointment of its then Rector as first Bishop of Upper Canada. A new and nobler structure was erected in the course of the same year, built, like its prede-

cessor, of stone, but furnished with a wooden spire, which, exactly ten years afterwards, proved its destruction. During the great conflagration which in 1849 swept over the adjoining portion of the city, the spire became ignited, and as the appliances for extinguishing fires—inefficient enough in those days,—were employed elsewhere in saving what was deemed more valuable property, the church was left to its fate and was soon reduced to a heap of ruins. The present elegant structure was begun soon afterwards, but was not ready for occupation till 1853. It is built in the Gothic style of the early English period of architecture, the material being white brick with Ohio stone dressings. Although the main portion of the building was erected as far back as 1851 the belfry was not completed till 1867, and the transept, pinnacles, spire, and porches, not till within the last three years. The cathedral is one of the best and purest examples of this style of architecture in America, and is of great size and capacity. Its total length is about 200 feet, the width at the transept 95 feet, and the height to the ridge crestings 84 feet. It is divided into the usual nave and aisles, with apsidal chancel and vestries at the north, and vestibules and the massive tower at the south end. Galleries surround it on three sides, that at the south being appropriated to the magnificent organ and the choir. The chancel is elaborately fitted up in oak, and the walls are enriched with a carved reredos, part of which is devoted to the Bishop Strachan memorial, the tablet being of Nova Scotia stone, and the bust of statuary marble. The communion table, Bishop's chair, stalls for clergy, reading desk and pulpit, are executed in a style similar to that of the chancel and reredos. The seating capacity is 1,500, but nearly double that number can be accommodated without much inconvenience. The tower and spire are the most distinguishing features of the edifice, being visible at a distance of many miles both by land and water. The tower has a diameter of 30 feet and is 160 feet high, the spire is 140 feet, thus giving a total altitude (with the vane) of 306 feet—said to be the loftiest on the American continent. Two other peculiar features of the cathedral are worthy of notice; these are the chimes, and illuminated clock, which,

CHURCHES.

though set up independently, have been so arranged as to work in conjunction with each other, the bells striking the hours and chiming the quarters for the clock. The bells, eight in number, were cast at the celebrated Troy Bell Foundry in 1865, and are valued at \$12,000. The total cost of the edifice including clock and chimera was over \$220,000.

The Church of St. George the Martyr—Head of John Street.—This handsome sacred edifice was opened for divine service in September, 1845. It is built of white brick, dressed with Ohio stone; its style of architecture is "the early pointed Gothic," which prevailed in England in the time of Henry I. Its extreme length is one hundred and thirty feet, whilst its width, exclusive of a projection on either side of twelve feet, (forming a south porch and vestry room), is fifty-three feet. The height of the interior is forty-five feet, and of the tower and spire, (which is surmounted by a St. George's Cross), one hundred and sixty feet. The Church has a seating capacity for eight hundred persons, and has altogether a very handsome interior; yet though a stranger may be struck with its beauty, he may find it is not perhaps quite as convenient as could be desired for the purpose for which it was designed.

THE METHODIST CHURCHES.

This form or section of our Protestant Christianity was introduced into Upper Canada, about the time it was set off as a separate Province from Lower Canada, by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, six or seven years after the organic founding of that church, and for most of the time, until 1870, it stood connected with the New York Annual Conference. From 1810 it stood connected with the Genesee Annual Conference until 1824, when a Canada Annual Conference was organised, during the jurisdiction of which Methodism received organic shape in the town of York (now Toronto) of which we now propose to give the details.

In 1794 the Methodist evangelistic work, or connexional arrangement was divided into two circuits, the "Upper Canada Lower Circuit," and the "Upper Canada Upper Circuit." The preacher on the latter, the Rev. Elijah Woolsey, doubtless, was necessitated to pass through York in his fortnightly rounds, and would naturally preach among its inhabitants whenever he found an opening; but of these occasional efforts, and of similar ones for nearly a quarter of a century longer there remains no reliable account. Thenceforwards, until 1804, the place would receive similar visits, while it was comprehended in what were called, at several successive periods, the "Niagara," and the "Bay Quinte and Home District" Circuits. At the date last mentioned (1804) the Home District, of which York was the county town (as well as capital of the Province), was made a separate circuit, and the Rev. William Anson, a gifted preacher, was appointed to its charge. He would naturally not forget the "head of his circuit," but what he attempted and what he effected for the town, there remains no one living to tell.

In 1805 the "Yonge Street Circuit," of which York was the base, appears in the minutes, and Rev. Daniel Picket was the appointed preacher. This is a gentleman whom the writer saw and heard at a later day, but of his labors then and here he can say nothing. During the years 1811 and 1812, a retired Methodist minister, Mr. Joseph Lockwood, lived in the town, and taught a school, who also may have preached sermons, but where and to whom we know not. During all the time from 1804 to 1817, occasional sermons were delivered, sometimes in schoolrooms, sometimes in the ball chamber of a tavern, if not in the bar-room itself, and sometimes in private houses. The preachers, in passing through, received hospitality from a family of Palatine-Irish, by the name of Detlor, sometimes by a friendly innkeeper of the name of Stebbings, but most frequently by Dr. Thomas Stoyles, who, after the formation of a society, became a member, steward, leader, and one of the most liberal supporters of the cause until his death. But nothing decisive was done towards the visible organization

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of the cause until the Conference year, 1817-18. At the beginning of that year the Rev. David Culp was appointed to the Yonge street Circuit, and the Rev. James Jackson to the Duffin's Creek Circuit; but we have reason to believe that the two preachers labored interchangeably over the whole ground, or at least that York was a point of intersection where each of them preached in turn. During that ecclesiastical year the energetic and enterprising Rev. Henry Ryan, the district presiding elder, projected a meeting-house in the capital. He is said to have borrowed the money to erect the building, giving a mortgage on his farm to the lender, to secure him until he had raised the funds to redeem the mortgage by begging through his district, which extended from Smith's Creek to Detroit. The building was of wood, a strong frame and clapboarded structure, situated on the south side of King street, about midway between Yonge and Bay streets, and the site of it may now be identified by the place where Hay and Co. conduct their business, that is to say, at the corner of King and Jordan streets. The frame of the building was erected in the month of May, 1818, and there were preaching services conducted in the house, although yet unfinished, for some time before the Conference year was out, which ended at the session of the Conference, held July 12th, 1818. Mr. Culp preached the first sermon, and Mr. Jackson the second; under that sermon Mr. William P. Patrick was converted, who became the first class-leader, and was long the main supporter of the cause in the town.

The next year, 1818-19, York was a charge separate from all others, and Mr. Culp was the incumbent. In the fall of that year the first Sunday school the town ever enjoyed was organised in that church by the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood, a general missionary, and Messrs. W. P. Patrick, Jesse Ketchum, Hugh Carfry, and T. D. Morrison were the teachers. At the Conference of 1819, the return of members for York was sixty-five, which probably included some in the country. In 1820 a rival Methodist cause was commenced by a Wesleyan missionary, appointed by the British Conference, the Rev. Henry Pope, whose

place of preaching and worship was the Masonic Hall, in what is now known as Colborne street, between Church street and the Market. A number of what was called the "American Society" on King street, left and joined the British Society, besides a goodly number gathered in from the world. In about a year's time from its first commencement the missionary was withdrawn and the society broken up, in pursuance of an arrangement between the authorities of the American and British connexions. The original society was not immediately much strengthened by this arrangement, because few of the British Society took the advice of their pastors on leaving to go to the King street chapel, but most of them held on by themselves for a time in a retired way, until at length they were all scattered abroad. At the Conference of 1821, the return for York was only thirty, and the town society, which was then a part of the Yonge street Circuit, could not have numbered more than that in 1824, which the writer of this statement personally learned by becoming a member at that time.

At the Conference of 1827 York was made a separate "station," and the labors of the Rev. William Ryerson restricted to the town. Under his labors, and his immediate successors, the Revs. F. Metcalf, W. Smith, J. Ryerson, and A. Irvine, the cause steadily progressed, so that at the Conference of 1833, when the union was consummated with the British Conference and the main Methodist body, took the name of "Wesleyan Methodist Church" the number of members stood at 264. During the last of these years the large brick church was erected on the corner of Adelaide and Toronto streets which has been lately taken down.

The main society, for some short time previously, had to compete with two other Methodist interests. In March, 1830, the Rev. Nathaniel Watkins, a Primitive Methodist missionary, was appointed to York and its environs, from England, and took charge of a small society raised by Mr. William Lawson, and in 1832 a neat brick chapel was erected in Bay street, not far south of King street, for the use of that section of Methodism, the

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Rev. William Summersides being then the minister. So, also, some persons, preferring European Methodism to the indigenous types, erected a Wesleyan Methodist chapel during the Conference year 1831-32, and a missionary was appointed in the person of the Rev. John Barry. The church was of wood, on the east side of George street, between Duke and Duchess streets, and was neat in appearance. The chapel was opened on the 1st July, 1833. This place of worship came into use in the united body for a time, but was afterwards closed or rented to others, until the disruption of the union in 1840. The British Wesleyan cause, distinctively, which set up its banner independently, besides occupying George street, erected a church on Queen street west, on the site of the present noble Queen street Methodist Church. During the ecclesiastical year 1843-44 the large Richmond street church—which speaks for itself to all beholders—was built, and George street church was sold. In 1846 they had a membership of between four and five hundred.

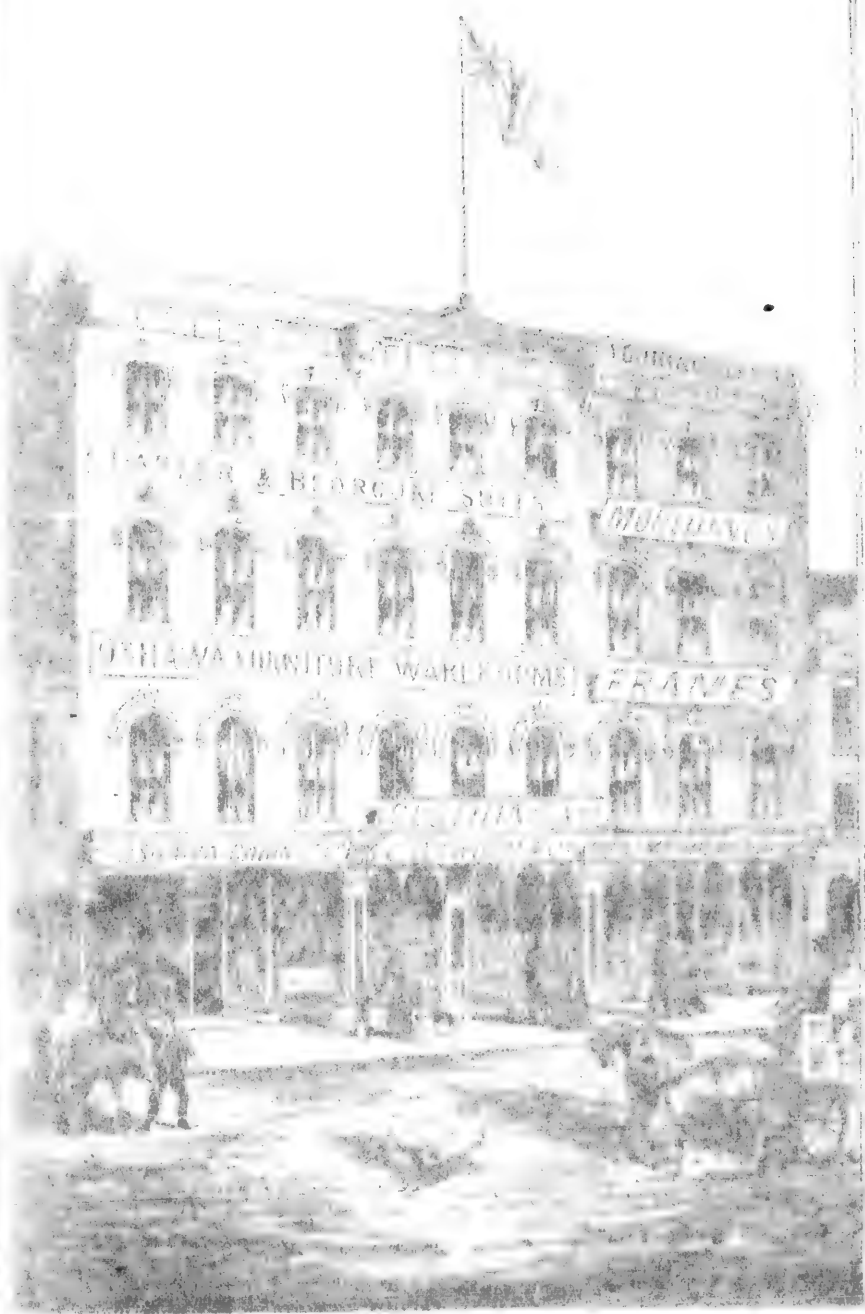
The original Methodist congregation worshipping in Adelaide street, holding a small chapel in Yorkville, and having preaching places at Blue Bell and Davenport, although much reduced at the time of the disruption, had increased to 379 at the Conference of 1846. But, during the next Conference year, the society, which had been agitated for a couple of years by dissatisfied persons, was divided, and the Methodist New Connexion found an opening, and erected a brick church the following year on Temperance street. That year (1846-47) although saddened by disruption, was cheered by negotiations for restoring the union with the British Conference, which was ratified by the Conference of 1847, which met in Toronto, June 3rd, of that year. This re-union had the happiest effect on Wesleyan Methodism, so that in ten years from that time the membership in the two city circuits had increased to 1,203, under five pastors, in five church edifices.

In eighteen years from the date last mentioned, that is to say, immediately after the consummation of the union with the

Methodist New Connexion and affiliation with the Wesleyan conferences in eastern British America, the Wesleyan section of Methodism in Toronto and suburbs, numbered a membership of 2,298. The Methodist New Connexion at that time had erected an additional church which was situated on Spadina avenue, with a membership of eighty-one in the two churches. The United Church, now known as the Methodist Church of Canada, at the present time (1876) numbers within the city and suburbs seven circuits, embracing fourteen church edifices, ten pastors, aided by eleven ministers holding connexional appointments, or supernumary, or superannuated, making a ministerial staff of twenty-one, as also local preachers unnumbered, and a membership of near if not quite 3,000, and possessing church property to the amount of \$310,000. They have fourteen Sabbath schools.

The Primitive Methodist body, which began its labors in the city about forty-six years ago, numbers, as appears from their last returns, four circuits, five church edifices, five circuit preachers, two supernumeraries, and their editor and book stewards, making eight ministers in all. The value of their property alone amounts to over \$100,000. Their membership in the city and suburbs amounts to 705. If we unite the newly erected Bible Christian Church, and its pastor, who are really nothing less nor more than Methodists, there are thirty Methodist ministers in Toronto, preaching in seventeen churches, conducting twenty Sabbath schools, and having about eleven or twelve thousand souls under their care.

Metropolitan Methodist Church.—Toronto is renowned for the beauty and magnificence of her churches, and foremost among the many splendid and costly edifices that have assisted to spread the fame of the city, the Metropolitan Methodist Church stands unequalled for beauty of design, admirable location, and the completeness and unity of fittings and arrangements. This beautiful building, the finest Wesleyan Methodist Church in Toronto, and one of the largest on this side of the Atlantic, is situate in the centre of a large square, bounded on the east by



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Church street, west by Bond street, south by Queen street, and north by Shuter street. The Church grounds, which contain about two acres, have, during the past few months, been enclosed by a neat iron fence, and planted with flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, making Metropolitan Square one of the brightest and most attractive spots in the city. Upwards of ten thousand dollars have been expended on this work of making the grounds suitable to the magnificent edifice standing in their midst. The Church is built of the finest white brick, with cut stone dressings, and is in the French Gothic style of the fourteenth century. Its extreme dimensions are 214 by 104 feet. In the rear of the church is a chancel-shaped chapel, or lecture-room, 63 by 63 feet, with an upper floor at the south end in which are commodious infants' class rooms. In front of the Church is a massive and imposing tower about thirty feet square and one hundred and ninety feet in height. On either side at the juncture of the main building with the lecture-room are two smaller towers, sixteen feet square and one hundred and twenty-two feet high. The roof is covered with coloured slates, in ornamental bands, and the ridge is richly crested with cast iron ornaments. The principal entrance fronts on Queen street, and is by a massive doorway under the main tower, and by two open porches on either side. There are also entrances on either side under the smaller towers. The gallery is reached by two very commodious staircases from the front vestibule, and can be emptied in about five or six minutes. The internal arrangements, general design, harmony, and beauty of the whole, excite the admiration of all visitors. The windows are of stained glass and beautifully traced, filling the Church in the day time with that dim religious light which is so appropriate to a building of its character. At night the Church is lighted by gas proceeding from burners arranged in arches beneath patent reflectors above the capitals of the columns supporting the roof. On the wall above the large window over the main entrance door of the building, is a beautiful scroll bearing the words "Holiness becometh Thy House, O Lord." A commodious gallery extends

around the Church, the northern end, behind the pulpit, being occupied by the organ and choir. The seating capacity of the Church is over two thousand four hundred, and is invariably crowded at Sunday services, morning and evening. The total cost of the building, organ, and site was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Church was erected mainly through the exertions of the eminent English Divine, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Punshon, whose thrilling eloquence did so much to infuse life and vigor into Methodism in Canada. The organ is the largest and most complete in the Dominion of Canada, and one of the largest in America, and is the product of Canadian skill and workmanship, and not only affords evidence of the high position attained by the builders—Messrs. S. R. Warren & Co., of Montreal—in this important department of art and manufacture, but also serves to awaken just feelings of national pride that a work of such magnitude and importance has been executed by artists and manufacturers resident in Canada. It contains, with the Glockenspiel (or Bell stop), three thousand three hundred and fifteen pipes and notes, namely :—

1,218	pipes in the	Great Organ.	
1,160	" "	Swell	"
568	" "	Choir	"
330	" "	Pedal	"

It has thirty-nine Glockenspiel notes in the Choir Organ, and has three manuals and pedals, namely, Great, Swell, Choir and Pedal Organs, the whole embracing eighty-four registers, pistons and pedals, of which fifty-three are speaking stops, (all of which, with the exception of the clarionet, run through the entire register), nine pneumatic composition pistons, and twenty-two mechanical registers and pedals. Many new and valuable inventions and improvements have been introduced into this instrument, among which may be mentioned the Pneumatic Tubular Action, of which there are a number of ingenious applications. The placing of a portion of the Great Organ in the swell-box is one of these enabling the organist to produce a crescendo on the Great as well as on the Swell Organ, thereby securing results of

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the most striking and impressive character. Only one other example of this arrangement is to be found in America. The blowing apparatus is another important feature, and unquestionably the most successful arrangement yet perfected, and, in some respects, resembles that in use in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England. The number of sixteen feet and eight feet registers is noticeable, giving not only great depth, dignity, and volume of tone, but, when combined with the reeds (of which there are thirteen) and mixtures, the effect produced is truly grand and brilliant. It is a fact generally admitted, that in delicacy and refinement of voicing, mechanical skill, and completeness of design, the instrument is one of rare excellence, and certainly not excelled, if equalled, in these particulars, on the Continent. The total cost of the organ, including water engine and blowing apparatus, was about fifteen thousand dollars.

Size, as Compared with some Noted Organs in Europe:

Metropolitan Church organ, Toronto	53	speaking stops.
Strasburg Cathedral	46	" "
Temple Church, London, England	47	" "
Westminster Abbey	32	" "
Exeter Hall.....	42	" "
Birmingham Town Hall	53	" "

The Church is also noted for its splendid choir, numbering over eighty members, under the able leadership of F. H. Torrington, Esq., the organist of the Church, and conductor of the Philharmonic Society.

Richmond Street Church.—This church, until the erection of the magnificent Metropolitan Methodist Church, was, on account of its commodiousness, regarded as the Cathedral Church of Methodism in Canada. The Church was erected in 1844; is a substantial square brick building, having no ornament but a portico in front. The main building is eighty-five by sixty-five feet, and, at the time of its erection, seated a greater number than any other church in the city. The church contains a very fine organ. The entire cost of the main building with adjoining vestry and class-rooms was over twenty thousand dollars.

Sherbourne Street Methodist Church.—This church, situate on the corner of Sherbourne and Carleton streets, was erected four years ago, and is a very plain structure, fifty-four by seventy-five feet. It is built of red brick, with an extended porch, intended for the base of a tower, to be completed when necessary or desirable. The sides are supported with heavy buttresses; the windows are of ground glass with colored margins. Recent extensive alterations, carried out by Messrs. Langley, Langley and Burke, architects of this city, have completely transformed the appearance of this church. An extensive addition has been made of twenty-six feet to the church proper, twenty feet of which is in the shape of an octagon transept, which widens the church at the pulpit to sixty-six feet, in each of which three windows are inserted, in harmony with the old part. The balance is taken up by the organ and singers' gallery, which is behind the minister's platform. The ceiling is brought down in a curve at the sides to the spring of the arch of the windows, making a neat arch around the head of each window. The transepts are beautifully groined and enriched with mouldings and ornaments, which add very materially to the appearance. The carpeting and upholstering of the church is uniform throughout. The church contains a fine organ with twenty-four stops and over eight hundred pipes, built by the well known O. R. Warren, of Montreal. In the rear of the church is a very fine schoolroom. The total cost of the property as it now stands was over \$28,000.

Elm Street Wesleyan Methodist Church.—This church was built and opened for public worship in 1862, on the site of the former church, which was destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, the 29th of October, 1861. It occupies a very pleasant position, and, with the neatly kept grounds, gives it an inviting aspect. Though its style is not ornate, it has nevertheless an appearance of symmetry and neatness. The principal entrance is at the southern end, over which rises a very graceful spire. The interior of the church is well laid out, and may be pronounced to be almost a model of neatness and convenience.

CHURCHES.

It has a seating capacity of 1,100 persons. The entire cost of the structure was about \$30,000, and was designed and erected under the superintendence of Mr. James Smith, architect, of this city.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

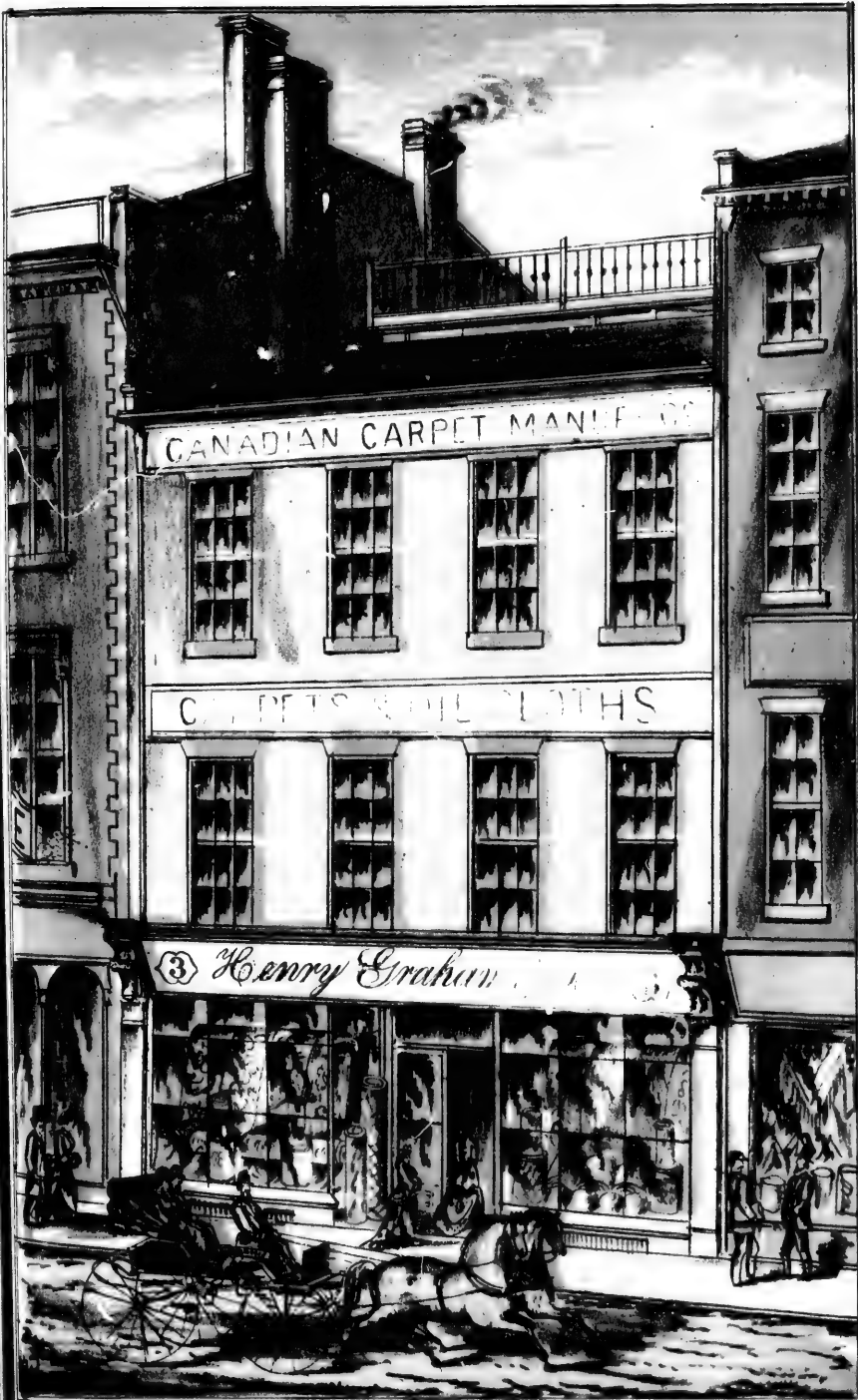
From a very early period of its history Presbyterians formed a part of the population of Toronto, originally called York. As might be expected, from their strong attachment to their simple forms of worship, they soon began to take steps for having divine ordinances regularly administered amongst them, after the Presbyterian mode. But at first it was difficult to have their desires carried into effect. Presbyterian ministers, in Upper Canada, were few in number, so that it was some time before they were able to obtain regular ministrations. One of the first Presbyterian ministers who laboured in the western part of Canada was the Rev. Robert McDowall, who was sent to Canada as a missionary, by the *Classis* of Albany, in connection with the Reformed Dutch Church. He occasionally visited York, but laboured principally in the townships around the Bay of Quinte. The first who was permanently settled in Toronto, as a Presbyterian minister, was the Rev. James Harris, who came from Ireland in 1820. Previous to his arrival, the Rev. W. Jenkins, originally from Scotland, and who came in the year 1807 from the United States to Canada, had given what assistance he could in gathering the Presbyterians of York and the neighbourhood together, and forming them into a congregation. Soon after Mr. Harris arrived, steps were taken for the erection of a place of worship, for which land was generously given by Mr. Jesse Ketchum. Its site was part of the lot now occupied by Knox Church. The church was built in 1821, and in 1822 the organization of the congregation was completed by the formal adoption of certain rules and regulations as a constitution for the new congregation. The connexion between pastor and people was a happy one, and Mr. Harris, by the faithful per-

formance of his duties, and his gentle, affable disposition, gained the respect of all who knew him. The congregation of Mr. Harris was not connected with the Church of Scotland, but with the body known as the United Synod of Upper Canada. A number of persons connected with the Church of Scotland had been for some time desirous of forming a congregation in York. At the first meeting held by them, Mr. (now Sir Francis) Hincks was in the chair, and Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie acted as secretary. The erection of St. Andrew's Church was the result, which was opened for public worship in June, 1831. The first minister was the Rev. W. Rintoul, previously minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Maryport, in England. After a few years he resigned the charge of the congregation, and was subsequently minister at Streetsville, and for a time Professor of Hebrew in Knox College. For a few years before his death he was minister of St. Gabriel Street Church, Montreal. He died in the year, 1857, and was succeeded in Toronto by the Rev. W. T. Leach, who now holds the important position of Archdeacon of Montreal, and Vice-Principal of McGill College. The Rev. Mr. Barclay, now Dr. Barclay, succeeded him in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, and was in turn succeeded by the Rev. D. J. Macdonell, B.D. The congregation of St. Andrew's have recently erected a handsome and commodious church, one of the finest in the city, at the corner of King and Simcoe streets, and have the prospect of increased prosperity in their new edifice. A portion of the congregation still remain in the old building, at the corner of Church and Adelaide streets, and have lately called, as their pastor, the Rev. G. M. Milligan, B.A., formerly of Detroit. In 1844 the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, was divided into two parts, one retaining the old name, and the other portion forming themselves into the Synod of the "Presbyterian Church of Canada." A large number of the members and adherents of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, sympathising with the Free Church, and feeling it to be their duty to bear testimony to their principles, separated from the Church of Scotland. This was formally done at a meeting held

CHURCHES.

13th July, 1845; arrangements were made for the organization of a congregation and the selection of a place of worship. But before any definite steps were taken for these needs, a proposal was made by the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of York, (under which title the congregation under the pastoral care of Mr. Harris was known), that the two bodies should unite and form one congregation, Mr. Harris retiring with an annuity, to be paid by the united congregation. The proposal was agreed to, and it was resolved to unite and form one church to be known as Knox Church. The union was accordingly carried into effect, and worked harmoniously. The united congregation addressed a call to the Rev. Dr. Robert Burns, then of Paisley, Scotland, who had visited Canada as a Deputy of the Free Church in the early part of 1844. Dr. Burns was inducted as pastor of Knox Church in May, 1846, and entered on the duties of the office with characteristic zeal and energy. For eleven years he discharged the duties of pastor, and was then appointed to the chair of Church History in Knox College, which he retained until his death in 1869. During his pastorate the old church was destroyed by fire in 1847, and in its place the congregation erected the present handsome edifice, which was opened on the 3rd September, 1848. In 1858 the present pastor of Knox Church, Rev. Alexander Topp, D.D., was called and inducted. The congregation is a very large, influential, and well organized one. A few years ago a handsome structure, affording the most ample accommodation for Sabbath school, lecture room, &c., was erected at a cost of about \$16,000. The communicants of the church now number upwards of 800. Towards the end of the year 1837, a few persons desired to have religious ordinances in connection with the United Secession Church of Scotland (now known as the United Presbyterian Church). They had been occasionally holding their meetings in a carpenter's shop. In 1838 they rented a church belonging to the Baptists, in Stanley street, from which they removed in 1840 to the church belonging to the Episcopal Methodists on Richmond street. In 1848 the church on Bay street was erected, and

opened for public worship on the last Sabbath of the year. The Rev. John Jennings, D. D., who lately passed away after a useful and honored ministry of thirty-seven years, was the first pastor of Bay street. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Smith, formerly of Bowmanville, while a number of the families formerly connected with the Bay Street Church were formed into a new congregation called the Central Church. At present they meet in Shaftesbury Hall, but are building a handsome church on Grosvenor street. The pastor is the Rev. D. Mitchell, formerly of New York. In 1852 some of the members of Bay Street Church wished to be organized as a separate congregation, and they were organized accordingly, and called as their pastor the Rev. Dr. Taylor, then Professor of Divinity for the United Presbyterian Church. For a time they worshipped in the Mechanics' Institute, then on Court street; but subsequently built the commodious church on the corner of Gould and Victoria streets. In 1861 Dr. Taylor resigned the pastorate and returned to Scotland. After a vacancy of some duration, during which they were supplied by Dr. Burns, they called the Rev. John King, M. A., who was then minister at Columbus. Under the pastoral charge of Mr. King the congregation has largely increased. They have also cleared off all their church debt, which for a time was very considerable, and contributed very liberally to the various schemes of the church. About the time when the last mentioned congregation was organized, another was formed under the name of Cooke's Church, most of the original members of which were from Ireland. Their first place of worship was on George street; they afterwards erected the substantial and commodious church on Queen street. Dr. Robert Irvine was the first pastor. After a few years he was called to Hamilton, and was succeeded in Cooke's Church by the Rev. A. Marshall. The Rev. Mr. Marshall's faithful and earnest ministry was of short duration; he was compelled by the state of his health to resign his charge and return to Ireland, where he shortly afterwards died. He is still affectionately remembered by not a few of the Presbyterians of Toronto. He was succeeded



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CHURCHES.

by the Rev. W. Gregg, M.A., now Professor Gregg of Knox College, who in his turn was succeeded by the Rev. J. G. Robb, D.D. Cooke's Church is now a large and influential congregation. Our space will not allow of our giving any minute account of the rise and growth of the other Presbyterian congregations in Toronto. In 1856 a preaching station was opened on Spadina Avenue, south of Queen street. After some time a congregation was organized, and a place of worship erected on Queen street, at the corner of Denison Avenue, and called the West Church. The first pastor was the Rev. J. Baikie, who, after a short ministry, was removed by death. He was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Wallace, the present pastor. A few years ago the church was enlarged to meet the wants of the growing congregation.

For some time prior to 1867 there had been occasional services for the Presbyterians residing in Yorkville and neighborhood. In the year mentioned it was resolved to erect a church. A site was secured on Charles street; a church was built and opened in the autumn of 1868. The first pastor was the Rev. John Campbell, M.A., now Professor in the Presbyterian College of Montreal. After a somewhat lengthened vacancy he was succeeded by the Rev. R. D. Fraser, M.A., the present pastor. The congregation is growing and the necessity of enlarged accommodation is under the consideration of the members. In the eastern part of the city a church was erected in the year 1869, near the corner of King and Pine streets. The first pastor, who still presides over the congregation, was the Rev. John Cameron. The congregation has increased greatly, and steps are being taken to erect a larger place of worship. A still more recently established church is that at the corner of College and Bathurst streets. The pastor is the Rev. A. Gilray. The congregation here also increased very greatly; the original church has already been enlarged, and it is likely that ere long still more accommodation will be required. There is also a Mission Church, called St. Mark's, on Adelaide street west. This church was erected by St. Andrew's congregation; there is a Sabbath school but there is no congregation yet organized. There is another Mission Church on

Duchess street, near Sherbourne street. This was erected by the congregation of Knox Church, and the expenses have hitherto been borne by the same congregation. Steps are being taken for the erection of other Churches, through the efforts of the Toronto Presbyterian Church Extension Association, recently organized, and which is entering on its work with no small degree of energy and zeal. There are at present, January, 1877, eleven fully organized Presbyterian congregations with pastors, besides two Mission Churches, and several preaching stations, within the city and the immediate vicinity. These are all happily united in connexion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. There was formerly a Presbyterian congregation connected with the Reformed Church of the United States; but this may be said to be extinct. The place of worship is now in the possession of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and they have had no pastor for many years. It may be thus seen that all the Presbyterians in Toronto are included in one general organization. The total membership (communicants) may be stated at upwards of three thousand five hundred, representing a Presbyterian population of not less probably than twelve thousand. Knox College has its seat in Toronto, and from its halls a goodly number of young men issue year by year to take their place in the wide harvest field opening all around.

Old St. Andrew's Church.—This church was erected in the year 1830, and is now the oldest edifice used as a place of Protestant worship in Toronto. It was opened for divine service on the 19th of June, 1831, on which occasion His Majesty's 79th Regiment of Scotch Highlanders, then stationed here, attended. The church stands on a lot of land at the corner of Church and Adelaide streets, entering from the former. It is a substantial erection of brick, plastered on the outside in imitation of stone, and is capable of seating about a thousand persons. It was the first and, until within the last few years, the only Presbyterian church in Canada in which instrumental music was employed, and here for nearly thirty years instrumental music as an aid in conducting the psalmody has been used. A few years ago a new

and very fine toned organ was built expressly for this church by Messrs. Warren and Co., of Montreal.

New St. Andrew's Church.—The New St. Andrew's, situate on the corner of King and Simcoe streets, is in the Norman style of architecture, which was in fashion in Scotland in the twelfth century. The Norman style with its semi-circular arches was the chronological antecedent of the gothic pointed arch in mediaeval Europe, and the success attending the present venture, together with the intrinsic merits of the style itself for church architectural purposes, renders it quite probable that St. Andrew's will not be long without imitations in Canada. The material of which the edifice is composed is mainly Georgetown rubble stone, with Ohio stone facings, varied by the introduction of Queens-ton red-brown stone in the relieving arches and bands. The columns adjoining the main entrance are made of Bay of Fundy red granite, finely polished, and handsomely adorned with appropriate accompaniments. The King street facade is unbroken by any projection, but is relieved by three large semi-circular arches, richly ornamented with chevrons and other characteristic mouldings. The facade on Simcoe street is relieved by a large stone tower, thirty-one feet square at the base, and rising to a height of one hundred and sixteen feet. The windows, like the entrance, are headed by the semi-circular arch, and are so arranged as to produce a very fine effect. At the southern end of the building are situate the school, lecture, and other rooms, which are ingeniously and successfully contrived, with a view of adding to instead of detracting from the general effect which the contour of the building is intended to produce. Still further south, and immediately opposite the grounds of the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, stands the handsome and well appointed manse. In internal arrangements and perfection of fittings the Church is second to none. The cost of the Church and manse was about thirty-five thousand dollars.

Cooke's Church, or Free Presbyterian Church, was erected from the designs of William Thomas and Sons, architects, in 1857-8, and was opened for public worship on the 25th of July,

1858. It is of white brick, in the Lombardian style of architecture, and is a plain but substantial building, the chief ornamentation being in brickwork with a projecting corbel table to eaves and gables. The building is one hundred and two feet in depth, with a frontage of fifty-five feet. The front has three divisions, with towers on each angle and boldly projecting entrance porch. The angle towers are each fourteen feet square and are one hundred and ten feet in height from the ground to the tops of the spires. The church has accommodation for nearly a thousand persons. A spacious basement story underneath the church is used for Sunday school and other congregational purposes.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Catholic services were first performed in York about seven years after Governor Simcoe selected it as the site of the capital of Upper Canada. These services were first conducted by missionaries on their way to and from Detroit, then a large French mission station. Afterwards services were pretty regularly held in the houses of the Catholic members of the Government. In 1826 St. Paul's Church was built, and at the time of its erection was considered the handsomest edifice in the city. In 1842 Bishop Power was appointed the first Bishop of Toronto. He shortly afterwards bought from Mr. McGill the site on which St. Michael's Cathedral now stands. It was at that time thought to be a very foolish project to purchase land so far from the then centre of the city, and the height of madness to erect so large a church in the centre of a dense bush. Bishop Power, however, had large views, and his judgment and wisdom has been proved by the rapid growth of the city, which has transformed this site into one of the most central and most valuable church sites in the city. Bishop Power died in 1847, having been seized with cholera during his arduous labors among the plague-stricken emigrants and citizens, during the fatal epidemic of that year. The cathedral was unfinished at the time of Bishop Power's

CHURCHES.

death, but his immediate successor, Bishop Charbonnel, paid off a heavy debt contracted in its erection, and adorned the building with several paintings, beautiful stained glass windows, and five very gorgeous altars. Archbishop Lynch, the present earnest and learned occupant of the Palace, built the very fine tower and spire, and added thereto the sacristy and bells. At the present time (January, 1876) there are seven Roman Catholic churches in the city, with several convents, charitable institutions, colleges, and schools in affiliation with the church.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Unitarian Church.—This edifice, which stands on the west side of Jarvis street, above Crookshank street, was erected in 1854. It is built of white brick, and is eighty-five feet long by fifty feet wide, forming a parallelogram, which includes the body of the church and the vestibule. Its cost was over \$10,000. The style of architecture is the pointed Gothic, and it is generally admitted to be a very handsome building. Its sitting accommodation is for about five hundred persons. On the 24th of December, 1865, this church was fired by an incendiary, and very much damaged. It was repaired as soon as practicable, and now presents internally a very handsome appearance. In making the repairs after the fire the inside walls were painted in imitation of cut stone, the ceiling was divided into frescoed panels. The Sunday school room in the basement is capacious, neat and well lighted. The basement also contains apartments for a library and a ministers' vestry.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.



THE religious and charitable institutions of the city are very numerous, and formed to meet the wants of all classes, old and young, male and female. There are young men's Christian associations and there are young women's Christian associations, there are boys' homes and girls' homes, homes for infants, and homes for old people. As the city is distinguished for its many and beautiful church edifices, so is it equally distinguished for its abundant charity. Almost every want or ill that can distress human nature has some institution or some society organised for the mitigation of it. Here are found societies of almost every conceivable form of benevolence, for the visitation of the sick, for the cure of the maimed and crippled, for the alleviation of the pangs of child-birth, for the care of the orphan and foundling, the support of the aged and infirm, the reformation of unfortunates and criminals, for the suppression of vice and intemperance, for guarding and soothing the mad, for clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Here are found Protestant homes and Roman Catholic homes ever ready and willing to assist the infirm and needy; here are found societies of almost every nationality assisting in the good work of guiding or promoting the social and moral well-being of their fellow-countrymen.

Of the sums devoted to charitable uses by the various societies and institutions in Toronto no exact statement can be made, but from the various annual reports of the larger public institutions it is manifest that a sum of near upon a quarter of a million of dollars is annually spent in the relief of distress of various forms. The space at our disposal will not allow of a detailed description of all the religious and charitable institutions of the city, but the following comprise the principal:

The Young Men's Christian Association Building is situated on Queen street west, at the corner of James street. This fine structure was erected in 1872, from a design by Messrs. Smith & Gammel, and extends over an area of one hundred and twenty feet by seventy feet; is three storeys high, exclusive of the basement. In the basement a first-class gymnasium is provided for the use of members of the association, also several cellar kitchens and boiler room. On the ground floor there are three stores, with warerooms attached, and in the rear of these the height of the gymnasium is continued from the basement. On this floor are also the janitor's rooms. The first floor consists of a reading-room forty-three by thirty-eight feet, the library being ranged along one side, with shelving for six thousand volumes. There are also on the same floor a parlour, secretary's room, lavatories, and large lecture hall with double gallery, seating one thousand five hundred. The main entrance to the hall is twelve feet wide, leading direct from the street. The second floor is divided into smaller rooms for class and committee rooms and passages to the galleries of the large hall. The third floor, rising into the mansard roof, contains eight rooms. The outside of the building presents a handsome appearance, being of the best white brick, with stone and galvanized cappings. A mansard roof, in which there are dormer windows, and a tower eighty feet high rising over the main entrance, form prominent features of the building. The cost of erection was forty-one thousand dollars.

Young Women's Christian Association.—The objects of this institution are to provide suitable accommodation and a comfortable home for young girls coming from different parts of the country, who require shelter or permanent protection against the dangers and temptations consequent on leaving the parental roof to earn a livelihood in the city. The aim of the institution is not to offer charity, but rather to inculcate self-dependence; the desire of the committee being to make it eventually self-supporting. All its inmates during the past year, numbering one hundred and ninety, have paid for their board according to their

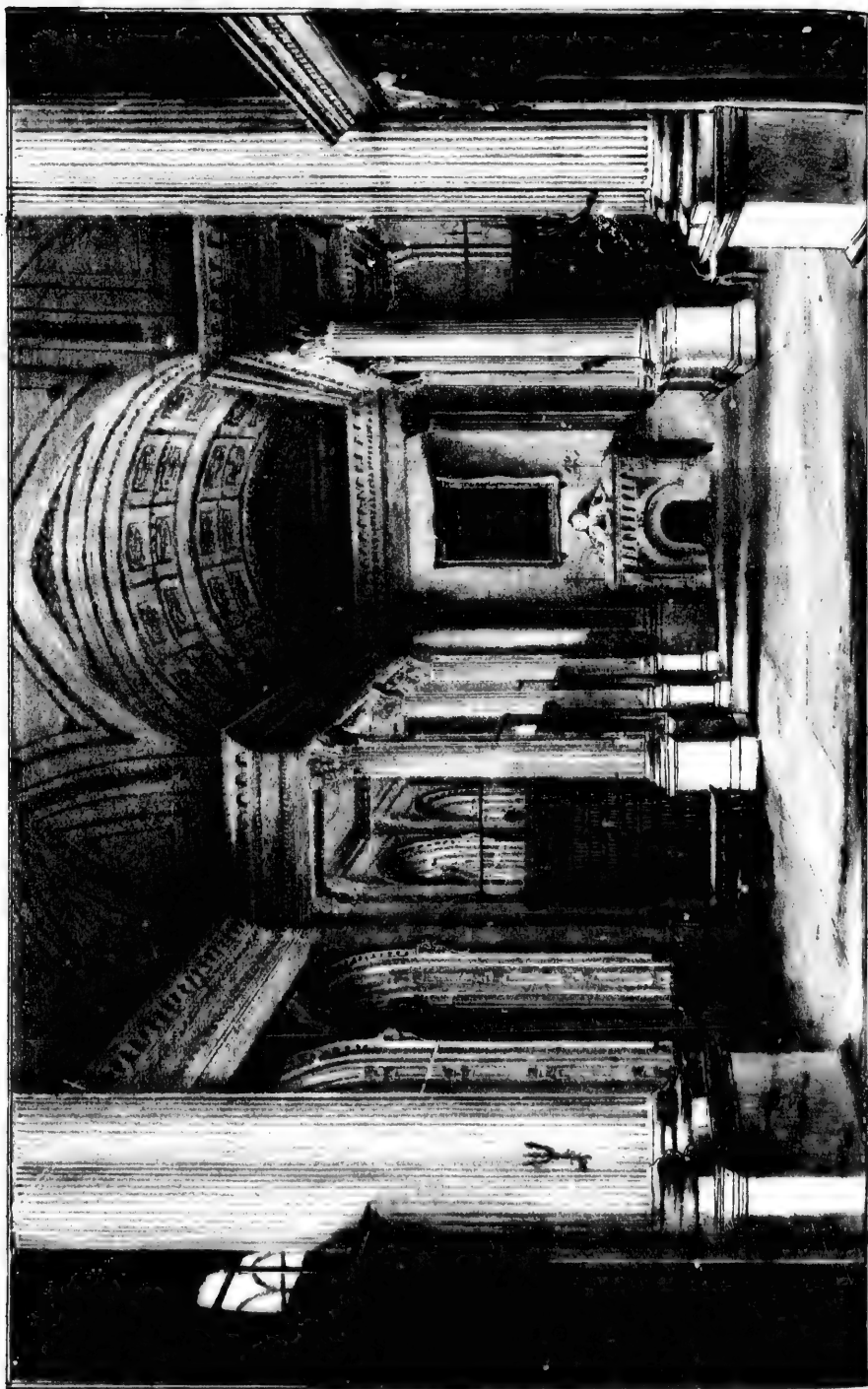
means, with the exception of about twenty who were received until they obtained suitable employment. It has proved a great boon to not a few young women who arrived in the city strangers, and who found in it shelter, Christian counsel, sympathy, and practical help. A rule is made and adhered to, not to receive domestics who have held situations in the city, except in extraordinary cases, and then not without an explanatory note from their last employer. The average charge for board is \$2.50 per week, more or less, according to the means of the applicant.

The Girl's Home is a neat and attractive building of red and white brick, erected at a cost of upwards of \$15,000, on Gerard street east. It is designed for the rescue and care of young girls, and the bestowal of careful attention to their religious, moral, and temporal welfare, also the maintenance and support of boys and girls under five years of age. About one hundred and seventy girls were received into this institution during the past year.

The Boys' Home.—This institution, which is a neat red and white brick structure, with cut stone dressings, in the Gothic style of architecture, is situate on the east side of George street. The building is 73 by 30 feet, with a projecting portico in front. The basement story contains the dining hall, kitchen, pantries, store rooms, laundry and bath rooms. On the ground floor is placed the school room, the reception room, and board room. The two upper stories contain the dormitories, which are large and well ventilated. The institution is designed to furnish a home for destitute boys not convicted of any crime. It is open to boys from all parts of the Province of Ontario without regard to creed or nationality, and each boy is allowed to attend any place of worship, which either he or his friends or relatives may choose, on every Sunday morning. Divine service is also celebrated in the home every Sunday afternoon. The home at present contains about seventy boys, whose ages range from five to fourteen years, and is at all hours open to the visits of ministers of every denomination and all others who feel an interest in the welfare of destitute children. The com-

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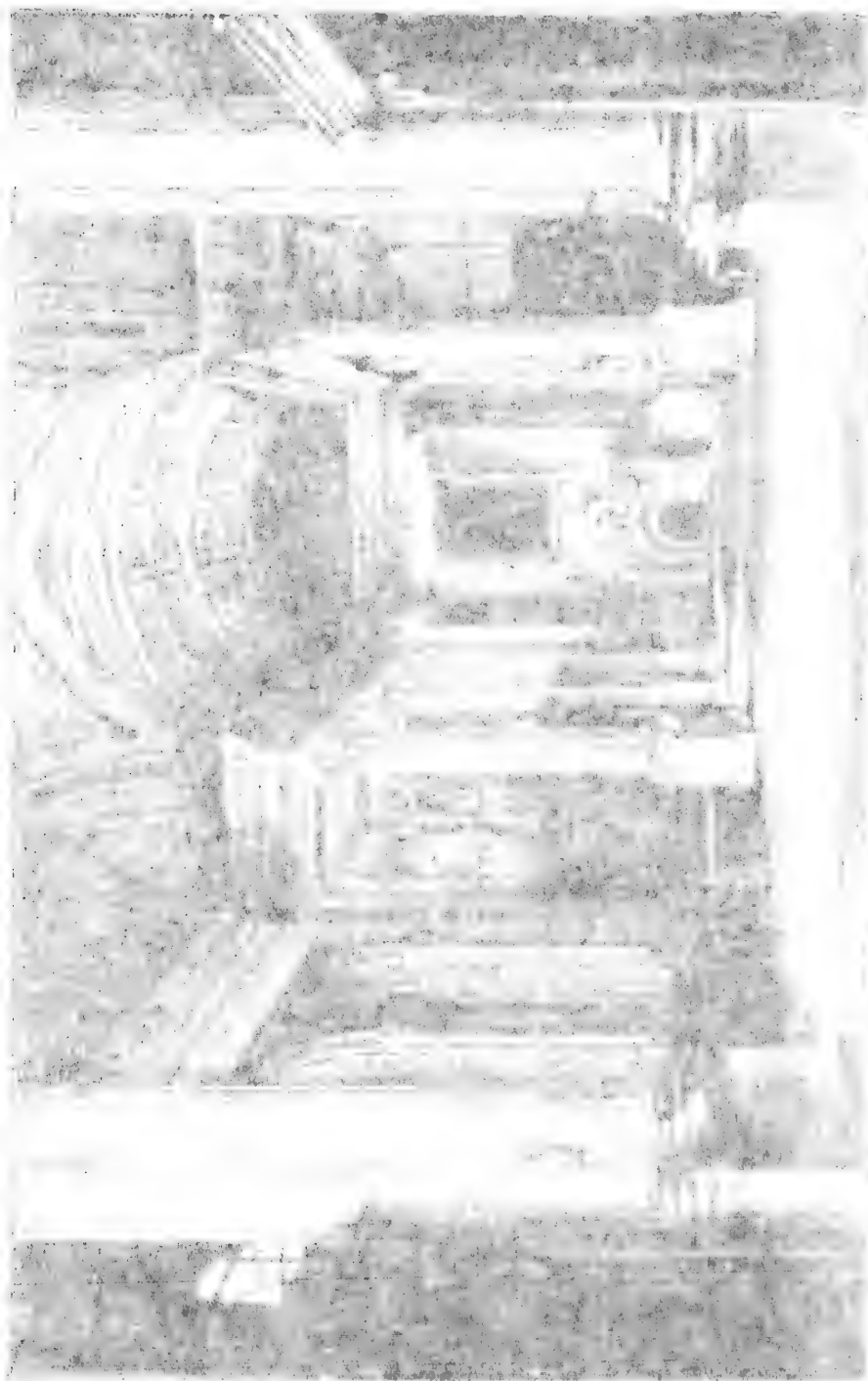
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RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

mittee of management is comprised of a number of the most active lady philanthropists of the city, whose labours in this good work are worthy of every encouragement. The vast amount of misery and crime prevented by the operations of this home can never be fully realized, and but a faint conception of it formed by those who are among the most active workers in carrying out the aims of the institution. Mrs. Munro is the matron of the home.

The Magdalen Asylum, situate on Yonge street, is designed for the reclamation of fallen women. About eighty inmates are annually received into this institution, which is worthy of all support, and is accomplishing a good work.

Toronto General Hospital (on Don and Sumach streets) is a stately white brick building of the old English domestic style of the fifteenth century. The site is dry, airy, and comprises about four acres of land. The hospital is very complete in all its arrangements and appliances for the comfort and well-being of the patients. The grounds are neatly laid out and well cultivated. During the past year 1,087 patients were received into the hospital, and 7,854 persons received medicine and treatment as external patients. Of the 1,087 patients treated in the hospital, 756 were from the city of Toronto, 284 were from various other parts of the Province, 16 from the United States, and 31 were emigrants and foreigners. The average stay of the patients in the hospital was fifty-one days. The entire receipts of the hospital and the sources from which they were derived are as follows :

	\$	cts.
From the Provincial Government of Ontario	11,200	00
“ Paying patients	8,565	91
Income from property belonging to the hospital	8,590	16
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals.....	16,552	97
Other sources	551	62
	\$45,460	66

The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$40,051.58,

and include, among other items, \$3,415.95 for beer, wine, spirits and medicines ; \$13,601.86 for bread, butter, meat, milk, &c.

The Provincial Lunatic Asylum—Queen Street west, opposite Trinity College.—The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the largest public edifice in Toronto, is situated in the western portion of the city on Queen street, about two and a half miles from the Central (or St. Lawrence Hall) Market. It is located on part of the old Garrison Common, commanding a splendid view of the lake, and also near to Trinity College and the Crystal Palace. The building has a frontage of six hundred and forty-four feet, is four storeys high, and has two large wings, one at each end of the edifice. The basement contains the kitchens, heating furnaces, bakery, store-rooms, tailor's shop, etc., etc. The floors above the basement are appropriated to the patients and their medical attendants. The grounds appropriated to the Asylum are fifty acres in extent, and are enclosed by a substantial brick wall. They are used partly for agricultural and horticultural purposes, and partly as flower gardens and promenades for the patients. The Asylum stands in the midst of a beautiful flower garden, well cultivated and tastefully laid out. Few places in Toronto or its vicinity exhibit such beauty of decoration and of highly improved culture as the Asylum grounds. In the front garden is a handsome fountain, thirty feet high ; and in the rear are two smaller fountains. This building stands third, in point of size and in the number of its inmates, on the Continent of America. The institution is under the direction of a medical superintendent, aided by a competent staff consisting of fifty-one male and forty-eight female assistants. During the year 1875 the daily average number of patients under treatment was six hundred and fifty, maintained at an average cost of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty-two cents per head for the year. The entire cost of maintaining the Asylum for the year 1875 amounted to eighty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-three cents. About twelve thousand dollars per annum is spent for butcher's meat, fish and fowl, eight thousand dollars for flour, two thousand dollars for beer,

wine and spirits, nearly five thousand dollars for butter, seven thousand five hundred dollars for groceries, and about thirty thousand dollars for other miscellaneous requirements of the institution. Nearly twenty-two thousand dollars is paid for salaries of Superintendent and assistants, etc., etc. The produce of the farm and garden is mainly consumed by the patients and attendants, and last year, at the ordinary market prices, the produce of the farm was worth five thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars, and the garden one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine, or a total of six thousand three hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

In addition to these institutions there are the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Richmond street; the House of Providence, Power street, and Orphan Asylum, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, which has for its object the relief and comfort of the aged and infirm. The Infant's Home, Yonge street, for the care of infants of women in service; the House of Industry, Elm street, for the relief of the aged poor; the Newsboys' Lodging and Industrial Home, Frederick street; the Protestant Orphans' Home; the St. Nicholas Home, for working boys; the Toronto Dispensary, the Hospital for Incurables, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Prisoners' Aid Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Royal Canadian Humane Society, &c.



THE PRESS.



THE first newspaper published in the Town of York, (now Toronto), was the *Upper Canada Gazette and American Oracle*. It was a weekly publication, the price three dollars per annum, size about fifteen inches by nine, or nearly half the size of a single folio of the present *Weekly Globe*. It was first issued at Niagara, in 1793, as a semi-official organ, recording the acts of the Government and Legislative Assembly, but shortly after the removal of the seat of Government to York, the prospectus of the *Upper Canada Gazette and American Oracle* announced their intention to remove from Niagara and continue the publication at York. It was printed on very coarse paper, sometimes on blue paper, similar to that on the outside of magazines, and Government Blue Books; no doubt this happened only when the usual stock of brownish-white ran out, and the arrival of the new supply was unavoidably delayed. The local information was generally very meagre, affairs in Great Britain and the States occupying most space. The editorials were not lengthy, nor so highly seasoned, as is the case so frequently with many now published in this City. The first issue of January, 1802, contained only the following editorial:

The Oracle: York, Saturday, January 2nd, 1802.—“The printer presents his congratulatory compliments to his customers on the New Year.”

The *Gazette* continued its existence under various names until 1826, when its publication ceased. About fifty newspapers weekly and daily, have since this time, made their appearance, and again ceased to exist. Some of these papers were started, or mainly supported, for a time, at least, by political aspirants, who, by the influence which they hoped to bring to bear for or against the administration, for the time being, expected to clear

a path for their own advancement. Among the more prominent of the press of the past may be noticed the *Colonial Advocate*, first issued by William Lyon Mackenzie, at York, in November, 1824. No newspaper in the early annals of the press of Upper Canada excited so much attention, or commanded such influence as the *Advocate*. Its editorials displayed an ability then not frequently met with, while its bold, pungent, and sarcastic attacks soon brought it into conflict with the authorities of the day. It ceased to exist in 1834. Among others may be mentioned the *Observer*, issued in 1820; the *Canadian Freeman*, in 1825; the *United Empire Loyalist*, the *Courier*, the *Patriot*, and the *Examiner* which began in 1838, under the management of Mr. Hincks, (now Sir Francis), and for a short time commanded a considerable circulation and influence. There are at present near forty newspapers and periodicals published in the city, viz.: four dailies, fifteen weeklies, ten monthlies, two semi-monthlies, and the remainder bi-monthlies, quarterly and annually. Three large dailies, viz.: *The Globe*, *The Leader*, and *The Mail* publish morning and evening editions, and *The Telegram* is published every evening.

The Globe.—The name of the *Toronto Globe* is familiar to almost every newspaper reader in the Dominion, owing partly to its large circulation and long standing, and partly to its connexion with the name of its founder, the Hon. George Brown, who is also the Managing Director of the present *Globe* Printing Company, and who has been for many years one of the most prominent public men in Canada. The first number of the *Globe* was issued on the 5th of March, 1844. It was at first published weekly, the size of the sheet being very much less than that on which the *Daily Globe* is now published. The subscription price was four dollars per annum, and when the edition reached a thousand the circulation was thought to be enormous. In 1846 the *Globe* began to be issued twice a week, the subscription price remaining as it was, and in 1849 both tri-weekly and weekly editions were issued, the price of the former being four dollars per annum, and the latter two. In October, 1853, the first number

of the *Daily Globe* appeared, the size being about half what it is at present, and the total circulation of the editions, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, being about six thousand. Small as this number may seem, it was then considered an exceedingly satisfactory result of nine years' operations, the success of the new venture having been unprecedented in the annals of Canadian journalism. From that time to the present the progress made has been still more rapid, owing partly to judicious and well directed business enterprise, and partly to the increase which has taken place in the population and wealth of the City, and of the Province at large. The number of persons to whom a daily paper is a necessity was each year larger than the year before, and the *Globe* had always succeeded in securing a very large proportion of the benefits thus resulting to the newspaper press. The tri-weekly edition was discontinued many years ago, the daily and weekly editions being found amply sufficient to meet the public demand. Certain mechanical improvements in the paper and a more effectual method of canvassing, almost doubled the then circulation some eight years ago, and another very large expansion has resulted from the alterations effected at the beginning of the past year (1876) in the *Weekly Globe*, which was changed from an eight to a sixteen page paper, a great many new and original departments being at the same time introduced. The joint circulation of the two editions is now over sixty thousand, an increase of over one thousand per cent. since 1853. The advertising patronage, on which journals have mainly to depend for support, has of course increased in as rapid a ratio as the circulation, the business public not being slow to procure the advantage, to use as a medium, the journal which has for years far surpassed all others in Canada in the number of its readers. At the time when the *Globe* was started there were five political journals in existence in Toronto, three of which—the *Colonist*, the *Patriot*, and the *Herald*—were published semi-weekly, while the other two—the *Examiner* and the *Mirror*—were, like the *Globe*, weekly publications. All these journals with one exception have ceased to exist, the *Globe* having out-lived not only

these but a number of other more recent candidates for public support. For the last twenty years it has held the position of the leading journal of America, and it enjoys at present, and has enjoyed for years, a larger circulation, in proportion to the size of its constituency, than any other journal in the world. The building at present occupied by the *Globe* is the sixth used for that purpose since its establishment in 1844. Of these four have been on King street and two on Yonge. The expansion of the business connected with its publication, together with the requirements of its job printing department, necessitated some years ago the selection of still more extensive premises than any previously occupied, and as the best way to obtain a suitable place was to erect a building specially designed for the purpose, this course was resolved upon, and the work begun in the spring of 1864. The site selected was an eminently appropriate one in every respect, being close to the Post Office, the Municipal Headquarters, the Law Courts, and the Telegraph offices, and in the very heart of the busiest part of the city. The *Globe* office is situated on the north side of King street east, a few yards from Yonge street, having a frontage on King street of thirty-five feet. It is three stories in height, and is constructed of white, pressed brick, faced with Ohio stone. On the ground floor are situated the counting-room, which occupies the front of the building, and the job and newspaper press-rooms which occupy a total length of two hundred and thirty feet. On the second flat, the front of the building is taken up with the private office of the Hon. Mr. Brown, and the editorial sanctum of the **Canada Farmer**, which is published by the *Globe* Printing Company. In rear of these is situated the job composing room, and hand-press room. The front of the third flat is occupied by the *Globe* editorial rooms, in rear of which is the news-room, a large and well lit apartment, nearly two hundred feet in length and thirty feet in width. The press-room is thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, both presses and folders. The *Canada Farmer* and *Weekly Globe* are printed from stereotyped plates, the process of stereotyping being carried on in the job department.

Underneath the building are numerous cellars for storing paper and fuel, the whole constituting one of the most extensive and best arranged newspaper and printing offices in America.

The Mail.—The *Toronto Mail*, established in 1870, is, according to the "Canadian Newspaper Directory" for 1876, the second most extensive journal in point of size, circulation and influence in Ontario. Like its rival, the *Globe*, it expends large sums in obtaining latest news. It has agencies in Montreal, and some other principal cities, and the telegrams and general reports found in its columns are marked by promptitude and accuracy. The *Mail* is the organ of the Conservative party in Ontario; and perhaps on no journal can a greater amount of editorial talent be found. It has a substantial circulation throughout the Dominion, and its influence is daily and deservedly on the increase. It is printed by a company, of which T. C. Patteson is manager, who is also editor-in-chief.

The Christian Guardian.—The *Toronto Christian Guardian*, established in 1829, is a weekly journal in the interest of the Wesleyan Methodist body, and was long conducted by the founder of the Ontario common school system, the Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson. The Rev. E. H. Dewart is present editor. The *Guardian*, after forty-seven years, still preserves its ancient vigor and usefulness.

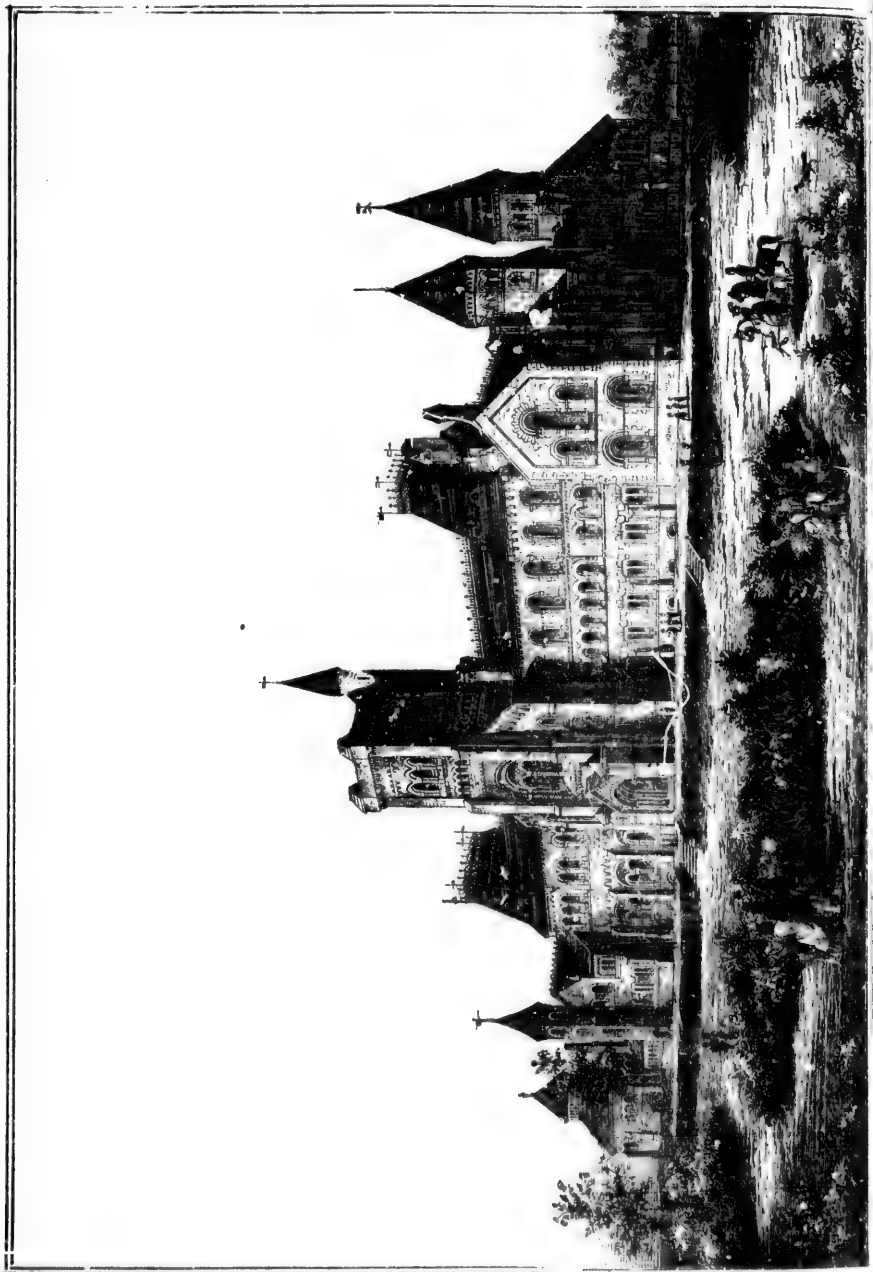
There are also published in the city the following papers and magazines:—*Leader*, daily; *Advertiser*, weekly; *British American Presbyterian*, weekly; *Canadian Baptist*, weekly; *Canadian Gentleman's Journal and Sporting Times*, weekly; *Christian Journal*, weekly; *Dominion Churchman*, weekly; *Irish Canadian*, weekly; *Monetary Times and Trade Review*, weekly; *Orange Sentinel*, weekly; *Patriot*, weekly; *Tribune*, weekly; *Bee Hive*, monthly; *Canada Lancet*, monthly; *Canada Law Journal*, monthly; *Canadian Independant*, monthly; *Canadian Magazine*, monthly; *Canadian Monthly and National Review*, monthly; *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, monthly; *Home and Foreign Record*, monthly; *Journal of Education*, monthly; *Local Courts and Municipal Gazette*, monthly; *Sunday School Banner*, monthly.

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EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.



HE educational establishments of Toronto are the glory and pride of her citizens. In these institutions, both public and private she stands unsurpassed, and if compared with other cities of similar age and population she has no rival. In connection with higher education she has Toronto University, Trinity, Knox, and Upper Canada Colleges, all of which have high reputations as seats of learning. There are numerous handsome common and grammar schools, and many first class private day and boarding schools, some of which are well known throughout the entire Dominion, and also in the United States.

The **University Buildings** (see plate 46) are situate in University Park (adjoining Queen's Park), and are one of the noblest piles of architecture on the American continent, and as a seat of learning, second to none on this side of the Atlantic. The buildings, in their principal features, are in the Norman style of architecture, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for the main entrance. The chief facades are to the south and east—the former of great and massive elevation, for distant effect from the lake and city, the latter of more broken and picturesque outline for combination, with the beautiful ravine lying between it and the main park avenue, from which it will be chiefly viewed. The general outline of the building approaches the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 feet square, the north side of which is left open to University Park. The main frontage on the south is about 300 feet long, with massive Norman tower in the centre, 120 feet in height, and comprising two storeys, that on the ground being devoted to lecture rooms, the upper storey to the library and museum. The east side of the building is 260 feet in length, and entered by a subsidiary tower. The west end of the quad-

range is about 200 feet in length, and used as residences for students. The whole cost was \$500,000. University Park originally consisted of 104 acres, but in 1859 fifty acres were granted towards forming Queen's Park, and the rest retained for the University, which are well laid out. Within the grounds are the buildings of the Magnetical Observatory.

Knox College.—Knox College, although the title was not given till 1846, may be said to have been instituted in 1844, when at a meeting of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, on the 14th of October, it was resolved to appoint a Professor of Divinity and a Professor of Literature and Science, for conducting the studies of young men aiming at the ministry; the Professors to be, for the present, stationed at Toronto. The Rev. Andrew King, a deputy from the Free Church of Scotland, was appointed *interim* Professor of Divinity, and the Rev. Henry Esson, of St. Gabriel Street Church, Montreal, was appointed Professor of Literature and Science. During the first session of 1844-5 the attendance was fourteen, five of whom had been students of Queen's College, Kingston, before the disruption which took place in July, 1844. The classes were conducted in a room in Mr. Esson's house, on James street. The Synod, at the same meeting, in view of Dr. Robert Burns, of Paisley, (who had been called by the newly organized congregation of Knox Church), coming out, and of his varied qualifications, appointed him as Professor of Theology, the appointment being subject to any contingency arising from the Synod resolving at a future time to separate the office of professor from that of pastor, or such other circumstances as might effect the decision of the Synod as to the character of the institution, or the locality of the Theological Seminary of the Church. The Synod of 1845 confirmed the appointment of Dr. Burns as Professor of Divinity, and that of Mr. Esson as Professor of Literature and Philosophy. In 1846 the Synod, with a view of placing the institution on a more extended and efficient basis, appointed a committee to consider the question of the incorporation of the college, its name, the number of its professors, the erection of a suitable building and

the establishment of an Academy for the preliminary training of young men, and a boarding house for the students. On the report of the committee, it was agreed that the College should be called Knox College, and that steps should be taken for establishing an Academy or High School. This was done in the course of the year, the Academy being superintended by the Rev. A. Gale, M.A., formerly of Hamilton, assisted by the Rev. T. Wightman and Mr. T. Henning. No steps were taken for the erection of buildings; but the College and Academy found suitable accommodation in Ontario Terrace, in the premises, which, after being enlarged and altered, are now occupied by the Queen's Hotel. During the session of 1846, able assistance was rendered the College by the Rev. Robert McCorkle, of St. Ninian's, Scotland, also by the Rev. W. Rintoul, who conducted the classes in Hebrew and Biblical criticism. The Synod of 1847 confirmed the appointment of Mr. Gale as Principal of the Academy, and as Professor of Classical Literature in Knox College. The Synod at the same meeting, in consideration of the increased number of students requiring the undivided services of a professor, resolved to separate the Professorship of Theology in Knox College from the pastorate of Knox Church, and to send the Rev. John Bayne, of Galt, to Britain to confer with the Colonial Committee of the Free Church, and secure, if possible, the appointment of a Professor of Theology. This mission was undertaken and fulfilled, and the result was the appointment of the Rev. M. Willis, D.D., who continued to teach Theology with distinguished success for a period of twenty-three years, until the session of 1869-70, when, in consequence of advancing years, he was compelled to resign the office he had so long and so ably filled. The Synod, when resolving to separate the Professorship of Theology from the office of Pastor of Knox Church, expressed their sense of the great obligations under which they were to Dr. Burns for the valuable services he had rendered to the College, his watchfulness over the spiritual interests of the students, and his diligence and zeal in collecting books for the library. In 1848 the Synod, having expressed their great satis-

faction at having obtained the valuable services of Dr. Willis, and with the view of promoting the efficiency of the College, appointed the Rev. William Rintoul as Professor of Hebrew, it being understood that the appointment would be an *interim* one, its permanence being dependent on the provision that might be made for Oriental Literature in what was then King's College, now the Toronto University. Mr. Rintoul discharged with great diligence and efficiency the duties of the chair of Hebrew for several years, when, in consequence of changes in the University, it was considered no longer necessary to maintain a professorship of Hebrew in Knox College. In 1849-50 the Rev. William Lyall, afterwards connected with the Divinity Hall at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, rendered important service to the College and Church as Professor of Literature and mental training. The names of others might be mentioned with honor in connexion with important services rendered when necessary to the College, from time to time. It would be especially unjust not to mention the name of the Rev. Ralph Robb, of Hamilton, who, until prematurely cut off in 1850, was ever ready to give aid when called upon to do so. In the early part of 1853, Professor Esson, who had been connected with the College from its infancy, and had done much to advance its interests and promote the improvement of the students, was removed by death. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Paxton Young, of Knox Church, Hamilton, who entered on his duties at the beginning of the session of 1853-4, and brought to his work talents of the very highest order, and zeal and aptitude for teaching, which were highly appreciated by the successive classes of students who came under his care. In 1854 it became necessary to remove from the premises hitherto occupied in Ontario Terrace, Front Street, and the property of Elmsley Villa, formerly occupied by the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, when Governor-General of Canada, was purchased and enlarged so as to afford accommodation for the classes and boarding apartments. In 1856 the Synod added to the staff by appointing Rev. Dr. Burns as an additional professor, the departments of Church History and Evidence being assigned to him, while the department of Exegetical Theology was assigned

to Professor Young. In 1858 an Act of incorporation for the College was obtained. From the first establishment of the College it was not intended that any arrangements should be made for instruction in the literary branches. After Professor Gale's retirement and death, which took place in 1854, Rev. John Laing, and subsequently Mr. James Smith, acted as teacher in the preparatory department. After the retirement of the last named gentleman, instruction in the preparatory department had been given by some of the senior students appointed from year to year by the Senate, with the exceptions of the years 1868-9, 1869-70, and 1870-71, when Rev. Professor Young, who had resigned his position on the College staff in 1864, undertook, at the request of the Synod, the charge of the literary classes. Professor Young having resigned in 1864, the Rev. W. Caven, was in 1866 appointed Professor of Exegetical Theology, assistance having been given during the intervening years by the Rev. W. Gregg, of Cooke's Church, Toronto, and Rev. W. Caven, as lecturers. At different times valuable assistance was rendered the College by the following gentlemen, who were appointed by the supreme court of the Church to lecture in particular branches, viz.:—Rev. Dr. Ure, of Goderich; Rev. Dr. Inglis, of Hamilton, now of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Topp, of Toronto; and Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, of London, who continues, by appointment of Assembly, to lecture on Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Dr. Willis, having resigned his chair in 1870, the General Assembly of 1871 appointed Dr. D. Inglis as his successor. Having conducted the classes with great efficiency and success for one session he resigned the chair, and accepted a call addressed to him by a congregation in Brooklyn. He was succeeded by the Rev. William McLaren, who had himself been an alumnus of the College, the Rev. William Gregg, formerly of Cooke's Church, having been in 1871 called by the Assembly to the chair of Church History and Ubolgetics. The staff of teachers consists at the present of the following: Rev. W. Caven, D.D., Principal of the College, and Professor of Exegetical Theology; Rev. W. Gregg, M.A., Professor of Church History and Ubolgetics; Rev. W.

McLaren, Professor of Systematic Theology; and Rev. J. J. A. Proudfoot, D.D., lecturer on Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Classes in Greek and Latin are conducted by two of the more advanced students appointed from year to year. In 1875 the College removed from the premises on Grosvenor street to the new buildings erected on Spadina avenue. These buildings, erected at a cost of about \$100,000, are commodious and handsome, affording ample space for class rooms, library, public hall and students' rooms. About eighty students may be comfortably accommodated. The College has a partial endowment of about \$46,000, the principal part being from the estate of the late William Hall, of Peterboro', but for the present depends mainly on the contributions of the congregations throughout the Church. It is hoped that ere long it may be fully endowed. (See plate 25.)

Trinity College (Queen street west) is a very handsome structure of white brick with stone dressings, and is designed in the third period of pointed English architecture. It has a frontage of 250 feet, with projecting wings, 53 feet each. The porch of the principal entrance is of cut stone, over which is a bay window and ornamented gable to correspond. There are also handsome bay windows in each wing, with gables and windows similar to those in the entrance. The centre building is surmounted by a bell turret, and smaller turrets ornament the wings. The building is designed to accommodate eighty students, with class rooms, chapel, library and museum, also private residences for the provost and two senior professors. It stands in a spacious park of twenty acres, facing the bay, and is a great ornament to the west end of the city, and a noble monument of the zeal of Dr. Strachan, the first Protestant Bishop of Toronto, by whose exertions the college was erected in 1851.

Normal School Buildings.—One of the most attractive spots in Toronto are the buildings and grounds of the Department of Public Instruction for the Province of Ontario. The buildings are situate in the centre of an open square of about eight acres, bounded on the north by Gerrard street, the east by

Church street, on the west by Victoria street, and on the south by Gould street. The grounds in front of the buildings are much admired and beautifully laid out, designed no less to cultivate the taste of the teachers in training than to contribute to the gratification of the public. During the summer months the southern portion of the grounds present a rich display of floral beauty, and many choice specimens of Canadian and foreign trees, flowers and shrubs will be found here. The main building is of white brick with stone dressings, and is one hundred and eighty-four feet in front, by eighty-five feet deep. The front is in the Roman Doric order of Palladium character, having for its centre four stone pilasters the full height of the building, with pediment, surmounted by an open Doric cupola. In the centre of the building is a large examination or lecture hall, capable of accommodating seven hundred persons. The offices of the Minister of Education, the Hon. Adam Crooks, are in the western wing. The museum contains a number of casts of antique and modern statues, busts, groups, also samples of Assyrian and Egyptian sculpture, including a colossal human-headed winged bull, a four-winged figure with mace, Sardanapulus and army besieging a city, a very striking slab representing a wounded lioness, horses, lions, male and female figures, &c. The museum also contains a large and valuable collection of copies of some of the works of the great masters, in Dutch, Flemish, Spanish and the Italian schools of painting, some very choice electrotypes of the art treasures in the South Kensington Museum, London; a large number of chromo-lithographs, photographs, engravings of modern sculpture, one hundred and fifty specimens of ivory carvings, of various periods from the second to the sixteenth century; a beautiful collection of casts of gems, medals, coins, &c., and some very fine casts of leaves, fruit, &c. In the various rooms will also be found some beautiful models of steam vessels, including steam ram and other ships of war, curiosities and specimens of natural history, sample of Esquimaux dress, Greek, Roman and English coins, and numerous other objects of interest and instruction. The

Normal Schools are situate on the north side of the main building, and are designed for the training of common school teachers. Nearly two hundred student teachers attend annually during the two sessions and receive tuition free, besides a sessional allowance towards defraying the expenses of their board. The play yards, gymnastic and cricket grounds are at the east, west and north of the buildings.

Loretto Convent (east side of Bond street, near St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral) is a spacious Gothic building, erected by the Ladies of Loretto in 1862 as a first class academy for young ladies desiring to receive a finished and elegant education. This institution stands very high as an educational establishment, and has been remarkably successful. The respectable and retired neighbourhood of the academy, which forms part of the square occupied by the cathedral, is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was chosen.

Bishop Strachan School.—This establishment, conducted in Wykeham Hall, Buchanan street, was founded in 1867, its object being the higher education of young ladies in the various secular branches of a liberal education, and also the inculcation of Christian doctrine as contained in the Bible and Book of Common Prayer. Wykeham Hall, formerly the residence of the late Sir J. B. Macaulay, is an extensive and handsome building admirably adapted for school purposes; it stands in the midst of beautiful grounds, affording ample scope for the physical exercise and recreation of the students. The governing body consists of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and a council of clergy and laity. The staff of instruction is composed of five resident lady teachers and twelve non-resident teachers, including Messrs. Carter and Torrington, teachers of vocal and instrumental music, and Messrs. James Hoch and M. Matthews instruct in drawing and painting. Gold, silver and bronze medals are presented annually by His Excellency the Governor-General, Dr. Hodder, Alexander Marling, Esq., and also by the council, to the pupils in the various classes who acquit themselves most satisfactorily.



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BIRMINGHAM

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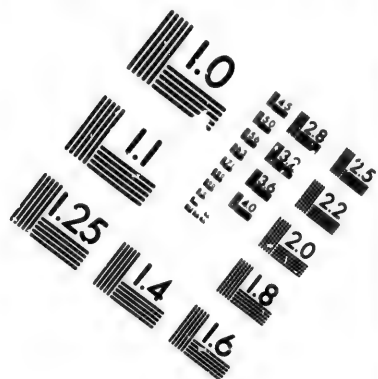
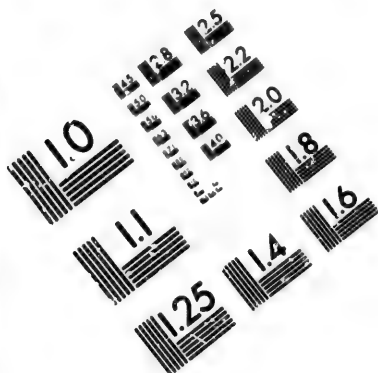
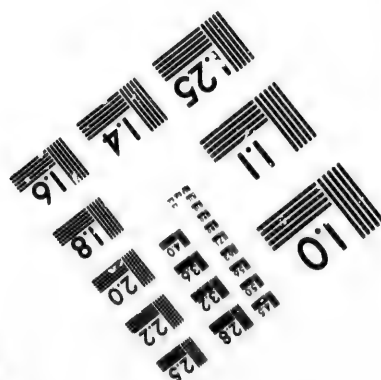
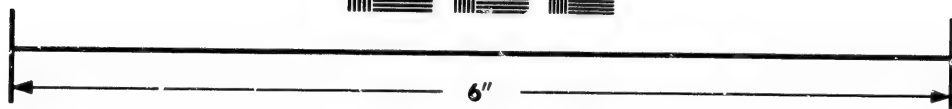
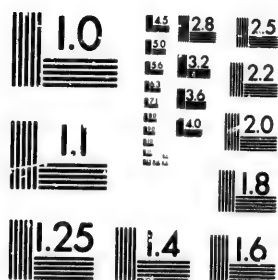


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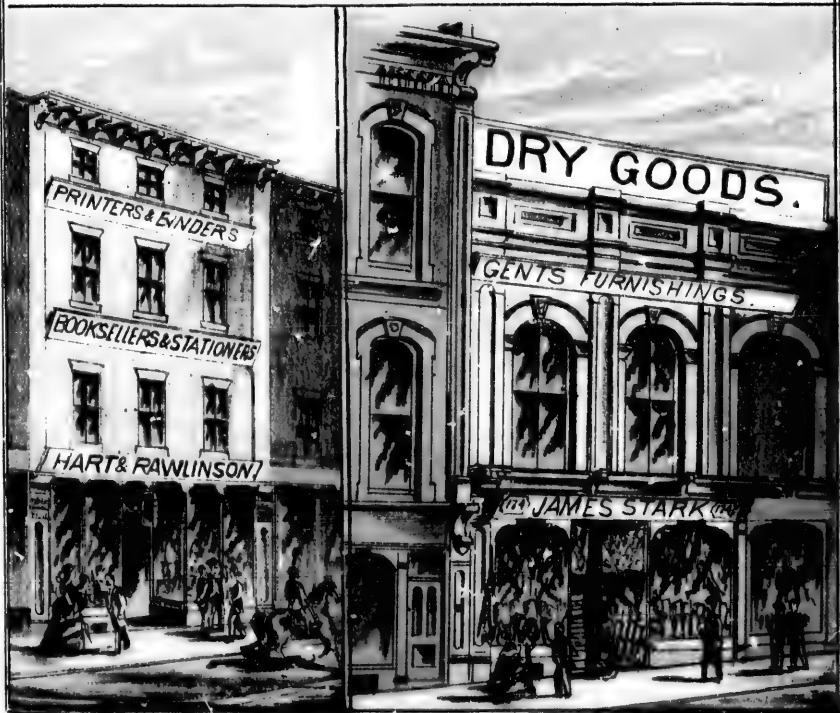
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Upper Canada College.—Upper Canada College stands on a site of nine acres, opposite the Government House, fronting on King street west, and consists of a row of plain brick buildings. The College was founded in 1829. In an advertisement in the *Upper Canada Gazette* of December 17th, 1829, the following appeared: "This College will open after the approaching Christmas vacation, on Monday, the 8th of January, 1830, under the conduct of the masters appointed at Oxford by the Vice-Chancellor and other electors in July last. Principal, the Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D., late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Classical department, vice-principal, the Rev. J. Phillips, D.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge; first classical master, the Rev. Charles Matthews, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; second classical master, the Rev. W. Boulton, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford. Mathematical department, the Rev. Charles Wade, M.A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and late mathematical master at Eton College. French, M. J. P. de la Haye. English, writing, and arithmetic, Mr. G. A. Barber and Mr. J. Padfield. Drawing master, Mr. Drury. Signed, G. H. Markland, secretary to Board of Education. York, Upper Canada, December 2nd, 1829." The College has long enjoyed a high reputation as a seat of learning. Many of our leading men have received their education either wholly or in part at this College, and the distinguished success of its pupils in our universities has attracted marked attention, and afforded ample proof that it is conducted in a most efficient and successful manner. The College is munificently endowed, and is modelled after the celebrated English grammar schools, aiming to impart a sound classical and commercial education. Eight exhibitions, varying in value from \$40 to \$120 per annum, are open to competition of the whole Province. The College proper contains large and well ventilated class rooms, a library, a laboratory, and a public hall, the residences of the principal and the various masters being on the other side. The College boarding house is a spacious structure, fitted with every appliance to promote the health and comfort of the boarders. The gymnasium is replete in all the

apparatus usually found in these rooms. The lawn is handsomely laid out, and the cricket and playgrounds are very extensive. His Excellency the Governor General is the visitor, and annually offers the highest prize to the head boy. The present staff of masters consists of the principal, G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A., assisted by ten other teachers.

Public Schools.—The present public school system of Ontario is the outgrowth of upwards of sixty years of legislative care, together with the addition and modification of many of the principles of the American and European systems. The Rev. Dr. Byerson, who was appointed Superintendent of Education in 1844, undertook a tour through Europe and America with a view of examining the various systems of national education, and afterwards presented a report, in which he suggested the main principles upon which the school system of Ontario was afterwards conducted. The public schools of the city are managed by a board of school trustees, composed of two representatives from each ward in the city, who are elected by the citizens for a term of two years. The trustees have very large powers: they appoint the teachers, fix their salaries, purchase sites, for which they can compel a sale, build schoolhouses, and levy rates for all the funds that may be required. They may establish circulating libraries, and borrow money for school purposes. The obligations of trustees are also extensive. They are bound to provide adequate school accommodation (defined by law) for all children of school age, to employ a sufficient number of qualified teachers, to permit all residents between the ages of five and twenty-one to attend school free of all charges; they must take a census of children between seven and twelve years of age in their bounds, and if any have not received instruction for four months in the year they must notify the parents, and can impose a rate of \$1 per month for every such child, or complain to a magistrate, who may fine and, in default, imprison. The city schools are twenty in number, and have about 7,000 children in attendance. The following statement, made in an address presented by the chairman of the School Board, Dr.

W. W. Odgen, to His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., Governor-General of Canada, &c., during his late visit to one of the city schools, illustrates the remarkable progress of these schools: "It affords us much satisfaction to assure your Excellency that, since your visit in 1872, our public schools have made rapid and substantial progress in several important particulars. The schools have increased in number from twelve to twenty, and the teachers have increased from sixty-two to one hundred and twenty-two, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in less than five years. * * * On the occasion of your Excellency's former visit the school property was valued at \$150,000; to-day it is worth \$315,000. * * *

With a view of securing sufficient accommodation for the rapidly increasing number of pupils wishing to attend our schools, and to secure a more thorough and efficient system of classification, we have, during the present year, built three schools, much larger than any heretofore erected in Toronto, for the use of the more advanced classes." The School Board of Toronto make it a rule not to appoint any teacher to the schools who holds any certificate lower than a 2nd Class B—no third class certificates being recognised by the Board, consequently the school teachers as a class in Toronto stand among the most efficient and successful teachers in the Dominion.



MUNICIPAL



HE city is governed by a Council consisting of a mayor and aldermen, who are annually elected by the popular vote of the citizens on the first Monday in January. The Council is divided into sub-committees, having charge of the various departments, such as finance, public works, fire, water and gas; markets, &c. The committees meet at stated periods, or as necessity may arise, and present reports of their proceedings to the Council. The Council is generally composed of tradesmen, with a fair sprinkling of merchants; but even here, in this most English of Canadian cities, it is to be feared that some of its members have not a single eye to the interests of their fellow citizens.

Nevertheless, the city is on the whole judiciously governed, and with as much economy as is possible under any corporate body. Everything is done to promote the health and comfort of the citizens, and to render the city attractive to visitors. Railways are encouraged with a liberality seldom exceeded. Manufactories are fostered as much as possible, and few cities of the same age can boast of such a system of drainage, so efficient a fire brigade, such streets, or so smart and effective a police force.

The ratable value of the property in the city in 1876 amounted to \$47,676,273, and there are properties exempt from taxation amounting to \$7,681,170, making a total of \$55,357,443 as the ratable assessments of the city. The following are the principal items of exemption:

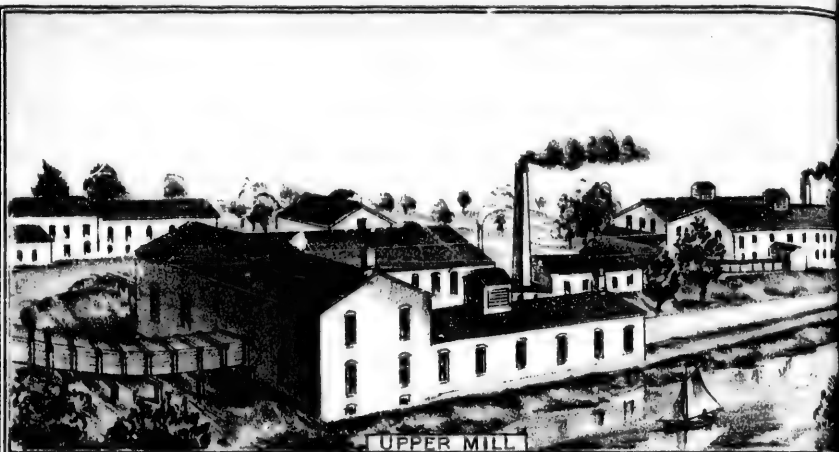
Church Properties.

EPISCOPAL.

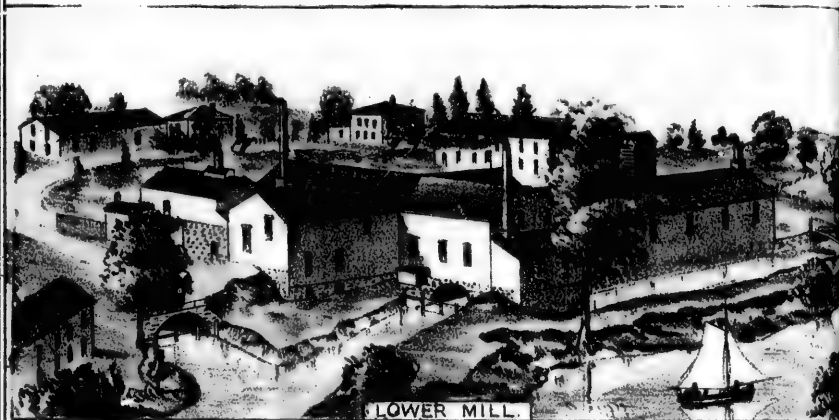
17 churches, schools, and 7 ministers' residences ...	\$558,904 00
Trinity College.....	175,611 00
Bishop Strachan School	43,408 00
	\$777,924 00

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DON PAPER MILLS



LOWER MILL
THOS TAYLOR & BROS



MIDDLE MILL
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A black and white photograph of a traditional Chinese building with a tiled roof, surrounded by trees and a fence. The building is partially obscured by a fence and trees. The scene is captured in a high-contrast, grainy style.

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7. The following are the results of the regression analysis of the dependent variable "turnover" on the independent variable "turnover":

Total consumption of church property, 1960-1969, 1970-1979, 1980-1989, 1990-1999, 2000-2009, 2010-2019, 2020-2029, 2030-2039, 2040-2049, 2050-2059, 2060-2069, 2070-2079, 2080-2089, 2090-2099, 2100-2109, 2110-2119, 2120-2129, 2130-2139, 2140-2149, 2150-2159, 2160-2169, 2170-2179, 2180-2189, 2190-2199, 2200-2209, 2210-2219, 2220-2229, 2230-2239, 2240-2249, 2250-2259, 2260-2269, 2270-2279, 2280-2289, 2290-2299, 2300-2309, 2310-2319, 2320-2329, 2330-2339, 2340-2349, 2350-2359, 2360-2369, 2370-2379, 2380-2389, 2390-2399, 2400-2409, 2410-2419, 2420-2429, 2430-2439, 2440-2449, 2450-2459, 2460-2469, 2470-2479, 2480-2489, 2490-2499, 2500-2509, 2510-2519, 2520-2529, 2530-2539, 2540-2549, 2550-2559, 2560-2569, 2570-2579, 2580-2589, 2590-2599, 2600-2609, 2610-2619, 2620-2629, 2630-2639, 2640-2649, 2650-2659, 2660-2669, 2670-2679, 2680-2689, 2690-2699, 2700-2709, 2710-2719, 2720-2729, 2730-2739, 2740-2749, 2750-2759, 2760-2769, 2770-2779, 2780-2789, 2790-2799, 2800-2809, 2810-2819, 2820-2829, 2830-2839, 2840-2849, 2850-2859, 2860-2869, 2870-2879, 2880-2889, 2890-2899, 2900-2909, 2910-2919, 2920-2929, 2930-2939, 2940-2949, 2950-2959, 2960-2969, 2970-2979, 2980-2989, 2990-2999, 3000-3009, 3010-3019, 3020-3029, 3030-3039, 3040-3049, 3050-3059, 3060-3069, 3070-3079, 3080-3089, 3090-3099, 3100-3109, 3110-3119, 3120-3129, 3130-3139, 3140-3149, 3150-3159, 3160-3169, 3170-3179, 3180-3189, 3190-3199, 3200-3209, 3210-3219, 3220-3229, 3230-3239, 3240-3249, 3250-3259, 3260-3269, 3270-3279, 3280-3289, 3290-3299, 3300-3309, 3310-3319, 3320-3329, 3330-3339, 3340-3349, 3350-3359, 3360-3369, 3370-3379, 3380-3389, 3390-3399, 3400-3409, 3410-3419, 3420-3429, 3430-3439, 3440-3449, 3450-3459, 3460-3469, 3470-3479, 3480-3489, 3490-3499, 3500-3509, 3510-3519, 3520-3529, 3530-3539, 3540-3549, 3550-3559, 3560-3569, 3570-3579, 3580-3589, 3590-3599, 3600-3609, 3610-3619, 3620-3629, 3630-3639, 3640-3649, 3650-3659, 3660-3669, 3670-3679, 3680-3689, 3690-3699, 3700-3709, 3710-3719, 3720-3729, 3730-3739, 3740-3749, 3750-3759, 3760-3769, 3770-3779, 3780-3789, 3790-3799, 3800-3809, 3810-3819, 3820-3829, 3830-3839, 3840-3849, 3850-3859, 3860-3869, 3870-3879, 3880-3889, 3890-3899, 3900-3909, 3910-3919, 3920-3929, 3930-3939, 3940-3949, 3950-3959, 3960-3969, 3970-3979, 3980-3989, 3990-3999, 4000-4009, 4010-4019, 4020-4029, 4030-4039, 4040-4049, 4050-4059, 4060-4069, 4070-4079, 4080-4089, 4090-4099, 4100-4109, 4110-4119, 4120-4129, 4130-4139, 4140-4149, 4150-4159, 4160-4169, 4170-4179, 4180-4189, 4190-4199, 4200-4209, 4210-4219, 4220-4229, 4230-4239, 4240-4249, 4250-4259, 4260-4269, 4270-4279, 4280-4289, 4290-4299, 4300-4309, 4310-4319, 4320-4329, 4330-4339, 4340-4349, 4350-4359, 4360-4369, 4370-4379, 4380-4389, 4390-4399, 4400-4409, 4410-4419, 4420-4429, 4430-4439, 4440-4449, 4450-4459, 4460-4469, 4470-4479, 4480-4489, 4490-4499, 4500-4509, 4510-4519, 4520-4529, 4530-4539, 4540-4549, 4550-4559, 4560-4569, 4570-4579, 4580-4589, 4590-4599, 4600-4609, 4610-4619, 4620-4629, 4630-4639, 4640-4649, 4650-4659, 4660-4669, 4670-4679, 4680-4689, 4690-4699, 4700-4709, 4710-4719, 4720-4729, 4730-4739, 4740-4749, 4750-4759, 4760-4769, 4770-4779, 4780-4789, 4790-4799, 4800-4809, 4810-4819, 4820-4829, 4830-4839, 4840-4849, 4850-4859, 4860-4869, 4870-4879, 4880-4889, 4890-4899, 4900-4909, 4910-4919, 4920-4929, 4930-4939, 4940-4949, 4950-4959, 4960-4969, 4970-4979, 4980-4989, 4990-4999, 5000-5009, 5010-5019, 5020-5029, 5030-5039, 5040-5049, 5050-5059, 5060-5069, 5070-5079, 5080-5089, 5090-5099, 5100-5109, 5110-5119, 5120-5129, 5130-5139, 5140-5149, 5150-5159, 5160-5169, 5170-5179, 5180-5189, 5190-5199, 5200-5209, 5210-5219, 5220-5229, 5230-5239, 5240-5249, 5250-5259, 5260-5269, 5270-5279, 5280-5289, 5290-5299, 5300-5309, 5310-5319, 5320-5329, 5330-5339, 5340-5349, 5350-5359, 5360-5369, 5370-5379, 5380-5389, 5390-5399, 5400-5409, 5410-5419, 5420-5429, 5430-5439, 5440-5449, 5450-5459, 5460-5469, 5470-5479, 5480-5489, 5490-5499, 5500-5509, 5510-5519, 5520-5529, 5530-5539, 5540-5549, 5550-5559, 5560-5569, 5570-5579, 5580-5589, 5590-5599, 5600-5609, 5610-5619, 5620-5629, 5630-5639, 5640-5649, 5650-5659, 5660-5669, 5670-56

in Public Schools, Colleges, Universities,
Government Property, etc.,
Charters Government Property
Permanence
Cooperation Property

PERS & C



DON TERRY MILL



FLOWER MILL

THOS TAYLOR & BROS



MIDDLE MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA, NEWS, BOOK, & WRAPPING PAPERS

MUNICIPAL.

PRESBYTERIAN.

15 churches, schools, and ministers' residences	\$300,705 00
Knox College	92,000 00
	\$392,705 00

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

12 churches, schools, and ministers' residences	\$299,728 00
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BAPTIST.

6 churches, schools, and ministers' residences	\$172,321 00
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PRIMITIVE METHODIST.

5 churches, schools, and ministers' residences.....	\$80,541 00
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CONGREGATIONAL.

3 churches, schools, &c.	\$65,105 00
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BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

2 churches, schools, and ministers' residences	\$21,018 00
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OTHER CHURCHES.

14 churches, schools, and residences, Unitarian, Jewish Synagogue, Catholic Apostolic, Re- formed Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Dis- ciples, Lutheran, New Jerusalem, &c.	\$93,060 00
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Total Protestant churches, 74	\$1,591,382 00
“ “ colleges, 3	311,020 00
	\$1,902,402 00

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

5 churches.....	\$312,522 00
Schools, convents, religious and charitable insti- tutions	411,724 00
	\$724,246 00

Total exemptions of church property	\$2,626,648 00
Religious and charitable institutions.....	779,983 00

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

20 Public schools, 5 colleges, Normal Schools and grounds.....	2,214,911 00
Ontario Government property	2,314,089 00
Dominion “ “	1,136,038 00
Corporation property	920,236 00

An attempt is now being made by a special committee of the Council to annul the law allowing these exemptions.

Excluding the corporate property from the list the yearly loss to the civic revenue amounts to \$134,410, calculating the taxation at the rate levied for the present year.

The Fire Brigade.—Previous to 1855 the Fire Brigade consisted of a number of volunteer companies, but, owing to the general dissatisfaction manifested, an act was passed by the City Council on the 24th of September, 1855, to repeal the law under which they were organised, and to make provision for their organisation and management hereafter. By virtue of this Act the Brigade was placed under the control and direction of the Committee on Fire, Water and Gas for the time being. At this time the force consisted of one chief engineer, two assistant engineers, two engine companies of thirty-five men each, two of thirty men each, two of twenty-five each, one hook and ladder company of twenty-five men, and one hose company of forty men, or a total force of two hundred and forty-eight men, with six manual engines, ten hose reels, with about 2,500 feet of hose (good and bad), and two hook and ladder carriages. The expenses of the department were about \$17,000 per annum. The population of the city was about 40,000 inhabitants, and the water supply was most miserable. At the present time (twenty years later) we find a much smaller, much more costly, but also a much more efficient force. Now (1876) the Brigade consists of one chief engineer, one superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph, one assistant superintendent, fifty-seven men and drivers of engine hose reels, four steam fire engines, eleven hose carts, with about 7,000 feet of hose; two hook and ladder apparatus, with fire escapes; one salvage waggon, and nineteen horses. The mechanical arrangements in connection with the fire stations are very perfect and efficient in every department. The fire alarm telegraph is extended through all the main streets of the city, about ninety fire alarm signal boxes having connection with the chief station. There are now six fire stations in various parts of the city, and three more in course of erection. The men and horses in the Brigade are well trained, and it is a matter of surprise to strangers to notice the horses in the diffe-

rent stations. The instant an alarm is given they leave their stables and promptly take their place inside the shafts of the engines, or hose carts, to which they respectively belong. The electric signal which gives the number of the box from which the alarm is sounded, also opens the doors of the stables, and releases the horses from their stalls, and so efficient is the entire Brigade that but two or three minutes elapse before the force reach the most distant point in their respective districts after an alarm of fire is sounded.

The Police Force.—The police force of Toronto is probably the finest, best drilled, most effective, and most intelligent civic police force on the American continent. The force consists of eighteen officers, and one hundred and thirteen men, the average height being 5 feet 10½ inches. One hundred and fifteen miles of the city streets are patrolled by the force, seventy men being on duty at night and thirty during the day. Major Draper, the chief, is assiduous in his efforts to promote the physical comforts of the men, and also their moral and intellectual status. In his last report to the Council he made several suggestions with this view, such as providing a gymnastic apparatus at all the police stations, and a recreation room and library at the headquarters. During the year 1875 nearly \$20,000 value of stolen property was recovered by the police, and restored to the owners; 5,044 males and 1,106 females, a total of 6,150 persons, were arrested during the year; of this number 2,969 were discharged or dismissed, 2,968 persons were committed for being drunk or disorderly, 598 for larceny, 279 for vagrancy, 1,056 for breach of the city by-laws.

The Water Supply.—Of the numerous public works in which the citizens of Toronto are interested there are none of more importance than those by which the inhabitants are supplied with pure water for ordinary domestic purposes. From the foundation of the city in 1794, the wants of the people were supplied from public wells, or the water was carried from the bay for the daily use of the inhabitants. On the 18th of September, 1841, an Act was passed by the Provincial Legisla-

ture, incorporating Joseph Masson, Albert Furniss, and John Strang under the style and title of "The Toronto Gaslight and Water Company." The company was authorised to raise a sum not exceeding £40,000 sterling for the purpose of completing and maintaining said gas and water works. Works were constructed under the powers of this Act (at the time ample enough for the requirements of the city), the water being taken direct from the bay, into which the sewage of the city ran, and was consequently very impure, and great repugnance was manifested by the citizens against the system. In 1871 a special Act was granted for the election of five commissioners, who, with the mayor, should have power to construct such new works as might be necessary for supplying the city with water. Under the powers of this Act the commissioners are completing arrangements by which the city will be supplied with water taken from the open lake beyond the island, and from an analysis of the quality of this water, supplied to the University, it was found to be almost absolutely pure. Powerful pumping engines have been erected, a reserve reservoir has been built, the streets are being laid with service pipes of a capacity ample for many years to come, and a pressure of water from the street hydrants, sufficient to send enormous streams over the highest buildings in case of fire is now secured. Though the process of pipe-laying is not yet complete, the expenditure in connection with these works has been nearly \$3,000,000.

Markets.—The first regular market of which we have any account was established in 1803 by special proclamation of Governor Hunter, upon the site where now stands the present St. Lawrence Market. It is airy, convenient, and well adapted for the purposes intended. St. Andrew's Market, a very neat building, erected for the convenience of the citizens in the western portion of the city, was opened in 1875. Its internal plan is similar in design to the St. Lawrence Market. St. Patrick's Market, on Queen street west, is a very small and inconvenient building, hardly worthy the name of a market.

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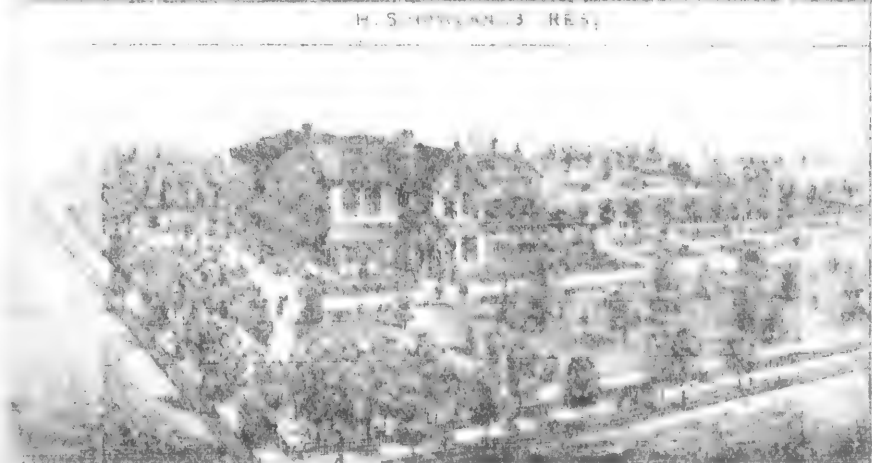
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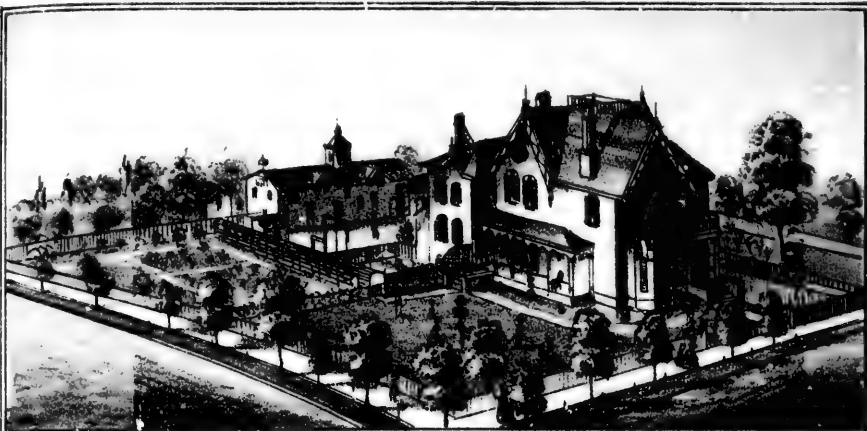
W. C. MOORE'S RES.



H. S. HALLAM'S RES.



JOHN HALLAM'S RES.



G.D.MORSE'S RES,



H. S. HOWLANDS' RES,



JOHN HALLAM'S RES.

The Parks.—Toronto can now boast of three parks for the healthful recreation of her citizens. The Queen's Park, in the centre of the city, is a well-wooded piece of land of about fifty acres, adjoining University Park, and contains the monument erected to the memory of the volunteers who fell during the Fenian raid at Ridgeway. It is surrounded by some of the finest villa residences of the city, affords some fine natural views, and is approached by two splendid avenues, Queen street avenue being over a mile in length, 120 feet in width, and one of the finest avenues in Canada. High Park, situated beyond the western limits, was recently presented to the city by Mr. Howard, an old citizen. It comprises some four hundred acres of hill and dale, extending from the lake shore to Bloor street, the northern limits of the city, and affording numerous views of the surrounding country. Nature has been very prodigal in her gifts to these acres, rich groves, beautiful vales, rippling streams, green hills and rocky mounds abounding and meeting the eye at every step. The view of Lake Ontario from the high lands of the park is unsurpassed from any point on the lake shore. One of the conditions of Mr. Howard's grant is that he be buried in a tomb, marked by a rustic monument which he has had constructed in the vicinity of his residence—Colborne Lodge—and this monument is much admired for its simple beauty. It is surmounted by a marble cross, is placed on a rough stone pedestal about ten feet high, and is surrounded by an iron fence, which, for about one hundred and sixty years, was part of an enclosure of old St. Paul's, in London. Mr. Howard has spent, in obtaining relics for these grounds, and in beautifying them in various ways, as much as \$40,000. As an example of his assiduity in such work, he went to the trouble and expense of recovering the St. Paul's railing above mentioned from a shipwrecked cargo which had become submerged on its way hither. Phoenix Park is situate in the eastern portion of the city, adjoining the River Don. Though as yet nothing has been done in making walks, &c., in a few years this will be a favorite spot for recreation with the denizens of the eastern portion of the city.

Mayors of Toronto since its Incorporation:

1834—William Lyon Mackensie, first Mayor elected in the Province.	1855—George W. Allan.
1835—R. B. Sullivan.	1856—John B. Robinson.
1836—Dr. Morrison.	1857—John Hutchinson.
1837—George Gurnett.	1859-60—Hon. A. Wilson.
1838-39-40—John Powell.	1861-62-63—John G. Bowes.
1841—George Munro.	1864-65-66—F. H. Medcalf.
1842-43-44—Henry Sherwood.	1867-68—James E. Smith.
1845-46-47—William H. Boulton.	1869-70—S. B. Harman.
1848-49-50—George Gurnett.	1871—Alexander Manning.
1851-52-53—John G. Bowes.	1872-73—Joseph Sheard.
185 —Joshua G. Beard.	1874-75—F. H. Medcalf.
	1876-77—Angus Morrison.

Population of Toronto from 1793:

1793—Two families of Mississauga Indians encamped on present site of Toronto.	1830—2,860.
1794—Governor Simcoe, staff, and Queen's Rangers.	1833—8,731.
1801—336 (about 200 military).	1842—15,336.
1806—580.	1845—19,706.
1812—950.	1850—25,766.
1817—1,200.	1855—42,500.
1826—1,677.	1860—45,000.
	1865—47,500.
	1870—50,506.
	1875—68,678.

The ratable property within the city limits has increased from \$32,000,000 in 1872, to a present (December, 1876) total of \$48,000,000, or an increase of 50 per cent. during the four years.



NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

MANY a family, in their bright dreams of a home in the Far West, have left the land of their nativity with high hopes and light hearts, only to find themselves, by some untoward fate, landed upon a strange shore among a partially strange people, destitute even of the means of procuring the necessaries of existence. It was therefore of the utmost importance to have a centralization of benevolent efforts, that immediate relief might, on an emergency, be obtained. To this feeling we owe the existence of our St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's societies.

The St. George's Society was organized in 1836 for the purpose of uniting Englishmen, and the descendants of Englishmen, in a social compact for the promotion of mutual and friendly intercourse, and for affording to such persons of English birth or descent, as may stand in need of them, advice and counsel, and such pecuniary assistance as the funds of the society may enable it to give. Welshmen were also to be included until a St. David's Society was organized. Among the early office bearers we find the names of William Wakefield, Henry Rowsell, W. B. Jarvis, G. P. Ridout, Rev. Henry Scadding, J. G. Beard, G. Wells, W. H. Phipps, and others well known to the citizens of the present day, for the interest they take in everything conducive to the welfare of the city. The society numbers several hundred members.

St. Andrew's Society.—This society was organized on the 5th of May, 1836, under the name and style of "St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, and Home District of Upper Canada." Among the early office bearers are the names of Hon. W. Allan, William Proudfoot, Peter Paterson, Isaac Buchanan, Lewis Carfry, A. McNabb, William Henderson, Rev. Drs. Jen-

nings and Barclay, James Baine, James Fisk, Hugh Macdonell, John Stewart, Thomas Hamilton, and others.

St. Patrick's Society.—This society was re-organized in 1844, under the presidency of Dr. King. It had been in existence for several years before, but dwindled down to a mere name, but it is now one of the strongest national societies, in point of numbers, and certainly the most showy in street parades.

German Benevolent Society.—The German National Society was established in 1862, and incorporated by special Act of the Provincial Legislature in March, 1872. The objects of the society are the relief of needy and distressed German immigrants to this Province, as well as others of German descent, and for the mutual assistance of members in case of sickness or death. The officers of the society are elected semi-annually. The constitution of the German Benevolent Society partakes more of the nature of a provident society than does any other of the national societies, provision being made for a stated weekly payment to the members in case of sickness, and in case of the death of any member, or of any member's wife, the rules provide "that the society shall provide an honorable burial, and the sum of \$20 shall be paid out of the society's funds to defray the expenses thereof." If night watching be necessary in any case of sickness, the expenses of the same are paid by the society. The widows of deceased members have also a monthly allowance made them for the term of one year, "provided she leads a moral life." The present president of the society is Mr. John Kelz, of Yonge street.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.—This society was established in 1870, the object being to furnish advice and information to those Irish Protestants who arrive as strangers in our midst, to assist those of them who, from sickness or misfortune, stand in need of pecuniary aid, and to promote the welfare of Irish Protestants generally. Since its formation the society has annually aided (as far as its funds would allow) from 100 to 250 cases. From the report of the society for the past

NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

year, 1875-76, we make the following extracts:—"During the past year the Charitable Committee of the society has favorably entertained 82 applications for relief, representing no less than 259 individuals, many of them old and infirm, and others of them suffering from disease. The assistance rendered has been given in the form of fuel to the amount of \$248.95, and in groceries and other necessities, payment of rent, and cash in small sums to the amount of \$298.86, making in the aggregate the sum of \$547.81." The principal officers of the society are:—President, Hon. Vice-Chancellor Blake; vice-presidents, A. T. McCord, senior, Esq.; Warring Kennedy, Esq.; F. W. Kingston, Esq.; J. G. Hodgins, Esq., LL.D.; G. M. Evans, Esq., M.A.

In addition to these societies there are the **Sons of England Society**, open to Englishmen; or persons of English descent; the **Jean Baptiste Society**, the **Hibernian Society**, and a society of Nova Scotians is now being organized in the city.



FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.



THE ORDER OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.—This order, one of the most influential in the world, is exceedingly strong in the Dominion of Canada, but more especially in the Province of Ontario, and the city of Toronto may be regarded as the metropolis of freemasonry, not only of Ontario, but also of the Dominion. For upwards of eighty years masonry has had an existence in this city, being first introduced into Little York (as Toronto was then called) in 1794, the first lodge being known as the Rawdon Lodge, of which the present St. Andrew's Lodge, organised in 1922, may justly claim to be the descendant. At present twelve lodges, with 1,200 members, are located in the city and suburbs. Annexed is a list of lodges with principal officers:—M. W. Bro. J. K. Kerr, Toronto, Grand Master; R. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, Toronto, D.D.G.M.

St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16.—W. Bro. W. C. Wilkinson, W.M.; R. W. Bro. James Bain, treasurer; R. W. Bro. Joseph B. Reed, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall second Tuesday in each month.

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 22.—W. Bro. W. J. Hambly, W.M.; W. Bro. W. S. Lee, treasurer; H. Bickford, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall every second Thursday.

Ionic Lodge, No. 25, G.R.C.—W. Bro. J. A. Temple, M.D., W.M.; W. Bro. J. W. Farrell, treasurer; W. Bro. A. F. McLean, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall first Tuesday in the month.

Rehoboam Lodge, No. 65.—W. Bro. W. Brydon, W.M.; V. W. Bro. James B. Nixon, treasurer; V. W. Bro. F. Wright,

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall first Thursday in the month.

St. John's Lodge, No. 75, G.R.C.—W. Bro. Seymour Porter, W.M.; W. Bro. John Ritchie, treasurer; W. Bro. U. Boddy, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall first Monday in the month.

Wilson Lodge, No. 86, G.R.C.—W. Bro. Alexander Patterson, W.M.; W. Bro. James Harris, treasurer; W. Bro. Niven Agnew, M.D., secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall on third Thursday in the month.

Stevenson Lodge, No. 218.—W. Bro. James Martin, jun., W.M.; W. Bro. James Smith, treasurer; W. Bro. W. L. Hunter, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall on the second Monday in the month.

Doric Lodge, No. 318, G.R.C.—W. Bro. J. Summers, W.M.; R. W. Bro. J. H. Cornish, treasurer; R. W. Bro. A. Jardine, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall on the third Wednesday in the month.

Zetland Lodge, No. 326, G.R.C.—W. Bro. R. J. Hovenden, W.M.; W. Bro. James Norris, treasurer; W. Bro. A. Jardine, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall on the fourth Friday in the month.

York Lodge, No. 156, G.R.C.—W. Bro. John Fiskien, W.M.; W. Bro. William Long, treasurer; David Waterhouse, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall, Eglinton, Friday on or before full moon.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 247, G.R.C.—W. Bro. J. S. Donaldson, W.M.; W. Bro. William Booth, treasurer; W. Bro. N. E. F. Easton, secretary. Meets in Town Hall, Yorkville, on the fourth Tuesday in the month.

Orient Lodge, U.D., G.R.C.—R. W. Bro. J. G. Burns, W.M.; R. W. Bro. J. W. Lewis, treasurer; R. W. Bro. G. H. Copas, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall, Don Mount, on the second Tuesday in the month.

Occident Lodge, U.D.—W. Bro. James Wilson, W.M.; W. Bro. James Price, jun., treasurer; W. Bro. John Linton, secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall, Richmond street west, on the first Wednesday in the month.

The Independent Order of Oddfellows.—The Oddfellows number eight lodges in the city, embracing among the members many of our most respected and affluent citizens. It was not until 1843 that the order was instituted in Canada, when a lodge was opened in Montreal, and six years afterwards the first Toronto lodge was opened. The aggregate membership in the city is now said to be near two thousand.

Lodge 108, Bennyworth's Pride, South London Unity Improved Independent Order of Oddfellows.—This order was established on 26th. of September, 1876. The founders of the lodge are J. H. Bennyworth, P.G.P., and Bro. H. Hider. This lodge has progressed very rapidly since, the number of members at the present time being about fifty.

The Ancient Order of Foresters.—This Order, established upwards of a century ago in Great Britain, has only within the last few years taken root in Canada, the first court being opened at the Gloucestershire Hotel, King street east, about four years ago. Though so recently established the Foresters of Toronto now have several courts in the city, and some seven hundred members. It is a purely benevolent institution, recognising neither creed nor politics in its constitution.

The Knights of Pythias.—"The knights," as the members delight to style themselves, are a branch of an American order, and very effective in street parades by their semi-military dress. The order partakes of something of a benevolent institution, and counts about two hundred members in Toronto and its vicinity.

Loyal Orange Association.—There are thirty-three Orange lodges in the Toronto district, and eighteen lodges of Orange Young Britons and 'Prentice Boys. The total number of mem-

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

bers in the Toronto district is about 3,000. It is to be regretted that the usefulness of the order is hindered, and its character certainly not improved, in consequence of the action of a few of the officers, who prostitute their official position to aid the schemes of a certain class of politicians. The order is now looked upon by many as a purely political organisation, and its moral influence in the city is consequently far below what its numbers and wealth would warrant.

TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

The Temperance Societies in the city are very numerous, respectable, and influential; probably none other of the secret societies have so much power in influencing public opinion as they have. This perhaps may be accounted for from the fact that having a clearly defined purpose, they constantly and consistently strive to promote the success of their aims, enlisting the sympathies of all creeds, and the support of all shades of politicians. That they have accomplished much is very evident, perhaps the most conclusive proof of this being that they have driven the "drinksellers" to assume the defensive, and to hold public meetings to excite sympathy for them in their trade, and in doing this their champions brought such ridiculous arguments in support of the drink traffic as to cover themselves with ridicule. The various orders of the organization are the **British Templars** with the following lodges:

Crusade Lodge, No. 4.—Meets every Wednesday evening in the Missionary Church, Elizabeth street. Paul Stewart, provincial deputy.

Jesse Ketchum Lodge, No. 87.—Meets every Thursday evening in the Temperance Hall, Brock street. R. H. Flint, provincial deputy.

Queen City Lodge, No. 210.—Meets every Friday evening in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street. James Colville, provincial deputy.

Sons of Temperance.—G. M. Rose, P.G.W.P.; John McMillan, G.W.A. This section embraces eleven divisions or lodges, meeting weekly in various parts of the city.

The Independent Order of Good Templars numbers twelve city lodges, meeting weekly and has upwards of 1,500 members, Mr. H. M. Graham being the district deputy.

In addition to the above secret orders there is the **Temperance Reformation Society**, James Foster, first vice-president; John Innes, second vice-president; W. S. Finch, treasurer; J. D. Nasmith, secretary; E. M. Morphy, corresponding secretary.

The Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League.—Robert Maclean, president; Rev. William Scott, Rev. J. M. Cameron, Rev. E. H. Dewart, A. Farewell, and E. Coatsworth, vice-presidents; George M. Rose, treasurer; Jacob Spence, general secretary.



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SMITH & GEMMEL ARCHTS

KNOX COLLEGE.

ATTN: Mr. Jones



ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC



JOHN MACDONALD'S RES.



KNOX COLLEGE

THE CLUBS.

ATHLETIC CLUBS.

THE TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB.—Lacrosse, the national game, is exceedingly popular in the city, and doubtless much of this popularity is due to the high reputation achieved by the Toronto club for their splendid and scientific play. Though comparatively a young club—being organized in 1857—it is to-day the champion of the Dominion, and consequently of the world, having won the much-coveted prize, after five keen contests, from the Shamrock Club of Montreal, in the fall of 1875. Since the Torontos won the champions' flags, the hardest fought and most exciting games ever played in the Dominion have taken place on the grounds of this club. The displays of speed, science, and dogged determination in the various games played with the Montreal clubs have excited the admiration of all beholders. From the inception of the game up to 1875, the Montreal clubs had without intermission held the championship, and during the season of 1876 they were determined to carry back to Montreal the prize so nobly wrested from them in 1875. Previous to the first match the Montreal players looked upon this as a matter of certainty, but in the first struggle the Shamrocks found that their old opponents played with such unity and such scientific precision, the entire team working together with a machine-like regularity, that surprised and astonished the hitherto invincible Shamrocks, who returned to Montreal without the prize they expected to carry off. The remaining contests became almost international in the interest excited in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. But the Torontos in every instance proved themselves the victors,

their magnificent play always making up for any deficiency in weight or speed. The last game with the Shamrocks ended in a draw, time not allowing the game to be played out, but before time was called the Torontos had scored two games to their opponents' one, thus showing themselves to be the best men, although the rules declared the match a draw. The Torontos have played during the season of 1876 nine matches, all of intense interest. Out of this number they only lost the first match with the Ontarios, defeating the St. Regis and Caughnawauqua Indians, the Ontario, Tecumseth, Montreal, and Shamrock clubs. They have now had the honor of beating every club against which they have been pitted during their nine years of existence. Though often defeated in the seasons of their apprenticeship, they have never lost courage or faith in each other, and now have the reward of their determination. The club numbers about 150 members. Their grounds are situated on Jarvis street, and are without doubt the finest in the Dominion. The field, once a rough hill, was levelled and re-sodded at great expense, and the members of the club deserve great credit for their enterprise in undertaking an expenditure, which, at the time, looked so serious. Considering the performances and enterprise displayed by them, the Torontos beyond all doubt rank first among the athletic clubs of the Dominion.

The Ontario Lacrosse Club is the strongest local rival of the Torontos, having early in the past season defeated the Torontos in a match for the championship, but in the next match the Torontos placed beyond all dispute their superiority over the Ontarios. The Ontarios at one time possessed among its members some of the finest players in the Province.

There are several other lacrosse clubs in the city, the **Athletics** and the **Tecumseths**, both giving promise of becoming very dangerous rivals of the Torontos ere long. Of cricket clubs there are several, that in connection with the Toronto Lacrosse Club being one of the strongest. Base ball, the national game of our cousins across the border, has also its

THE CLUBS.

admirers in the city, several very fair clubs being organized. For winter sports we have snow-shoe clubs and football clubs, the **University Football Club** claiming to be the champions of the Province. There are also a number of curling and skating clubs.

AQUATIC CLUBS.

Royal Canadian Yacht Club.—The Royal Canadian Yacht Club was organized about twenty-five years ago under the name of the Canadian Yacht Club, and in August, 1854, by special permission of Her Majesty the Queen, the club assumed the title of "Royal." The club house is situate on King street west, near York street. The exterior is plain and unassuming, but the interior is beautifully furnished and fitted with every requisite to promote the comfort and pleasure of its members. The club also owns a large frame structure, erected on the edge of the bay, near the foot of Simcoe street, which is devoted to the use of the members during the summer season. The club numbers about 200 members, the entrance fee being \$50, and an annual subscription of \$20. Some of the fastest yachts in the American waters are owned by the members of the club. The following yachts form the present fleet owned by the club:

Name.	Owner.	Class.	Tonnage.
Countess of Dufferin	Major Gifford.....	Schooner.....	220
Mooja	E. Molson, Esq.....	Steam Yacht	160
Vixen.....	M. P. Hayes, Esq...	Schooner.....	95
Oriole	W. C. Campbell	"	40
Ripple	E. Jones, Esq.....	"	35
Lady Stanley	Commodore Hodder	Sloop	35
Geraldine	A. R. Boswell, Esq.	Schooner.....	28
Gorilla	Major Gifford.....	Sloop	29
Fawn.....	S. Hodder, Esq.....	Cutter	28
Brunette	H. Stevenson, Esq.	Sloop	22
Coral	A. McMaster, Esq...	"	19
Kestrel	W. Hope, Esq.	Schooner.....	19
Rivet.....	R. Elmsley, Esq.....	Cutter	16
Ida.....	G. Eadie, Esq.	"	15
Mazeppa	J. Kennedy, Esq. ...	Sloop	6

The Argonaut Rowing Club is an enterprising and highly successful club, numbering among its members several first-class oarsmen. His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of the Dominion, being the patron of the club, Henry O'Brien, president ; Dr. Spragge, vice-president ; and H. Lamb, captain. The club house is on the Esplanade, at the foot of York street.

The Toronto Rowing Club is in connection with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, having rooms on York street, between King and Wellington streets. These clubs have done much to foster a love of aquatic sports among the young men of the city, and no doubt but that they have been mainly instrumental in inciting Mr. Hanlon (a citizen of Toronto) to those contests which have resulted in placing him in the position of the champion sculler of the world.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CLUBS.

The Toronto Club is a social club, in much favour with the leading merchants and gentlemen of the city. The building is a plain brick structure, situate on the east side of York street, between King and Wellington streets.

The National Club is a very neat red and white brick structure, professedly non-political, but it is generally recognised as the home of the "Canada First" party, a party whose aims are the independence of Canada in all things political. Professor Goldwin Smith is president ; Lieutenant-Colonel Scoble, secretary. (See plate No. 42.)

The United Empire Club is the Canadian Carlton, the headquarters of the Canadian Conservatives. It is a beautiful cut stone structure, erected at a cost of over \$72,000, and is situate on King street west, between Bay and York streets (see plate No. 35), and is magnificently fitted up, everything that money could procure has been brought within its walls to promote the comfort of its members. The dining and drawing

THE CLUBS.

rooms are magnificent apartments, and the smoking and reading rooms are models of ease and luxury. The billiard room is a large, airy, and well lighted apartment, admirably adapted for the pleasures of the game. The club has a very large membership. The entrance fee is \$30, and the annual subscription \$20. Sir John A. Macdonald is president, and Mr. A. B. Campbell, secretary.

The Reform Association Rooms.—The Reformers have not thought fit to go to a large expenditure in erecting palatial club premises, but they have secured central and commodious rooms on King street east, near Toronto street, which have been comfortably furnished, and contain a reading room supplied with all the principal newspapers of the Dominion, representing all shades of political opinion. Certainly in this respect the committee have been liberal enough. Here is found the *Toronto Globe* and *Mail* side by side. The *Montreal Herald* and the *Montreal Gazette*, each giving their different views of the political questions of Quebec and the Dominion. The *Canada Scotchman* and the *Irish Canadian* are to be found on the tables. The press of Manitoba and British Columbia are here represented. Newspapers, journals, and periodicals from all parts of the Dominion, with the leading American and British journals, are to be found on these tables. The Reformers appear to trust more to the literary and intellectual character of their rooms, rather than to the social, to render them attractive. A very successful literary and debating society has been organised in connection with the association, and steps are now being taken to organise working men's Reform clubs in various parts of the city. The Hon. John McMurich is president, and Mr. Patullo, secretary.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

TORONTO is well provided with places of amusement and recreation. Her two theatres are unsurpassed by any on the American continent for completeness of fittings, and comfort of their furnishings. There are a number of halls, well adapted for social meetings, lectures, and variety entertainments; and the magnificent lake in summer affords endless opportunities for exercise and pleasure by boating and sailing, or patronising some of the many pleasure excursions provided by such steamers as the "Empress of India," and the "City of Toronto" in trips across or along the lake. The former boat, the "Empress of India," during the past season became almost a necessity to the citizens, and added much to their summer pleasures by opening out new places for picnics and excursions along the shore of Lake Ontario. Perhaps no other city in America could boast of so large an excursion steamboat, conducted on temperance principles, and no doubt much of her popularity was due to this fact. It is to be hoped that the proprietors of the steamer will every year place her at the disposal of the citizens, and now rid of the meddling and muddling interference of one or two officious persons, this steamer will be more popular than ever. The following are the principal places of amusement:

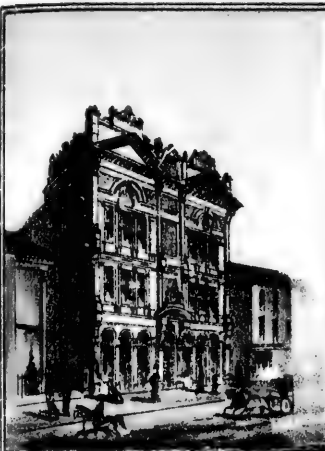
Mrs. Morrison's Grand Opera House (Adelaide street, a few doors west of Yonge street.)—This structure, both internally and externally, is one of the finest opera houses on the continent of America; it is built of white brick, with stone dressings and has a very pleasing and imposing appearance. It has a frontage on Adelaide street of 91 feet, and a depth of 208 feet. The principal entrance is on a level with the street, through a spacious corridor 15 feet wide, 50 feet long, and 14 feet high, to

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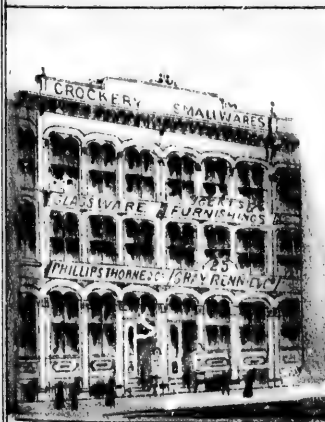
CANADA LIFE BUILDINGS.



HUGHES BROS IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS



ROSSIN HOUSE. G.P. SHEARS PROP.



PHILLIPS, THORNE & CO. GRAY, RENNIE & CO. FRONT ST



PACIFIC BUILDING HINTER & CO PHOTO NO. FISKIN PROP

the main vestibule, which is 24 feet wide by 65 feet long and 18 feet high, in which are the box and ticket offices, stairs to family circle, &c. Beyond the vestibule is the inner lobby, from which access is had either to the parquet or balcony, or by wide and easy stairs to the dress circle. The auditorium is arranged with parquet, containing 304 orchestra stall chairs, parquet balcony containing 104 chairs; parquet sofa seats, 218; dress circle containing 370 seats, and eight private boxes with six chairs in each, and gallery with 600 seats, making a seating capacity of 1,644, and camp stool and standing room for 500 more, every one having a perfect view of the stage. There are also ladies' and gentlemen's cloak and hat rooms, dressing rooms, &c. The proscenium and arch are of chaste and ornate design, and contain eight private boxes. The orchestra is depressed below the stage so as not to obstruct the view. The stage is 53 by 65 feet, and is fitted up with all the latest improvements, and equipped with a splendid and full stock of scenery, curtains, properties, and appointments. The entire building is heated by steam at a low pressure from a safety boiler in a fire-proof cellar, outside the main building, and ample provision is made to guard against fire by placing on the stage two fire plugs with hose, ready for instant use, and fire extinguishers are distributed throughout the building. The auditorium is brilliantly illuminated by a centre sun-light in the dome, chandeliers under the galleries, and brackets on the walls, all lighted by electricity. The construction of the building is of the most substantial character, and the decorations and furnishing is in the very best artistic taste and style. It can be made into a magnificent ball room, being provided with a floor covering the entire orchestra seats. See plate 38.

The Royal Opera House (on King street west, near York street) is a very neat and comfortably fitted up theatre, complete in every essential to promote the comfort and enjoyment of its patrons. It is said to be one of the best constructed theatres on the American continent, and the seats are so

arranged that every one has a full view of the stage. It has a seating capacity of over 1,700.

Albert Hall is a beautifully proportioned hall, most admirably adapted for chamber and public concerts, balls, &c. Here during the season, many miscellaneous musical entertainments, lectures, &c., are held. Its situation, being almost in the very centre of the city, makes it an exceedingly popular place of amusement.

Shaftesbury Hall is essentially the home of all notable literary visitors, and is the chief lecture hall of the city, as almost all the principal lecturers visiting this city appear before a Toronto audience on the platform of this hall. It can accommodate about 1,700.

Other halls devoted to public entertainments are the **Agricultural Hall**, corner of Queen and Yonge streets; the **St. Lawrence Hall**, King street east; the **St. Andrew's Hall**, and the new **Masonic Hall** on Queen street west.

Horticultural Gardens.—These gardens, which were first opened on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1860, are situate on the north side of Gerard street, between Jarvis and Sherbourne streets, and are a pleasant and favorite resort of the citizens during the summer months. The grounds occupied by the gardens are ten acres in extent, and were acquired as follows: The central five acres were a gift to the Horticultural Society in 1858 by their president (Hon. G. W. Allan), and the outer five acres, the use of which the society had been allowed by Mr. Allan to enjoy, at a merely nominal rental, up to the end of 1863, were at the close of that year, purchased by the city and handed over to the society, upon condition that they should throw open the whole of their grounds to the public without charge. The gardens are accordingly now open free of charge during the summer months from six in the morning until eight o'clock at night, after which hour the directors have the right, under their agreement with the city, to charge an admission fee to those attending the pro-

menade concerts or other performances given during the summer evenings in the pavilion. In 1863 the directors expended nearly \$7,000 in improving the grounds, building the pavilion and a forcing house for growing bedding-out plants and flowers for the decoration of the gardens.

College Avenue is one of the approaches from Queen street to the University and Queen's Park, and is a beautiful drive and promenade nearly a mile in length and 120 feet in width. It is thickly planted with the English chestnut, Canadian maple, and other trees on each side, through the centre of which is the carriage drive, flanked by a grass border of about ten feet. Under the trees is a footpath for pedestrians, and a number of rustic seats are placed at various well-shaded points. This avenue is one of the finest in the Dominion, or perhaps on the American continent, and was laid out in the year 1829 or 1830 by the University of King's College (now the University of Toronto). In 1859 this, with the Yonge street avenue, which is narrower and crosses it at right angles near its northerly termination, together with fifty acres of the University Park, were granted to the City Corporation on lease for a term of 999 years for the purpose of a public park to be kept in order by the City Council.

The Island.—A favourite resort of the citizens during the summer season, for a stroll along the shore of the open lake. Ferry boats run from Yonge street wharf every few minutes during the season.



FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

BANKS.



THE TORONTO BANK is situate on the corner of Wellington and Church streets, and is an imposing stone structure. (See plate 36.) This institution ranks as one of the soundest banking companies in the Dominion, its management being characterised by considerable caution, judgment, and ability. It was established by a number of Toronto merchants, and from its establishment has enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity. The capital is \$2,000,000. The directors are William Gooderham, Esq., president; James G. Worts, vice-president; William Cawthra, A. T. Fulton, James Appleby, and George Gooderham. George Hague, cashier; Hugh Leach, assistant cashier. The bank has branches at Montreal, Peterboro', Barrie, Cobourg, Port Hope, Collingwood, and St. Catherines.

Ontario Bank.—The splendid building of this institution is situate on the corner of Scott and Wellington streets, and is one of the handsomest stone structures in the city. See plate No. 27. The bank was established in the year 1857 with a capital of \$1,000,000, the head office then being in the town of Bowmanville. The capital has since been increased to \$3,000,000, and in May, 1875, the head offices were removed from Bowmanville to Toronto. The present directors are the Hon. J. Simpson, senator, president; Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B., vice-president; His Honor the Hon. D. A. McDonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; C. S. Gzowski, Esq.; Donald Mackay, Esq.; A. M.

Smith, Esq.; W. McGill, Esq., M.D. Mr. David Fisher is the general manager. In addition to the important branch in Toronto, conducted as heretofore by Mr. Alexander Fisher, it has branches in the following places, viz.: Montreal, Ottawa, Peterboro', Lindsay, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Whitby, Port Perry, Guelph, Mount Forest, Prince Arthur's Landing, and Winnipeg. The Ontario Bank are the financial agents of the Government for the disbursements connected with the public at the two latter offices, and also receives deposits for the Dominion and Ontario Governments at all their branches. The bank has, since its opening, paid to its stockholders a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. The reserve is now \$525,000.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—Among the number of banks which have sprung out of the enterprise of Toronto capitalists, the Imperial stands in the foremost rank of recognised successful and ably managed financial institutions. The bank first began business in the Masonic Hall Buildings on Toronto street, and shortly afterwards secured the business, by amalgamation, of the Niagara District Bank of St. Catharines. The offices in the Masonic Hall soon became too small for the growing business, and the directors purchased the Corn Exchange on Wellington street. These premises are situate in the very centre of the business portion of the city, and have a substantial stone front, with massive doorway and arched windows, the general appearance of the whole being somewhat attractive and imposing. See plate No. 29. The internal arrangements are admirably suited for banking purposes, the general office being 62 by 43 feet, and 17 feet in height. The cashier's private office is a fine room in the front of the building, with a general entrance from the front of the counter, and private entrances to the vault and directors' rooms. The capital is \$1,000,000, of which over \$800,000 is paid up. H. S. Howland (late vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce) is the president, and T. R. Merritt, Esq., (late president of the Niagara District Bank) is the vice-president, and the directors are Messrs. John Smith, Robert Carrie, Hon. J. R. Benson, John Fiske, P. Hughes, T. R.

Wadsworth, and William Ramsay. The cashier and general manager is D. R. Wilkie, Esq. The bank has branches at St. Catharines, Ingersoll, Port Colborne and Welland.

The Federal Bank.—The Federal Bank, established a few years ago, under the able management of Mr. Strathy, and a directorate of undoubted integrity, wealth, and ability, at once assumed a foremost position among the financial institutions of the city, and is steadily becoming one of our strongest banks. The capital is \$1,000,000. The directors are S. Nordheimer, president; William Alexander, vice-president; Edward Gurney, jun.; Benjamin Lyman, William Galbraith, John S. Playfair, George W. Torrance. The bank premises are situate on Wellington street west (see plate No. 28) adjacent to the principal wholesale business houses of the city.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce is the second largest bank in Canada, its capital and transactions being exceeded only by the Bank of Montreal. The capital authorised and paid up is \$6,000,000. The bank has twenty-five branches in the Dominion, and also in New York, Chicago, and Buffalo, in the United States, with agents and bankers in almost every European city. The directors are Hon. William McMaster, president; Noah Barnhart, F. W. Cumberland, W. Elliott, Adam Hope, J. Michie, J. S. Stayner, G. Inglis, W. N. Anderson, general manager; J. S. Lockie, local manager.

The Dominion Bank (King street west).—Capital paid up, \$970,250; reserve, \$225,000. The Dominion Bank has seven agencies in the Province of Ontario, and is looked upon by the mercantile community as one of the most flourishing and successful of the young banks. The directors are J. Austin, president; P. Howland, vice-president; J. Crowther, James Holden, Joseph H. Mead, Hon. Frank Smith, J. Severn.

BRANCH BANKS.

The Quebec Bank.—The Toronto branch of this bank occupy commodious offices in the western portion of the Toronto

Bank Buildings. See plate No. 36. The Quebec Bank is the oldest in the Dominion, having been incorporated by Royal charter, A.D. 1818. The authorised capital is \$3,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 has been subscribed and paid up, and the reserve fund now amounts to \$500,000. The head offices are in Quebec, and for many years the bank has regularly paid dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The directorate is composed of gentlemen of undoubted integrity and influence, and consequently the bank has always enjoyed public confidence, and for many years a high reputation for prudent and careful management. The important branch at Toronto is under the management of James L. Scarth, Esq. The bank has also branches in Montreal, Ottawa, Pembroke, Three Rivers, St. Catharines, and Thorold. The foreign agents are Messrs. Maitland, Phelps and Co., New York; the Union Bank of London, London, England, and Gustave Bossange, Paris, France. James G. Ross, Esq., is president; James Stevenson, Esq., cashier; Charles Henry, inspector.

The Bank of Montreal (corner of Yonge and Front streets).—This is a branch of the largest bank in the Dominion, the head office being in Montreal. The character of this bank is as familiar as household words among our merchants, and the Toronto branch transacts a very large business with our leading merchants, and its manager, G. W. Yarker, Esq., enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of all classes of the mercantile community. The capital of the bank is \$12,000,000.

Bank of British North America (corner of Yonge and Wellington streets).—Head offices, London, England. S. Taylor, Esq., manager of Toronto branch; J. P. Lawless, accountant.

Merchants' Bank of Canada (10 Wellington street west).—Head office, Montreal. A. Cameron, manager of Toronto branch. Capital, \$8,000,000.

Consolidated Bank (Wellington street east).—Head office, Montreal. Capital, \$4,000,000. Thomas McCracken, manager of Toronto branch.

Molsons' Bank (King street west).—Head office, Montreal.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The British America Fire and Life Assurance Company was incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada in February, A.D., 1833, 3 William IV, chap. 18, Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton, being Lieutenant-Governor. The corporators were William Maxwell, James Meyers, John G. Culverwell, David Browne, Richard Northcote, Richard Crispin, William Ware, Alex. Dixon, Thomas Wallis, Richard H. Oates, William Stennett, Alex. Erskine, George Munro, William Proudfoot, James King, Alex. Wood, the Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan, first Lord Bishop of Toronto, Thomas Mercer Jones, James Cull, the Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan, A. W. Hart, Messrs. Gamble & Birchall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, William B. Jarvis, Sheriff of York, the Hon. John Rolph, R. A. Parker, Samuel P. Jarvis, Watkins & Harris, R. C. Ferries, S. Washburn, John Ross, J. Baby, J. M. Strange, John Kitson, S. Cockburn, S. P. Hurd, J. G. Chewitt, B. W. Bonyeastle, G. W. Haughton, Thomas Bell, M. Macnamara, James Such, George A. Barber, John H. Dunn, Alexander Hamilton, Peter Diehl, John Bishop, senior; the Hon. Henry J. Boulton, C. J. Baldwin and the Hon. John Elmsley. The late Honorable William Allan was appointed governor at the organization of the Company. In October, 1842, the Company was authorised by the Legislature of Canada to extend its operations to inland marine insurance, and, by an Act in August, 1851, its powers were further extended to include ocean marine insurance. By 16 Vic., chap. 68, the name of the Company was changed to "The British America Assurance Company." On the death of Mr. Allan, in 1856, the late Mr. George Percival Ridout was appointed governor. He discharged his duties until his death in June, 1873, when the present governor, Mr. Peter Paterson, was elected. Ill health having compelled Mr. Birchall to resign the office of managing director which he had held from the organization of the Company, Mr. F. A. Ball was appointed manager in July, 1873. The premium receipts from 1834 to 1875, inclusive, amounted to

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BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO. TORONTO, ONT.

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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO TORONTO ONT.
COR. SCOTT & FRONT.

\$4,814,532.99, and the losses to \$3,163,599.38, and the company has now over one million dollars of realised assets.

Western Insurance Company (head offices, corner of Church and Colborne streets.)—The Western Insurance Company of Canada was incorporated in 1851. Its nominal capital is \$800,000, of which sum \$400,000 has been paid in. The charter of the company gives the directors power to increase the capital to \$2,000,000. The Western is a company of which Toronto may well be proud, for it is one of her most successful institutions, and has earned a name for stability and successful management throughout the entire Dominion, as also in the United States, where the company transacts business. During the quarter of a century that the company has been in existence it has received upwards of four and a half millions of dollars for premiums, and has paid during the same period nearly three millions of dollars to its patrons for losses sustained. For the last ten years the dividend paid to stockholders has averaged ten per cent. per annum, and since 1851 the dividend has been at the rate of 15 per cent., in addition to which a bonus of \$70,000 has been applied to capital stock. Few, if any, companies on this side of the Atlantic can show a better record than this. The Hon. John McMurich is president.

The Queen City Fire Insurance Company.—This company was established in 1871 for the express purpose of effecting insurances in the city of Toronto, each risk being rated on its own merits, according to the law of average. Since its establishment the company has continued to grow in popular favour, and now ranks among the most successful companies in the city. The directors are now erecting splendid offices for the company on Church street, adjoining the premises of the Bank of Toronto. W. H. Howland, Esq., is president; Hugh Scott, Esq., manager and secretary; and Thomas Walmsley, Esq., assistant secretary.

The other fire companies are the **Isolated Risk**, the **Hand-in-Hand**, the **Beaver** and the **Toronto Mutual**,

the Provincial, the Anchor Marine, and the Canadian Lloyds.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Confederation Life Insurance Company is the only Toronto company doing a general business throughout the Dominion. Its management displays an amount of energy and liberality seldom met with in so young an institution. Though established only five years ago it has attained a very large amount of popular favour, and now ranks among one of the strongest life companies doing business in the Dominion, and in the amount of annual business acquired promises to run the oldest Canadian a very close race. Its directorate embraces some of the most influential and wealthy men in the Dominion.

The Toronto Life and Tontine Company transacts a small business in the Province of Ontario, but is steadily gaining the confidence of the people by the promptitude of its payment of claims and liberal dealing with assurers.

LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company.—One of the most noticeable features of recent Canadian Financial History, especially in Toronto and the Province of Ontario, is the extraordinary development of home Institutions, organized for the purpose of supplying capital to the owners of real estate. Although the loans may not, in every instance, have gone into proper hands, or been turned to profitable account, there can be no doubt, that in the majority of cases the borrowers have been individually benefited, much land has been brought under cultivation, and the productiveness of the soil of the country increased, while the inducements to invest, in the tangible shape of remunerative interest and unquestionable security, have tended to encour-

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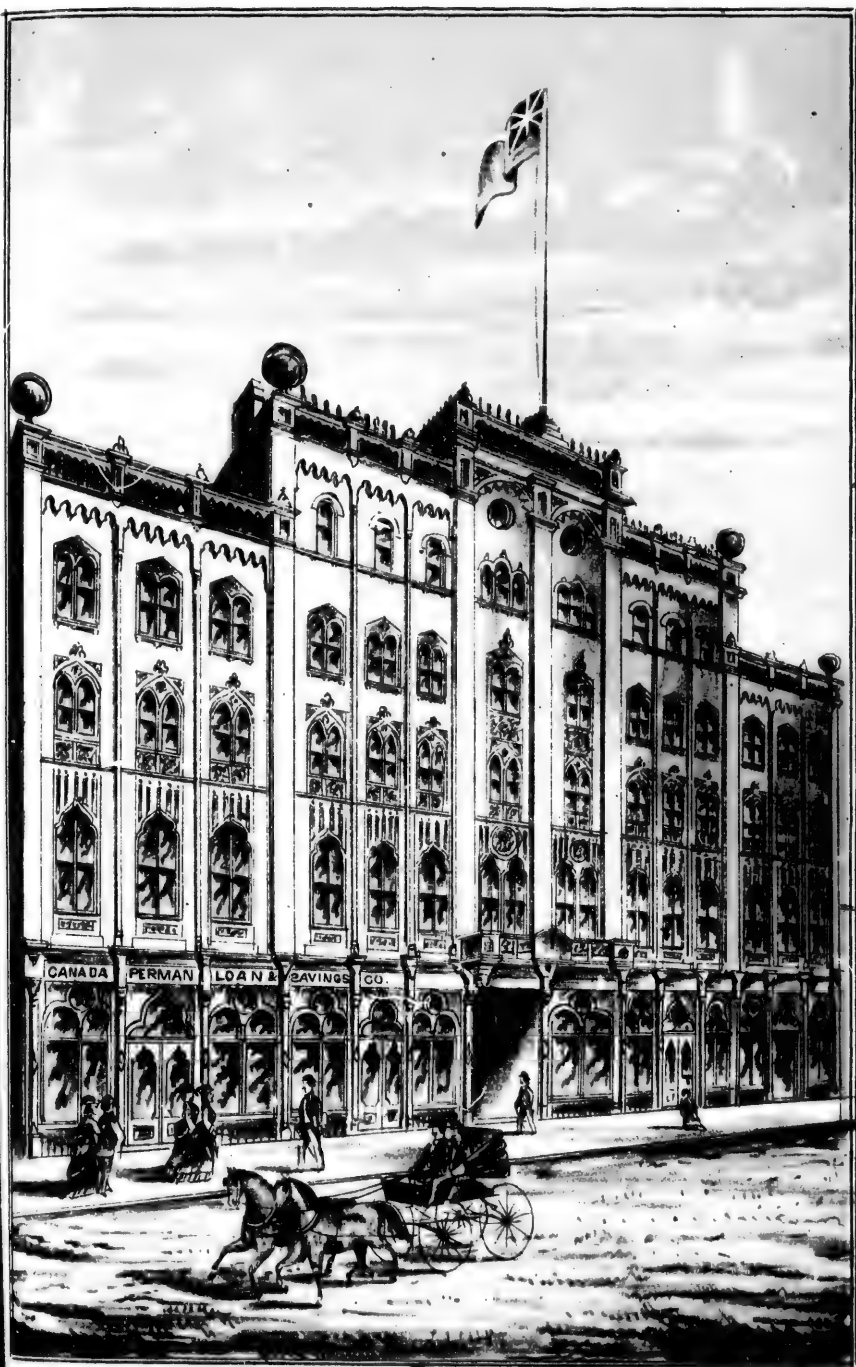
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THE PERMANENT LOAN BANK



CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

age habits of economy and forethought throughout the community. Twenty years ago the chief sources from whence loans upon real estate in this Province were procured, were: 1st. Companies organized in and obtaining their capital from Great Britain; and 2nd. The limited and uncertain resources of private capitalists. The former, in the early days of the Province, when there was little or no accumulated capital for such a purpose, did good service, but they confined themselves mostly to large transactions, and the loans were attended with enormous expenses, and harassing delays. Their stockholders residing abroad, while availing themselves of the high rate of interest prevailing here, contributed nothing to the revenue of the country, and, besides this, their system of lending was not calculated to afford borrowers facilities for paying off their debts. All that these companies wanted was the payment of interest, which, being sent across the Atlantic, a constantly increasing drain was created upon the available resources of the country. Private lenders, men who had accumulated a few hundreds or thousands of dollars, were few and far between, and obtained rates proportionate to the scarcity of the supply, and the necessities and limited information of the borrowers. From twelve to twenty per cent. per annum were by no means uncommon rates, in those days, when the Usury Laws were in force, and were supposed to fix the value of money at six per cent. Attempts had been made to form building societies in the cities and chief towns, but their operations were limited and almost entirely local, the system on which they were conducted was complicated, their existence temporary and uncertain, and consequently they soon became unpopular. Well conducted Provincial Institutions on a sound basis, which would gather into a common reservoir the small streams and pools of capital lying unproductively idle or running to waste, and thence furnish to farmers and landowners, the funds so urgently needed to enable them to clear up and improve their estates, was still a desideratum which Loan and Savings Companies have since supplied. Foremost in accomplishing this great home work stands the Canada Perma-

ment Loan and Savings Company. From the first it struck out an independent course, and its successful management and wide-spread operations have contributed largely, to secure for the Loan Companies of Ontario the high position they now enjoy. The first published Government Returns relating to these companies are for the year 1863, when the total assets of these companies in Ontario was \$1,586,131.00 of which amount the Canada contributed \$1,034,258.00. The increase in the capital controlled by these Companies may be seen from the following table:

1863, Total Assets.....	\$1,586,131 00
1868 " 	3,521,716 00
1873 " 	8,928,350 00
1875 " 	16,911,517 00

The Canada Permanent was incorporated in March 1855. At first and for many years it had to struggle against prejudice and opposition, which have now entirely disappeared. Its progress is briefly epitomized in the following table, showing the position of the Company at the end of the first year and of the two following decades :

Year.	Paid up Capital.	Total Assets.	Liabilities.	Cash Transactions.	Reserve Fund.	Market Value of Stock.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1855 ...	31,327	68,798	33,455	101,735		
1865 ...	961,981	1,401,628	337,172	1,402,712	37,776	113 per cent.
1875 ...	1,578,328	3,780,127	1,570,540	3,408,720	505,405	170 "

Since the close of last year the Company has increased its paid up capital to \$1,750,000 and its total assets now amount to upwards of *Four Millions and half of Dollars*, consisting almost entirely of first mortgages on real estate valued on the aggregate at more than fourteen millions of dollars.

While affording to stockholders, depositors and debenture holders a safe and profitable investment, the Company has from time to time reduced its rates to borrowers, and increased the facilities for repayment. The system of redemption by yearly and half yearly instalments, spread over a long term of years, was adopted

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

expressly to suit the circumstances of the agricultural community. At first entirely local, its business soon assumed a Provincial character, its ramifications extending into every county in the Province. Local appraisers are specially appointed through whom loans may be obtained in the most remote districts, without the borrower leaving his home, at the same rates which are obtained at the monetary centres. The influence of the Company in thus equalizing the rate of interest can scarcely be over estimated. The following table, showing the aggregate monthly instalments required to repay a loan of \$1,000 and interest in ten years, will illustrate the reductions made in the rates of interest :

NOTICE.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company.—Since going to press, the Ontario Government returns for 1876 have been published, shewing the existence of thirty-seven Companies, whose aggregate assets amount to \$21,789,844. The capital of the Permanent has been increased to \$2,000,000, and its total assets considerably exceed \$5,000,000.

on the western side of Toronto Street, a view of which will be found on plate 14.



TORONTO : PAST AND PRESENT.

ment Loan and Savings Company. From the first it struck out an independent course, and its successful management and wide-spread operations have contributed largely, to secure for the Loan Companies of Ontario the high position they now enjoy. The first published Government Returns relating to these companies are for the year 1863, when the total assets of these companies in Ontario was \$1,586,131.00 of which amount the Canada contributed \$1,034,258.00. The increase in the capital controlled by these Companies may be seen from the following table:

1863 ...	501,901	1,491,028	337,172	1,402,712	37,776	113 per cent.
1875 ...	1,578,328	3,780,127	1,570,540	3,408,720	505,405	170 "

Since the close of last year the Company has increased its paid up capital to \$1,750,000 and its total assets now amount to upwards of *Four Millions and half of Dollars*, consisting almost entirely of first mortgages on real estate valued on the aggregate at more than fourteen millions of dollars.

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In 1853 total instalments required	\$1,656 00
In 1865 " " 	1,584 00
In 1872 " " 	1,524 00
In 1876 " " 	1,476 00

As a Depository for Savings this Company has fulfilled a useful mission. It has now accounts open with 1,325 depositors, who have at their credit \$1,122,385.96. It issues Debentures payable either in sterling in Great Britain or in currency in Canada, thus affording to investors a mortgage investment without its risks and trouble. Everything seems to indicate for this Company a future prosperity as enduring as its past has been progressive and satisfactory.

The Head Offices of the Company are in its own buildings on the western side of Toronto Street, a view of which will be found on plate 14.



THE HOTELS.

THE hotels of Toronto are in many respects indicative of the city itself. Externally they are solid, unpretentious structures, but their internal furnishings and management have won them a world-wide reputation among the travelling community for home comforts, and their thorough cleanliness. Many American cities of smaller size can boast of more ornate or imposing hotel buildings than Toronto, but few, however, can equal, and certainly none excel it, in really good, comfortable, and well-managed hotels, at the most moderate charges. Everything that money can supply has been lavished to render these establishments comfortable and attractive. Few of the palaces of the Old World are more splendidly furnished and embellished, and no where can the traveller find more real comfort than in such hotels as the Rossin House, Queen's, or American.

Most of the first-class hotels of the city are conveniently located near to the railways, steamboats, and places of amusement. Strangers visiting the city may depend upon finding in its public buildings, churches, schools, colleges, and manufactories much to instruct and interest them, while its hotels will furnish accommodation unsurpassed, and the longer the visit is prolonged the more will they admire the Queen City, its institutions and, people. The following are regarded by the citizens and travelling community as the leading hotels of the city :

The Queen's—(see plate 30 for illustration)—is situate on Front street, between York and Bay streets, in close proximity to the railway depots and business portions of the city. It commands fine views of the harbour, island, and Lake Ontario, and from the cupola on the top of the building a magnificent and extensive view of the city and lake is obtained. The late

THE HOTELS.

Captain Dick opened the Queen's in 1862; it then contained about seventy rooms. Rapidly growing in popular favour frequent enlargements became necessary. In 1874 it was almost entirely rebuilt, and still further enlarged by building wings at the eastern and western ends of the house, and adding another storey to the centre portion of the building, which was finished off with a French roof and handsome cupola, giving a very neat and pleasing appearance to the whole. Upwards of \$130,000 was spent in these additions, and general improvements of the house. It now has a frontage of over 240 feet, with four side wings, each 150 feet long, and a centre wing 108 feet, contains 250 rooms, and can with ease accommodate 500 guests. The rooms are magnificently furnished, hangings, furniture, and carpets being *en suite*, and of the most sumptuous description. Several rooms on each flat are arranged to be occupied in suite, and have bath rooms and every modern convenience attached. The ladies' parlour is a very beautiful apartment in the western wing, and furnished in a style to satisfy the most fastidious taste. There are public and private dining rooms, and also billiard rooms. There is a gentlemen's parlour and reception room, and every modern comfort and convenience will be found in this house. A carpenter, upholsterer, and painter are kept in the house, so that broken furniture, torn carpets, or scratched walls do not meet the eyes of guests at the Queen's. The furnishing of this house is not of the gaudy description so frequently met with on the American continent; everything here appears to have been done to secure home comforts, at the same time to meet with the approval of the most critical of visitors. Under the management of the present proprietors, Messrs. McGaw and Winnett (who were managers of the establishment for the late Captain Dick), the high reputation of the house has been fully maintained.

The Rossin House Hotel (corner of York and King streets).—The Rossin House has long engaged the highest reputation among the travelling community for the excellence of its management, furnishing, and general arrangements. It was re-

built and re-opened in 1867 by the present proprietor, G. P. Shears, Esq., who obtained almost a national fame at the famous old Clifton House at Niagara Falls. The Rossin House is one of the most massive, imposing, and commodious hotel buildings in the city. Its situation is central, being within a few minutes walk of the principal public buildings, places of amusement, and business portions of the city. It has a frontage of 240 feet on King street, which is pre-eminently the fashionable business street, and the favourite city promenade and drive of the *elite* of Toronto. The main entrance is on York street, and the hotel has a frontage on this street of 200 feet; there is also a wing at the eastern end 100 by 50 feet. The house is noted for its large and splendidly furnished rooms, and open, airy corridors. The dining room is 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, 22 feet in height, and very elegantly frescoed. Many of the rooms are arranged in suites, with baths, &c., attached, and the corridors are all 16 feet wide and 16 feet high. The house has ample accommodation for over 500 guests. The parlours are large, magnificently furnished, and pleasantly situated. The billiard room is 70 by 40 feet, exceedingly well lighted and comfortably furnished. The charges range from \$2 to \$4.50 per day, according to location of rooms. During its existence the Rossin House has sheltered many of the celebrities that have passed through Toronto, including His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, Prince Arthur's suite, also General Stisted, Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who had his rooms and headquarters at the Rossin House for over a year. The pages of the visitor's register also bear testimony to the presence of many of the nobility of England and Europe, and a large number of literary and dramatic notabilities.

The American Hotel (a view of which appears on plate 31) is situate on the corner of Yonge and Front streets, and is one of the first objects which meets the eye of the traveller on arriving by the Great Western Railway, or by the Montreal and Niagara steamers. The American is a square, substantial, brick building, with little pretensions to architectural beauty, but well

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WATER HOUSE

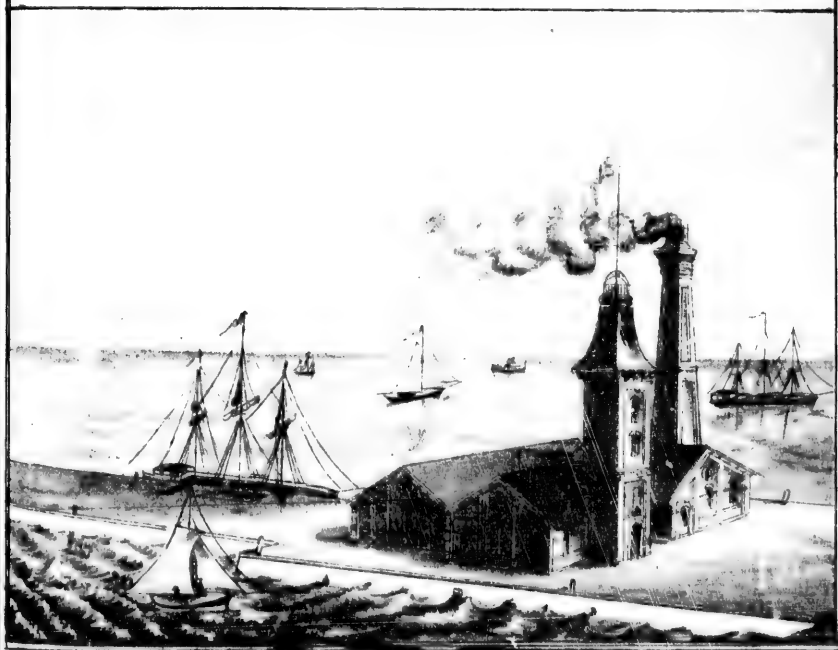


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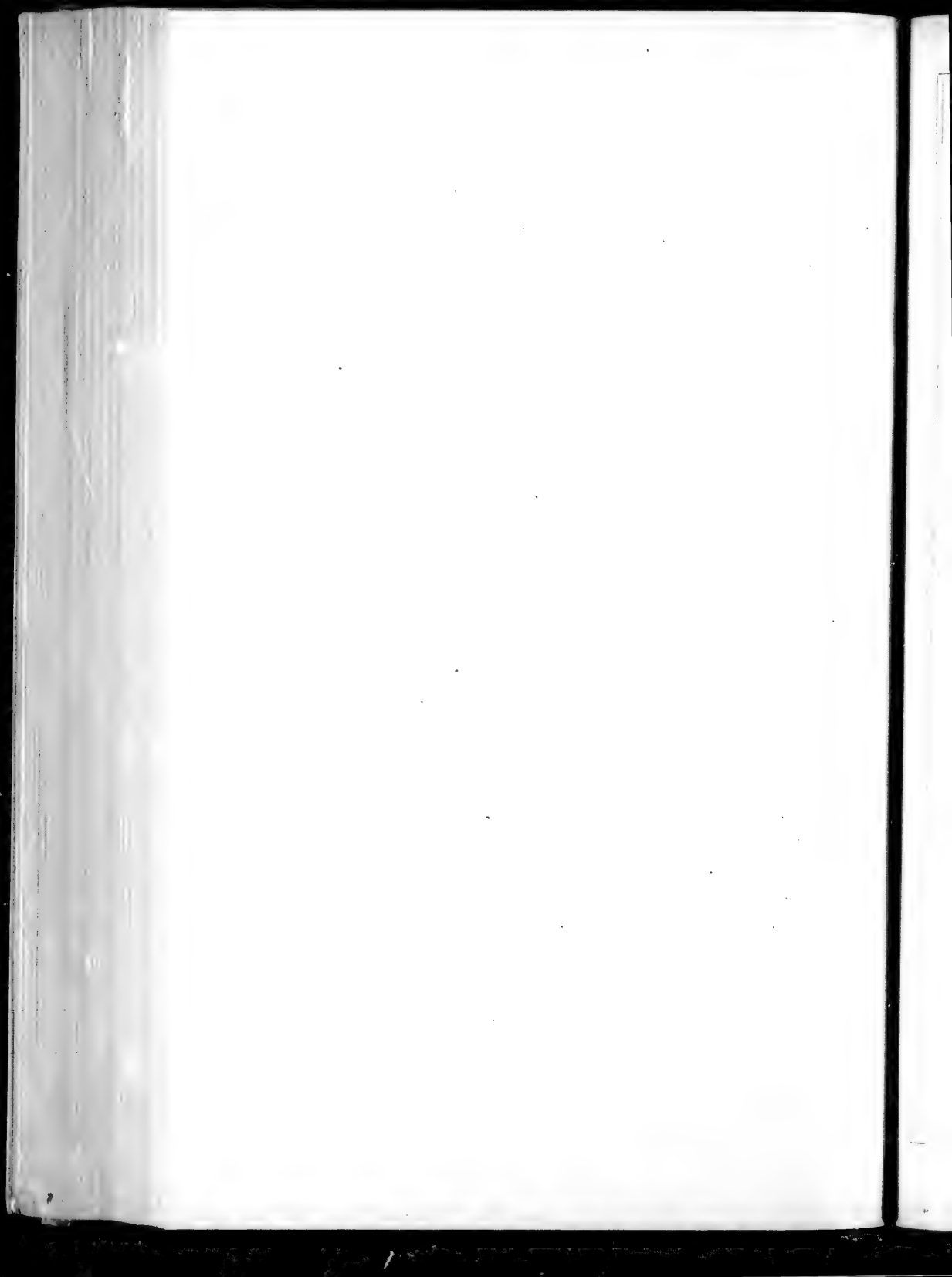


WALKER HOUSE.

DAVID WALKER PRO.



WATER WORKS.



THE HOTELS.

known for its interior comforts. This is one of the oldest hotels in the city, but was rebuilt and entirely remodelled in the fall of 1873. Its situation is all that could be desired. Being in the very heart of the business portion of the city, having a frontage on two of its most important streets, directly opposite the new Custom House (one of the finest buildings in the city), surrounded by wholesale houses, banks, &c., and within easy distance of the principal retail stores, theatres and, other places of public amusement. It has ample accommodation for 200 guests, with suites of rooms for families. The whole house is elegantly and comfortably furnished. In winter the house is heated with hot air, and in summer the refreshing breezes from Lake Ontario make it one of the most desirable of spots, the building being near to the waters of the bay. Mr. Brown, the proprietor, claims (and with justice, too) that this is a first-class hotel in every respect, except in charges. (See plate 31.)

The Walker House is a fine new brick building, expressly built for an hotel, and contains all the modern improvements calculated to promote the comfort of the guests and convenience of the attendants. The house contains accommodation for about 150 guests, and is adjacent to the Union Railway Station, many of the wholesale houses, and the Parliament Buildings. It commands a fine view of Toronto bay and Lake Ontario, rendering it a pleasing resort at all seasons. The terms of this house are \$2 per day. Mr. David Walker, formerly of the American Hotel, is the proprietor. (See plate 21.)

The Windsor Hotel.—This commodious hotel, formerly known as the Mansion House, is situate on the north-west corner of King and York streets. The premises are most admirably adapted for the requirements of a first-class hotel, but until recently, having been under a management not calculated to attract patronage, the house has not met with that favour which the situation and general arrangements of the hotel should command. During the present month (January, 1877) Mr. Scully, formerly of the Queen's Hotel, and more recently of the Couchiching Hotel, which under his management attained a most

enviable reputation with the travelling community, has reopened the house, after a complete re-painting and re-furnishing, and now the Windsor Hotel supplies to travellers and business people all the requisites of a first-class city hotel. The rooms are large, clean, and airy, and most comfortably furnished. The table is supplied with every delicacy of the season, and the *cuisine* is under able and experienced management. The charges, \$2 per day, are exceedingly moderate for the accommodation provided, and the whole establishment being under the personal superintendence of Mr. Scully, no better guarantee can be given for cleanliness, comfort, and good management. (See plate 32.)

The Shakespere Hotel (corner of York street and King street west.)—This is one of the most attractive hotel buildings in the city. During the past year (1876) it was entirely re-built and re-furnished at a very great expense. The building was specially erected for hotel purposes, and is a perfect model of convenient arrangement, every modern appliance tending to promote health and comfort being found here. The furnishing is everything that could be desired, and the proprietor, James Powell, is an able and courteous manager. (See plate 28.)

St. James's Hotel.—This is the nearest house to the Grand Trunk and Great Western depots. Its proprietor, Mr. Abel Smith, is well known as being for many years the excellent caterer at the Railway Refreshment Rooms, Stratford. The St. James is comfortably furnished, well managed, and the fare really excellent. It is one of those few hotels where the guest immediately feels himself at home, and makes himself at home, more nearly approaching a thorough English hotel, than probably any other in the city. Visitors to the St. James may rest assured of finding a good table, clean rooms, home comforts, and every attention. (See plate 44.)

The Johnson House, situate in the East Market square, is largely patronised by farmers, commercial men, and visitors. Its situation is central, is very comfortably furnished, and has accommodation for about 100 guests. A telegraph office is on the premises, also extensive stabling for horses. (See plate 37.)

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—A magnificent and imposing pile of buildings in the Norman style of architecture, beautifully situated near Queen's Park, erected at a cost of over \$500,000; see EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, page 209 for full description.

For descriptions of **Trinity College, Knox College, Upper Canada College, and Normal Schools** see section EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, pages 210 to 218.

St. James's Cathedral (corner of Church and King streets).—A beautiful structure in the early English Gothic style, noted for its tall tower and spire (the highest on the American continent) and graceful proportions. Cost about \$170,000. See CHURCHES, page 177.

Metropolitan Methodist Church (Metropolitan Square, Queen and Church streets).—A splendid white brick building, relieved with cut stone dressings, noted for its general beauty, magnificent organ (one of the largest and most powerful in America), and well-trained choir. Erected at a cost of nearly \$150,000. See page 184.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral (Bond, Church and Shuter streets).—A fine structure in the early decorated style of English Gothic. Nave 170 feet long, 56 feet in height, and rich ceiling; tower and spire 250 feet in height. See page 196.

Jarvis Street Baptist Church (corner of Jarvis and Gerard streets).—One of the most imposing church edifices in the city in the Gothic style. Interior design novel and striking. Erected at a cost of about \$100,000. See page 172.

New St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (corner of Simcoe street and King street west).—A very effective and massive looking edifice in the Norman style of architecture. See page 195.

Other churches worthy of notice are **Knox Church**, Queen street west; **Carlton Street Primitive Methodist Church**, and **Bay Street Congregational**.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum (Queen street west, near Trinity College).—The largest building in the city. The grounds, which are highly cultivated and very ornamental, are open to visitors. See CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, page 202.

The Custom House and Examining Warehouse.—Two of the handsomest buildings in the city, foot of Yonge street, near King street.

Near these two buildings will be found some splendid specimens of street architecture in warehouses, banks, &c. On Front street are to be seen Messrs. McMaster's warehouse; corner of Front and Yonge streets, Bank of Montreal; corner of Yonge and Wellington streets, Bank of British North America, and on Front and Scott streets the magnificent building of the British America Insurance Company. And several other fine buildings will be noticed around here.

Toronto Post Office is situated on Adelaide street, facing Toronto street. The style of architecture is Italian. It is 75 feet in front by 60 feet in depth, and 56 feet high to the eaves, but a dome carries it 34 feet higher. The building is of richly wrought Ohio stone, three stories high, with a basement and lofty attic in a Mansard roof. The front elevation is composed of a central break, which is relieved with complex columns and pilasters, with polished caps and marbled bases, and moulded cornices at heights corresponding with each floor. On each side of the central break is a recess bay, and beyond, at each outer angle, a tower having intricate pilasters, and a continuation of the cornices as on the pilasters of the central break. The business transactions of the Toronto Post Office ranks first in the Dominion of Canada, considerably exceeding that of Mon-

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.

trealt. As Montreal is generally considered the first office in the Dominion, the following statement from the Postmaster-General's report for 1874 of the aggregate business of the two offices will show their relative position :

	Montreal.	Toronto.
Postal Revenue	\$172,322 48	\$140,801 25
Money orders issued	173,899 18	176,915 67
Money orders paid.....	833,477 75	841,456 94
Commission on orders issued	2,707 69	2,794 43
Savings Bank deposits	50,803 00	249,107 00
Savings Bank repayments ...	49,285 46	261,571 87
Total monetary transactions...	\$1,282,495 56	\$1,672,647 16

This is not an exceptional statement, for the business of the Toronto Office has been gradually growing larger year by year, until now it exceeds that of Montreal. Montreal has a staff of one hundred and forty-two employees and an annual pay list of \$63,616.27, while Toronto has a staff of ninety-seven employees, and a salaries pay list of \$42,353, or 50 per cent. less than Montreal. Toronto ranks as the first post office in the Dominion.

The Receiver-General's Office (Toronto street, west side).—A cut stone building; the style of architecture is the Græco-Ionic, after the Temple of Minerva at Athens. It is 48 feet front, by 90 feet in depth.

The Parliament Buildings (Front street).—A large brick pile devoid of all ornamentation, unworthy of the Province, but containing fine legislative chamber and library. It is contemplated shortly to erect a better building for the business purposes of the Province.

The Central Prison.—A very fine pile of buildings, built for an industrial prison for male offenders.

St. Lawrence Hall (King street east, between Church and Jarvis street).—St. Lawrence Hall is a very substantial and elegant building in the Italian style of architecture, though its beauties are greatly concealed from view in consequence of its abutting abruptly on the street. It was erected on the site of

the old City Hall. The principal front is on King street; there are shops on each side of the central part of the building, with carved and moulded piers on the ground floor, sustaining the rich entablatures with balconies to the first floor windows. The entire frontage is 150 feet. In the centre is an archway, with ornamented bronzed iron gates, leading to an arcade of shops, the rear of which is occupied as the butchers' market, having shops on both sides, each shop having connection with a square leading from East and West Market streets respectively, which are occupied by farmers for the sale of produce. On the central roof is a cupola or dome, supported by a rustic base, with windows, the dome being 17 feet in diameter. In the cupola is the bell, 2,130 lbs. in weight, also the city clock, the faces of which are set to the four cardinal points. The whole is terminated by a small cupola and flagstaff, the height to the top of the cupola being 120 feet. The hall in the front part of the building, on the first floor, is 100 feet long, 38½ feet wide, with a gallery at one end, under which is the reception room. (See plate 31.)

City Hall.—The headquarters of the various departments of municipal government, a plain brick and stone structure, which must very soon give place to a better and more commodious building. See plate No. 30.

The Police Court and Central Fire Station.—A neat red and white brick edifice on Court street, containing the stipendiary magistrate's court and offices, and the headquarters of the Fire Brigade.

The Drill Shed.—A strong and massive-looking building erected for the purpose of drilling the local volunteers, and storing their arms. See plate No. 32.

The British America Insurance Company's Building.—(See plate 13.)

The Mechanic's Institute, on the corner of Church and Adelaide streets, is a commodious structure, in the Italian style of architecture. The building contains a large and com-

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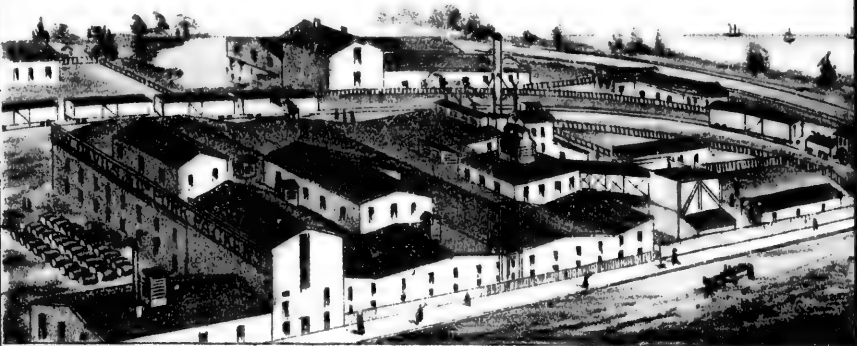
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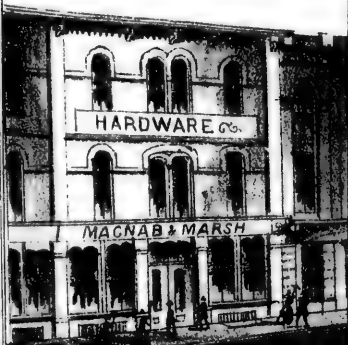
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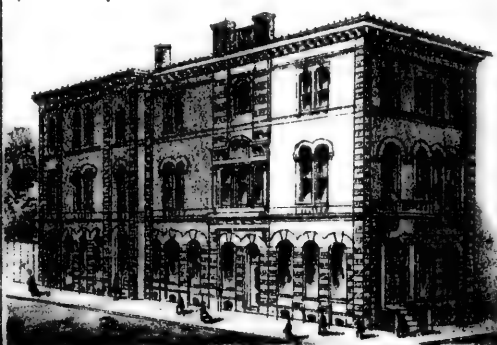
HOWARD'S BLOCK COR. YONGE & ALICE ST.



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MACNAB & MARSH 5 FRONT ST. E.



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PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.

modious music hall, 75 by 53 feet. It also contains a lecture theatre capable of holding 800 persons, a large reading room, library, committee, and apparatus rooms, with all the necessary accommodation.

Shaftesbury Hall, Young Mens's Christian Association (Queen street west). See RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, page 199.

Albert Hall (Yonge street, near Queen street.)—See under PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, page 242.

Canadian Institute (Richmond street east)—A very neat building; the home of the Toronto Canadian Literary Society, and also the York Pioneers.

Bank of Toronto.—See FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, page 244.

Ontario Bank.—See FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, page 244.

Bank of British North America (corner of Yonge and Wellington streets) is a fine stone structure.

Osgoode Hall (situate on Queen street west, near College avenue).—Osgoode Hall, named after the Hon. William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, is a fine classic structure, erected at a cost of over \$250,000, and stands in the middle of six acres of ornamental grounds. It is the seat of law for the Province of Ontario, and contains court rooms, and offices for the superior courts of the Province. Osgoode Hall is to Ontario what the Four Courts, Dublin, are to Ireland. Externally, Osgoode Hall cannot equal the Four Courts in architectural grandeur, but as an interior the Temple of Thermis at Toronto cannot be compared to that which the goddess owns in Dublin. In Dublin the Courts themselves are shabby, and the interior generally disappointing, but in Toronto the Courts are exceedingly commodious and pleasing in appearance, while the passages, vestibules and halls are very handsome, and richly adorned. The library is a most magnificent room, few, if any, legal libraries equalling it. Many fine portraits of eminent judges will be found in the various rooms and halls of the building. It is the seat of the Law Society of Upper

Canada, which is governed by a treasurer and benchers, under the provisions of the Provincial Act, passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III. A law school has been established, under the direction and tuition of three readers, designated respectively, the Reader on Common Law, the Reader on Equity, and the Reader on Real Property. Four scholarships have been established, one for students under one year's standing of £30 per annum; one for students of two years' standing, of £40 per annum; one for students under three years', £50 per annum; and one for students under four years' standing, of £60 per annum. The benchers sit in convocation every term for the admission of students and barristers, and the examination of applicants seeking admission as attorneys, and for other purposes connected with the general affairs of the society. (See plate 18.)

Masonic Hall.—Head offices of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company. This fine structure is situate on the west side of Toronto street, where much of its beauty is lost, in consequence of the height of the building abutting on to the sidewalk. Viewing the building from the east side of the street, its chaste and beautiful appearance at once impresses the beholder, the elaborately finished front recalling to the mind memories of the exterior of the stately cathedral at Milan, to which city its style of architecture is said to be peculiar. The richness, variety, beauty and general harmony of the numberless perpendicular lines carry the eye at once upwards to their entire height, and give a lightness and elegance to the whole structure. The whole of the upper part of the front is carried out in carved Ohio freestone. The southern end, on the ground floor, is occupied by the commodious offices of the Canada Permanent Building Society, the northern end being occupied by the commodious offices of Messrs. Lauder and Proctor, barristers and general agents of the Star Life Insurance Company, and the show rooms of Mr. Hitchcock, the general agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The first and second floors are divided into handsome suites of offices, the entrances to which

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.

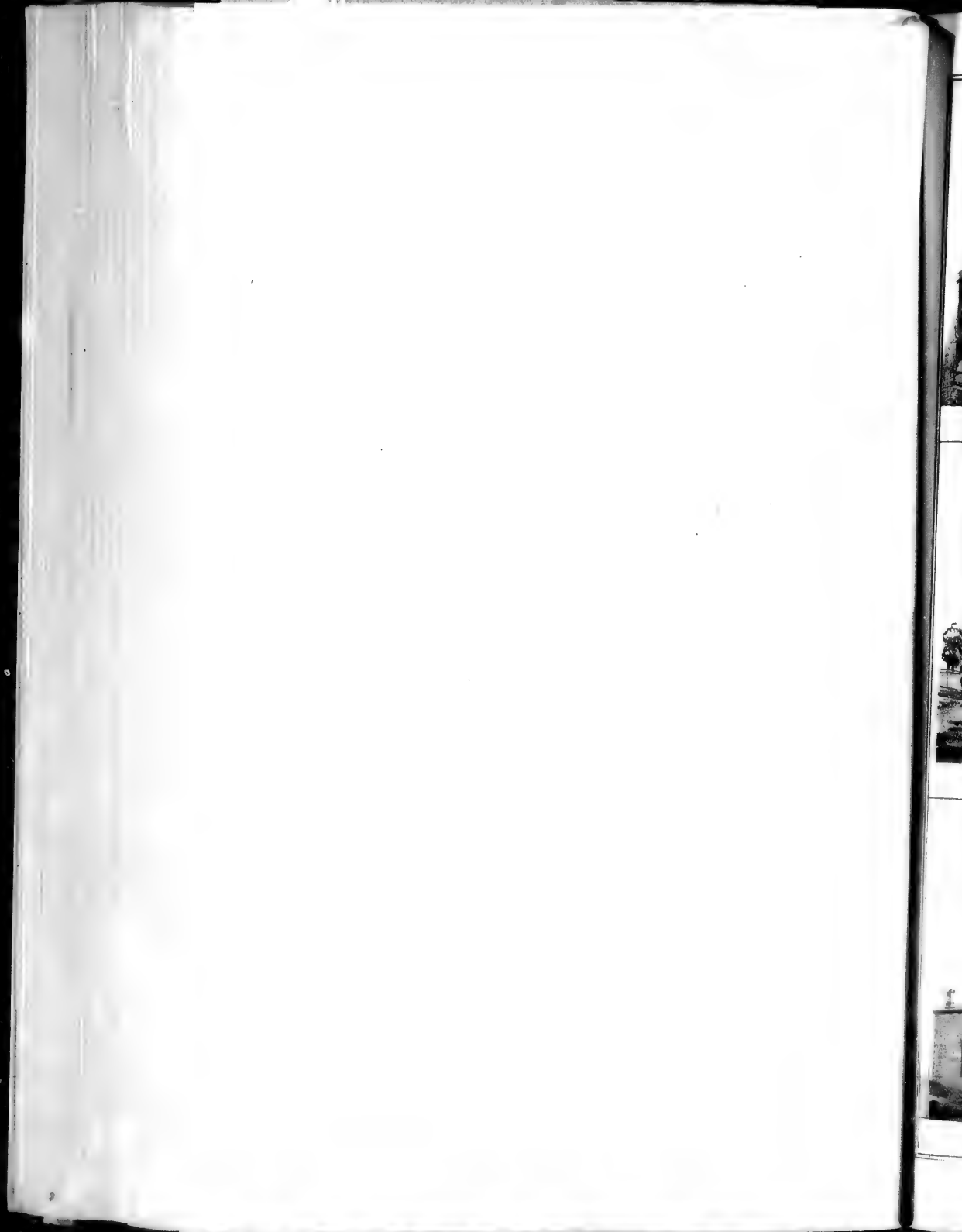
are through a large and imposing doorway in the centre of the building, where a wide staircase leads to the spacious halls above. The Masonic chambers consist of an ante-chamber, armoury, coat, chapter, supper and encampment rooms. The buildings are 102 feet front by 75 feet deep, and are five storeys high, except the centre part, which is six. They were erected in 1857-58 by the enterprising firm of A. & S. Nordheimer, at a cost of over \$100,000, and have very recently been purchased by the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Society, who, for many years, have occupied a portion of these buildings. (See plate opposite Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Society, page 250.)

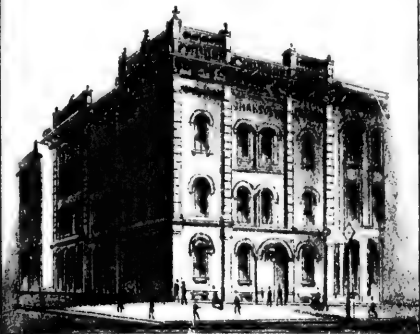
Lieutenant-Governor's Residence is a palatial building, situate on the corner of King and Simcoe streets, and is designed in the modern French style of architecture. Fine red brick is used in the walls, relieved with Ohio cut stone dressings, and galvanised iron cornices painted and sanded to imitate stone. The main building is three storeys in height above the basement, with steep mansard roof, covered with Melbourne slate, and relieved by handsome segmental domes, lighting the third storey apartments. Towards Simcoe street the frontage is about 80 feet, and in the centre of it rises a tower 70 feet high, finished with a very fine wrought iron railing. Covering the main entrance, under the tower, is a large handsome carriage porch, supported on clusters of Corinthian columns, resting on cut stone pedestals. Along the south front, which looks over the main garden, and on to the lake, a fine verandah runs along, and the doorway is deeply recessed with massive cut stone arch and jambs. Broad cut stone steps lead into a vestibule 12 feet square. The frontage of the main building and kitchen wing on King street is 194 feet. The interior of the building is finished in the most substantial and elaborate manner, and with every modern convenience. This building contains one of the finest halls and stairways in the Dominion. The grounds are extensive and picturesque, and are well laid out with flower beds and shrubbery. The building cost over \$102,000.

Grand Trunk Railway Station.—Among the many fine buildings which adorn the Queen City, one of the first in importance, if not in architectural pretensions, is the Grand Trunk Railway station and offices. It is pleasantly situated on the Esplanade, directly fronting and overlooking the bay, and extending in length from York street to Simcoe street. Strangers entering the city by steamboat obtain a splendid view of the building, which has an imposing and very attractive appearance. It is the finest, most convenient, and best appointed station in the Dominion of Canada, and was erected in 1873 at a cost of over \$250,000. It covers an area of 468 by 125 feet. The principal external features of the building consist of a tower 170 feet high, and a smaller tower at each end 100 feet high. The roof is constructed of glass and iron. The central tower contains an illuminated clock, from which are worked three large dials in the interior of the station, and also two in the train despatcher's office, from the latter two the correct time is transmitted by telegraph over an extent of 503 miles of rail each morning at nine o'clock. The central clock is regulated daily by electricity from the Observatory in University Park.

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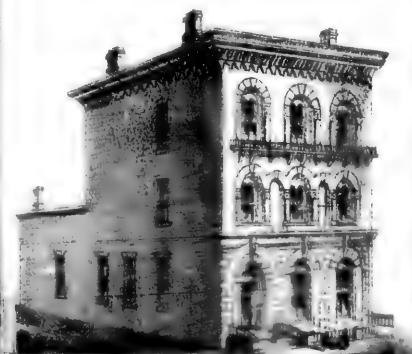
SHAKESPERE HOTEL. J. POWELL PROP.



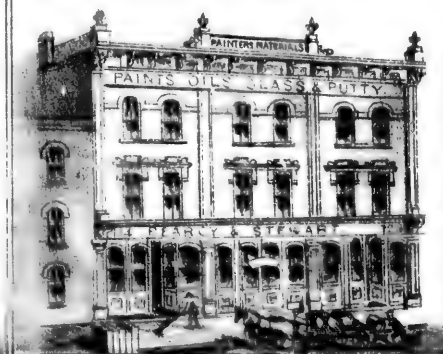
THOS GRIFFITHS & CO GROCERS



THE TORONTO BREWING & MALTING COMPANY



FEDERAL BANK.



PERCY & STEWART IMPORTERS.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.



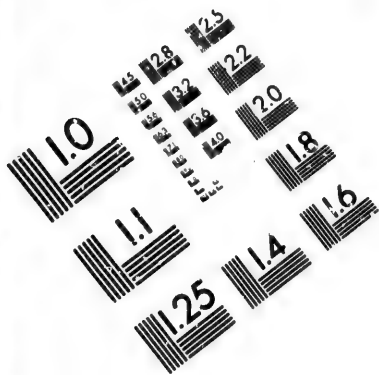
THE TORONTO BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY.—The above Company, in 1874, purchased the buildings and business, established eighteen years ago by the late Mr. John Aldred, and by making considerable additions to the buildings and plant, the concern became one of the largest, if not the largest, of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. The property has three frontages, namely, on Simcoe, Anderson, and William street, the principal frontage being on Simcoe street, and is of white brick, with cut stone facings, on very heavy stone foundations. Beneath these buildings are extensive cellars or vaults, arched over with brick, and kept carefully at an even temperature winter and summer. Here the beer and porter is stored away and kept to ripen, and the stranger feels completely lost as he follows his guide through the mazes of these dark and gloomy subterraneous excavations. The business of the company, as its name indicates, is that of manufacturing malt, and of brewing; the quantity of malt made during the season, say, from the 1st of October to the 1st of June (eight months), being about 250,000 bushels, the greater part of which is exported to the United States. The company now brews the enormous quantity of 6,000 gallons at each brew, being the largest brews now made in this country, or, probably, on this continent; and when it is remembered that one of these brews can be made every day if required, those who like a drop of good beer need not be afraid that it cannot be supplied fast enough to keep their whistles wet, or, at all events, damp.

It may not be uninteresting, even to prohibitionists, to take a brief glance at the process of making beer and porter; and, first, we must picture to ourselves the sturdy farmer in the early spring-time sowing the barley, and afterwards watching it with anxious care until it becomes the beauteous waving golden bearded grain we all so much admire. It is then garnered, carefully guarded the while from every passing shower, lest its delicate brightness should be tarnished, and its market value thus diminished, for, in this respect, the ripe barley is as sensitive to the lightest shower, as a maiden's virtue to the faintest breath of scandal. The grain is afterwards sold to the malster or his buyer, and the jolly farmer disappears from the scene with the golden reward of his heavy toil in his horny palm. The process of malting then begins by the barley being elevated to barley-lofts on the top floor of the malt houses.. It is then let down through spouts into large steeping tubs, in which it remains covered with water until thoroughly steeped. The water is then drained off, and the barley is thrown in a heap on the malting floor, where it remains until germination commences, when it is spread out over the floors thinly or thickly, according to the temperature, and is turned frequently for some days until germination ceases. During this period the malster must be ever vigilant, and his men work day and night turning and tending the malt, for a single hour's delay would spoil a whole floor of malt irretrievably. When sufficiently malted, the grain is placed in the kilns provided with perforated iron or tile floors, and heated by ever-burning furnaces below. Here it is again turned from time to time until it is thoroughly dried. It is then unloaded off the kilns into malt chambers or bins, where it is carefully weighed by the lynx-eyed excise officer (who has been watching the malting process from its commencement), and it is then locked up by him until the duty of thirty-six cents per bushel is paid to Government, after which it is released to the brewer. But before we commence to brew we must go to the farmer for our hops. In his hop yard in September we see the graceful tendrils winding around and clinging to the tall hop

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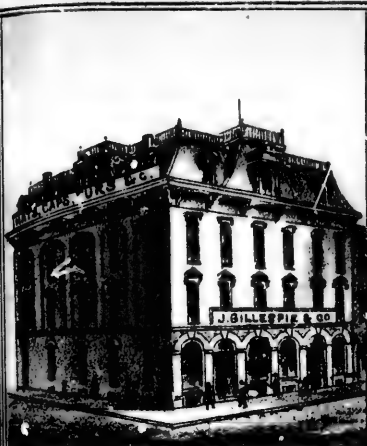




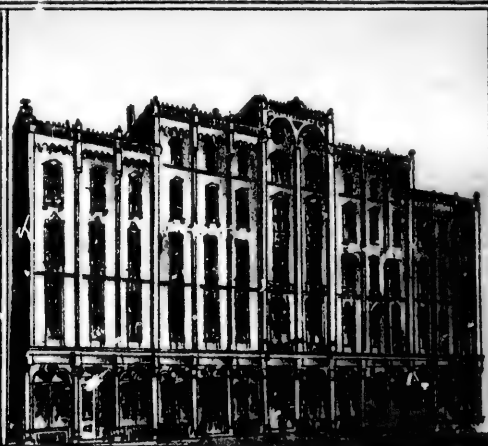
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J. GILLESPIE & CO IMPORTERS.



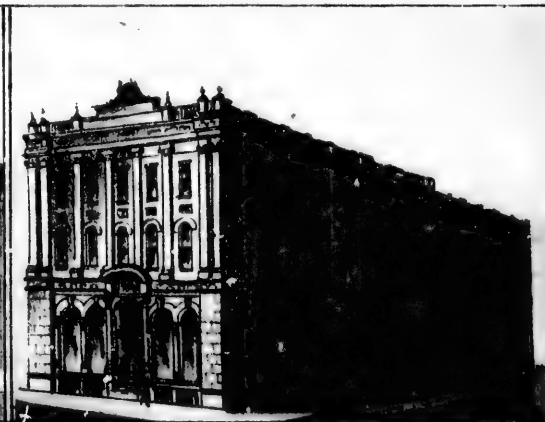
CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVING COMPANY.



TORONTO SAFE WORKS, J & J TAYLOR. COR. OF FRONT & FREDERICK STS



ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.



IMPERIAL BANK.

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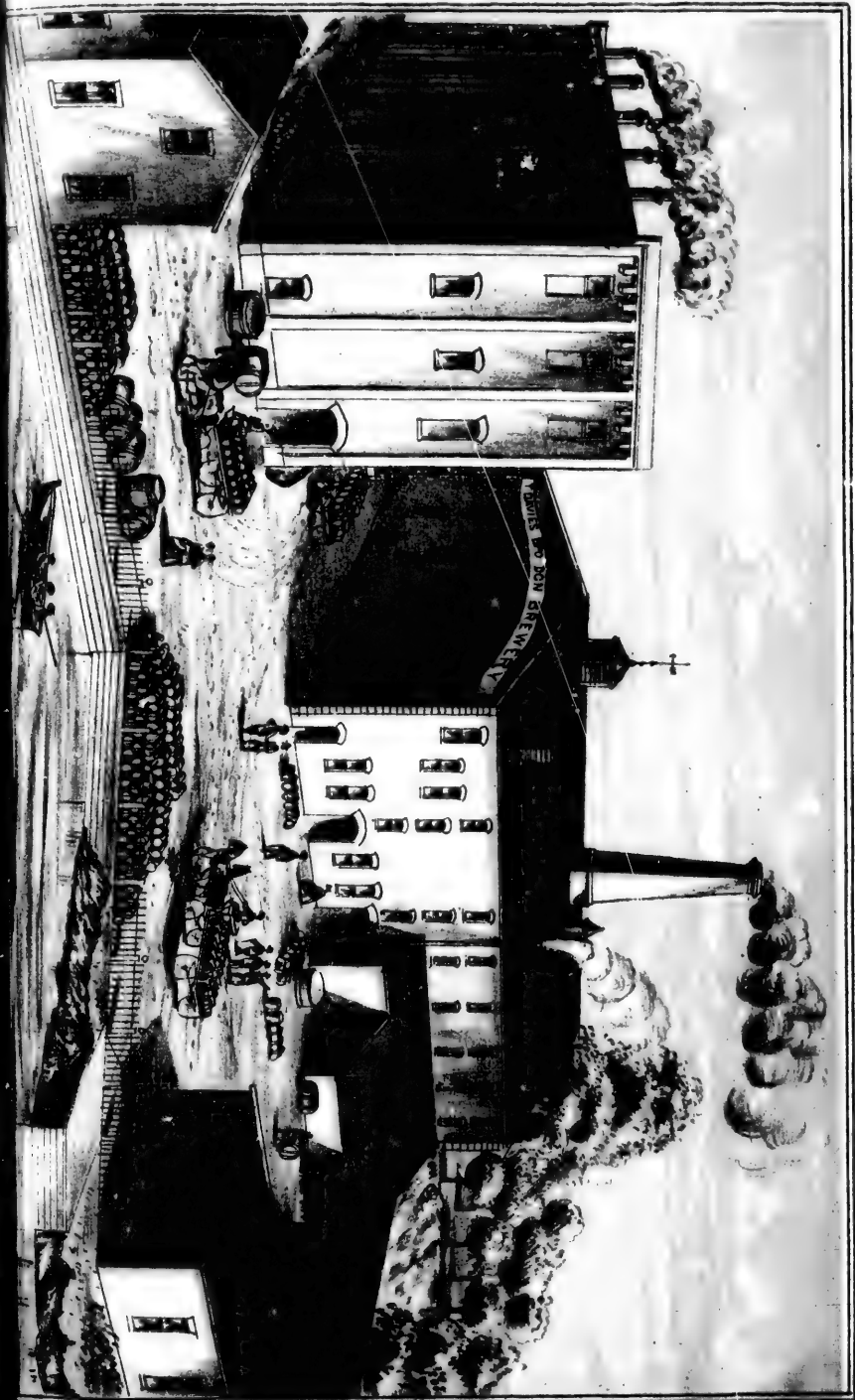
poles, and the beautiful and fragile branches of blossoms hanging down in wealthy profusion over the long alleys between the rows of plants, and flecking the ground with waving shadows, altogether forming a fitting home for the fairy spirit of the beer, as the clustering purple vineyard forms a fitting home for the fairy spirit of the wine. But, now, the blossoms being ripe, a host of men, women and children come from the nearest village or hamlet and commence the hop-picking, and the hop yard is soon shorn of all its beauty. The hop-blossoms, when picked, are carried to kilns and dried, and are afterwards packed in bales weighing about 200 lbs. each, which are sold to the brewers at from fifteen to forty cents per pound, according to the quality and season. We now return to the brewer, who, after screening his malt, grinds it between two large iron rollers. It is then mixed with nearly boiling water, and passed into the mash tubs, where it remains for a short time. The liquor, or wort, as it is technically called, is then allowed to run off into the boiler, where the hops are thrown in and the whole boiled by steam or fire heat. After sufficient boiling it is run off into large flat receptacles called coolers, and when thoroughly cooled it is again run into fermenting tuns or vats, where it ferments until it is again drawn off into working puncheons or tuns, from which it is finally racked off into barrels or kegs, varying in size from 10 to 125 gallons, more hops are put into the barrels, and it is stored away in the cellars for use. The intricacies and secrets of brewing are many, and can only be learned by actual practice. The annual expenditure for barrels in such an establishment as this is very heavy, greatly owing to the carelessness of its customers, who, by neglecting to stop up the vents and bungs of the barrels when they have emptied them, cause them to become musty and useless. The winter is the brewer's busiest time; he is then pouring down money, in the shape of stock ale and porter, into his cellars, and, if, during the ensuing summer, it does not come up good and sound, woe betide him—he had better emigrate to the Cannibal Islands, or some other equally benighted land, where the noble art of brewing is unknown. (See plate 28.)

The Don Brewery.—The extensive brewing, malting, and bottling establishment of Messrs. Davies Brothers is situate on the west bank of the River Don. Great ingenuity has been displayed by the Messrs. Davies in fitting up and so arranging the various departments that more business is done in proportion to the number of hands employed than in any other establishment of the kind in the Dominion. By using the city waterworks the water is forced to the highest level in the brewery, and thus they are enabled to do away with the time-honoured pump. This is the first, or one of the first, breweries in Canada fitted up without a pump, and the arrangement of the tubs has been found to be so perfect that other brewers adopted the same style. The bottling department is very extensive and complete in all its arrangements, thousands of dozens of prime ales and porters are ranged on shelves in a large room, and thousands of gallons in casks on racks, ready for bottling. Here the interesting process of washing the bottles by machinery, rinsing and draining them, then bottling the ale, corking and tin-foiling, &c., is carried on with wonderful rapidity. The corking machine is of English make specially imported for the firm, and excites the admiration of all beholders by its perfect working. Their malting department is also very extensive, two large kilns being kept constantly going night and day drying the malted barley. Hops form a very heavy item of expense in such breweries as Messrs. Davies, who largely use English and Bavarian hops. See plate 36.

Messrs. Cosgrove & Son's brewing, malting, and bottling establishment (a sketch of whose premises will be found on plate 37), situate on Niagara street, near Queen street west, is very complete in all its arrangements. The firm is reputed to be one of the largest brewers in the city, their ales having a well known and wide reputation for excellence of quality. The water used is brought in pipes a considerable distance from a spring, which is said to possess certain local and very valuable mineral qualities not to be found in any other water around the city, and which in some degree accounts for the well known popularity of Messrs. Cosgrove's ales.

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William Copland's Brewery.—The brewing establishment of William Copland, Parliament street, is well known in and around Toronto, having attained a wide reputation for the excellence of its products during the many years of its existence. The premises on Parliament street are well suited for their purpose, being replete with every convenience and modern improvement to be found in the most complete and extensive establishments. These premises occupy three sides of a square, and have a very large capacity for production, and which, to meet the requirements of the trade, are taxed to their utmost extent. See plate 35.

The East End Brewery, established in 1862, and now owned by Mr. Aldermen Allen, is situate on River street, on the western bank of the Don River. The buildings are of brick, three storeys high, and are admirably arranged. The mains from the waterworks of the city are brought into the building, and only city water used. The brewery is one of the most compact in the city, and only "XXX" ales and porters are brewed here.

Gooderham & Worts' Distillery.—Toronto boasts of many large establishments, but the colossal distillery of Messrs. Gooderham and Worts towers far above all the other manufactories or trading establishments of this city in the multiplicity and extent of its business ramifications. The principal buildings of the firm (a view of which will be found on plate 43) are situate on Trinity street, and are massive stone and brick structures, and cover several acres of ground. This distillery is the largest in the world, exceeding in capacity any of the mammoth establishments in the United States or Great Britain, the production being over two million gallons of spirits annually, the duty payable to the Dominion treasury exceeding a million and a half of dollars. The daily production of the distillery during the busy season represents a revenue to the Treasury of \$7,000 per day. The annual consumption of cereals is about 500,000 bushels of Indian corn, 100,000 bushels of rye, 51,000 bushels of barley, 25,000 bushels of oats, and ten tons of hops. It is computed

that this firm consumes the fruits of the labour of upwards of 31,000 acres of arable land, and over 8,000 tons of coal is annually imported to meet the requirements of this gigantic establishment. One hundred men are employed in the distillery, but this number represents only a small portion of the men employed by the working of the firm. To bring 700,000 bushels of cereals to their vats every year represents a large number of persons in the carrying process; to remove over 2,000,000 gallons of spirits from the premises, which latter alone represents 40,000 barrels, of fifty gallons each, finds employment for a large number of persons. Every day during the distilling season 100,000 gallons of refuse are produced, all of which is consumed for feeding cattle in and around the city. Adjacent to the distillery are large sheds in which from 2,500 to 3,000 head of cattle are kept for fattening for exportation to the English market, and the cattle fed at these byres are said to be greatly superior to Western cattle for export. The cartage of this refuse for outside cattle alone employs from 400 to 500 teams daily. Immediately connected with the distillery, in fact, one of the feeders, is the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, largely owned by Gooderham and Worts. The firm also hold the largest portion of the stock of the Bank of Toronto, one of the most successful monetary institutions of the country, W. Gooderham, senior, being president. The City Treasury receives from the firm nearly \$10,000 per annum for city taxes. To sum up, the Messrs. Gooderham and Worts own the largest distillery in the world, they feed more cattle, directly and indirectly, than are fed by any other establishment outside Texas; they mainly run a railway, which is of great benefit to Toronto and the northern country; they are the principal owners of a bank, than which none ranks higher in public confidence. They directly sustain a hundred families in Toronto, pay the largest revenue to the Dominion Treasury of any firm in Canada, and are by far the heaviest local taxpayers. Toronto owes much to the enterprise and energy of this firm, for a long number of years they have done much to promote the growth and extend

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LOBBY HALL

MINUTE HOUSE & CO. BUILDING

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CITY HALL.



RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE.



QUEEN'S HOTEL. - Mc GAW & WINNETT PROP^{rs}.



ALBERT HALL.



HUNTER, ROSE & CO. PUBLISHER'S.

the commercial influence of the Queen City of the West, and are ever ready on all occasions to assist any enterprise or movement that may tend to improve the social welfare of their employees or the city generally.

MANUFACTURES.

Safe-making in Toronto.—Safe-making, as a branch of Canadian industry, is of little more than twenty years' growth, yet so vigorous has that growth been that safe manufacturers have been able to hold the Canadian market in their own hands, against the keen competition of British and American makers, and have earned a very enviable reputation throughout the Dominion, and also in the United States. How to preserve the books and valuable papers of business men from fire, and the cash and securities of banks and brokers from robbery, has been the constant aim of all safe-makers; but more particularly has this been the case from the early part of the present century. Since 1801, when we may say the ingenuity and mechanical skill of Great Britain was first directed towards this object, over one hundred and sixty patents have been taken out for these objects, with what success the business community of Canada are somewhat familiar. Such names as Chubb, Milner, Hobbs and Chatwood, are as familiar as "household words" with those of our commercial men who have seen their earlier days in Great Britain, while their continued race of improvements to meet the skill of professional burglars has been the admiration of the civilized world. Safes are now made that defy the fiercest fires, and keep their contents perfectly secure and unharmed: but to meet the skill of the professional burglar, with his scientific knowledge, appliances, and magnificently made tools, has proved a much more difficult task, for here the ingenuity and skill of the trained mechanic has been met with equal ingenuity and skill on the part of the professional cracksman. Within a very recent period the burglar almost kept pace with the safemaker in this race of honesty against dishonesty; but of late years he has continued to lose ground, and

to-day safes are made which promise to defy the attempts of the burglar quite as effectually as they do the ravages of fire. The burglar-proof safes of to-day, made with welded iron and steel chilled, interlaced and bolted together, is as far ahead of the burglar safe of twenty years ago as Canada is now to what it was then. Attempts to open the modern safe by drilling are not now made by the cracksman, he knowing full well that here the safe makers have conquered him. Now he tries gunpowder; with the aid of an exhaust air pump he tries to burst the lock and blow open the door, as was the case until the attempted robbery of the Hochelaga Bank at Montreal about two years ago. But even here again the burglar has been conquered by the Toronto made safes of **Messrs. J. & J. Taylor**, who have patented a plan of inserting rubber tubing of a peculiar make in a sunk groove in the jam, and pressing the door home by powerful lever bars, connected with the eccentric hinges on which the massive door revolves. By this means the safe is made perfectly air tight, and the solid chilled steel bars composing the body of the safe make any attempts in that direction by burglars, with drills, equally fruitless. The only other resort left to the professional cracksman is to procure the combination and unlock the safe in the ordinary way. An instance of how daringly successful such an attempt can be made is furnished by the recent robbery of the Northampton Bank in Massachusetts, when about three quarters of a million of money and securities were abstracted. After carefully laying their plans the robbers on that occasion entered the dwelling of the cashier, bound and gagged every member of the household, and compelled the cashier to give them the combinations of the safe lock, and thus their object was easily accomplished. Even this risk can now be effectually guarded against by the celebrated time lock of Sargent and Grenleaf, for which Messrs. J. & J. Taylor are the sole agents for this Province. By those locks the safe may be locked for any number of hours from one to forty-six, neither bank official nor burglar being able to unlock it till the time fixed has expired. These locks are of the finest clock work made, each being furnished with two separate and distinct sets of works, so that should one

go astray the other would still do what was required. Nothing appears to have been done to this important branch of industry in Canada until 1853, when two brothers, James and John Taylor, began operating on King street in a small frame building, now replaced by a splendid block of stores. In a few years their increasing business required larger premises, and to meet the demands of the time premises on Palace street were erected. In 1869, these premises being found too small, they bought the large factory at the corner of Front and Frederick streets, where the business is now carried on with a staff of above one hundred employees. This structure is of red and white brick, three storeys high, 75 feet front and 160 feet deep. In the rear of this, the main building, is the foundry where the firm do all their own castings, the stabling for horses, iron shed, blacksmiths' shop, and filling room. Throughout the entire premises the machinery is all of the most modern make, embracing the latest improvements suitable for the special work to which it is devoted. The firm have always endeavoured to construct a perfect fire and thief-resisting safe, and in this endeavour they have always kept abreast of the times, and each successive year witnesses new improvements in both branches. The business of the firm now extends throughout the entire Dominion, and notwithstanding the almost prohibitory tariff imposed upon articles of Canadian manufacture by the United States Government, numbers of J. & J. Taylor's safes are found in various States of the Union, and repeated experience has long since proved that these Toronto manufactured safes stand second to none in withstanding the attempts of the scientific burglar or the ravages of the fiercest fire. (See plate 29.)

Robert Hay & Co.—The extensive furniture manufactory of R. Hay and Co. (see plate 41), covering an area of over six acres, and bounded by Front, Bay, and Lorne streets and the Esplanade, was established in 1835 by Messrs. Jacques and Hay, and carried on by them until the former gentleman's retirement in 1875, during which time it was twice completely destroyed by fire, in the years 1854 and 1856. The business

continued by R. Hay and Co. (Hay, Rogers, and Craig), is the largest in Canada, giving employment to over 500 men, the fruits of whose labour find a market in every part of the Dominion, besides which considerable quantities of their goods are imported to London, Glasgow, and other parts of the United Kingdom, and occasionally to Spain. In 1867 this enterprising firm was creditably represented at the Exposition Universelle in Paris, where, in consideration of the excellence and cheapness of their work, they were awarded a medal and diploma. Furniture made by them, of elaborate design and workmanship, had also a conspicuous place at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. Besides the principal factory, which is 200 feet long, and five stories high, the interior of which is arranged in a most compact and complete manner, and fitted up with the most costly and improved appliances in the shape of machinery for the manufacture of their wares, there are smaller adjoining workshops, and several finishing departments, where the most skilled labour is employed, in giving to the furniture the fine polish for which it is so celebrated. On the water's edge, below the principal factory, stands a large storehouse containing great quantities of goods ready for shipment. The retail warehouse, a large and neat building, stands on the corner of King street west, and extends back 180 feet along Jordan street to Melinda street. Here is always kept a large stock of the very best work, giving a display of choice furniture, well worthy of a visit, and where salesmen are always at hand to show visitors around whether they be inclined to purchase or not. There is one quality remarkably displayed in this establishment by all the employees; visitors may always depend upon receiving the utmost courtesy and attention to all their questions. (See plate 41.)

Christie, Brown & Co.'s Biscuit Factory.—Messrs. Christie Brown and Co.'s biscuit factory, situate on the corner of Duke and Frederick streets, Toronto, was erected in 1874, and is built of red brick, relieved with white brick and stone dressings, has stone basement, and contains in all four stories. Entering by

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THE SHEPPARD LEATHER WORKS



THE LUMBER CO.



THE LAWSON BROS.



THE HOTEL

THE LUMBER CO.

[illegible]

Chlorie, Brown & Co.'s Brick Factory. Masses, Conn. Brown and Co.'s best brick are sold in the name of *Masses and Prospect bricks*. The color was changed in 1894, and is now of red brick, relieved with white brick and some dressing of stone basement and contains in all four varieties. Exterior.



PEPLER & SHEPPARD. LEATHER IMPORTERS



GLOVER HARRISON IMPORTER



ST LAWRENCE HALL



AMERICAN HOTEL. GEO. BROWN PROP.



MASON, RISCH & NEWCOMBE.

the main entrance on Duke street the, visitor finds on the right the sample room filled with samples, very tastefully arranged, of the different varieties of biscuits manufactured by the firm. On the left is the counting house and partners' private room. Passing through the hall, we next enter the shipping department, a room 60 by 36 feet. Here the biscuits are all arranged according to variety, and two men are constantly kept busy marking them for their various destinations. The order observed, considering the amount of goods shipped and received, is well worthy of note. Passing to the next room the visitor finds himself in the midst of the machinery used in the factory. Here locomotion is restricted, for he is surrounded with wheels, straps, shafts, and machinery of all kinds, yet everything is so arranged that the various employees of the establishment can attend to their many duties without the least apparent clash; in fact, the very proximity to each other seems to be a great advantage, as the dough passes from one machine to another in regular succession until it reaches the ovens, of which there are two of the reel construction, and one revolution of these ovens bakes the goods, when they pass by means of a steam hoist to the top storey to be packed into boxes. Adjoining this is a small bake shop, with machinery and oven, for fine goods. Proceeding to the second storey we enter an immense flour storage room capable of holding from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels. Off this room are the manager's, mixers' and weighing rooms. Then follows the mixing room, where all the mixing is done by machinery of the most recent English and American make. Some faint idea of the important part played by machinery in the manufacture of biscuits may be formed, when it is known that as many as seventy-five barrels of flour made into the various kinds of biscuits can be mixed, baked, and packed into boxes in ten hours. The third flat is one immense room, 60 by 90 feet, in which the packing is done by lads, with a superintendent. If to this army of lads we add the weighers, nailers, and box carpenters, the visitor can form a comprehensive idea of this branch of industry, and of the enterprise of the proprietors, Messrs. Christie and

Brown. We are informed that this is the largest establishment in the Dominion exclusively devoted to the manufacture of biscuits. (See plate 40.)

Lyman Brothers & Co.—The house of Lyman Brothers and Co., manufacturing chemists, is one of the oldest business houses in the city. Established by J. W. Brent two years before Toronto attained the dignity of a city, when its population was not one-tenth its present number, the drug store of J. W. Brent and Co. soon became well known in "muddy York." In 1840 changes were effected in the name of the house, when it became Lyman, Farr and Co., and from that time down to the present day the name of Lyman has been one of the most prominent and one of the most reliable business names in Toronto. The firm first began business on the south side of King street, in the block opposite St. James's Cathedral, this being at that time the best and most central business part of the city. With the increase of their business larger premises became necessary, and consequently they removed to the retail store still bearing their name in the western end of St. Lawrence Hall on King street. Messrs. Lyman Brothers and Co. have for a long period been transacting a wholesale drug, paint and oil business, and their connection now in this line is one of the largest in the Dominion. Their magnificent new warehouse, situate at 71 Front street east, is one of the finest of our commercial buildings; it is 45 feet front by 200 feet deep, and contains four flats, basement, and sub-cellar, giving an area of upwards of 45,000 square feet of flooring for storage. The building cost upwards of \$50,000. To attempt to enumerate the variety of articles kept in this mammoth establishment is simply an impossibility, but here will be found every requisite required in the drug trade from store furnishings, to oils, paints, and patent medicines. The immense quantities of all kinds of goods kept astonishes the visitor, who could never conceive that so many medicines were consumed in Canada. The firm have a large laboratory on Front street, some little distance east of the warehouse, which is said to be one of the most perfect on the

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THE WINDSOR HOTEL
THOS. SCULLY LATE OF THE GORCHING HOTEL PHO

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1028.

28



BURNETT'S STABLES 199 YONGE ST



JNO. HOLMES BOOT & SHOE MANUF.



CITY ARMORY & DRILL SHED.

Smith & Gemmel Architects



THE WINDSOR HOTEL.
THOS SCULLY LATE OF THE DOUGHING HOTEL PRG.



STOVEL & ARMSTRONG, TAILORS
KING ST. WEST

continent in its fittings, equipments, and producing capacity. Here a large number of experts are employed in the manufacture of pure chemicals. In the manufacture of nitrate of silver, sulphur, and ether, they stand far beyond all rivals. Their display at the Centennial Exhibition proved beyond all doubt that this firm can most successfully compete against any other European or American manufactory in the quality and purity of their chemicals. (See plate 36.)

Booth & Sons, Brassfounders.—This business was established in 1853 at St. Catharines by the late Mr. Henry Gough Booth. In 1855 he removed to Toronto. Notwithstanding that Messrs. Booth and Son have on three occasions lost heavily by fire—having had nearly the whole of their premises burnt down on each occasion—they have, since being in Toronto, carried on a successful business, which is now the largest of its kind in the Dominion of Canada. The chief work they do is for brewers, distillers and plumbers, and some idea of the extent of it may be gathered from the fact, that for one firm of distillers alone they have, during the last twelve months, finished over 80,000 lbs. weight of copperwork. They also manufacture steam revolving pans for sugar coating, copper bath boilers, kettles, baths, candy pans, "Fire King Extinguishers," sinks, soda water fountains, patent carbonic acid generators, dye kettles, vacuum pans, rollers for paper makers, varnish kettles, patent Bandelot beer coolers, dentists' vulcanisers, steam fire engine fittings, steam-boat fittings, copper heaters for tanners, apparatus for testing gas meters, standard imperial measures, &c. Booth and Sons' business is now carried on in two buildings on Adelaide street west, one a large three storey brick, the other a lofty single one. The latter is fitted up with forges and furnaces for tinning and braising the metals. The other building contains machinery, viz., steam hammer, lathes, rolling machines, &c., also store room and office.

J. D. Nasmith.—The premises occupied by Mr. J. D. Nasmith were erected in 1849 by the father of the present proprietor to replace buildings destroyed by the great fire of that

year. The former buildings occupied by Mr. Nasmith were of some local interest, having for a time been occupied as the principal office of the *British Herald* newspaper. In December, 1844, Mr. Nasmith, senior, commenced the manufacture of machine made biscuits, one of the pioneer essays in a trade that is now carried on very extensively in most large cities of the Dominion. In July, 1870, the present occupant came into the business. In 1874 the original structure was considerably enlarged and improved by the erection of a substantial brick building over the whole former yard, containing extensive cellars, engine room, driving shed, and a capacious flour loft where the raw material is stored. From the loft the raw material is passed to the workshops in the basement by means of shoots, which saves much handling. In 1875 after a visit to many cities in the United States to gather information, &c., Mr. Nasmith commenced the manufacture of aerated bread by steam power, an article for many years in use in Britain and the States, but hitherto unknown in Canada. It is well known that bread obtains its porousness or lightness by the formation of several methods of gas in the dough. First, it is obtained and created from the material of the dough by fermentation; secondly, the introduction of chemicals, as in the various baking powder preparations; thirdly, by the forcible introduction of gas already made, and forced into the dough in a close vessel under high pressure. The first step in the manufacture of aerated bread is the preparation of the gas (carbonic acid) from whiting dust, soda, or some such carbonate, by the application of sulphuric acid. This gas, the same as is used in aerated waters, is thoroughly washed from all impurities, and passes to a receiver. The flour, water and salt having been put in a spheroidal vessel (kneader) is mixed to dough, the kneader is then hermetically sealed, and the atmospheric air contained in the receiver is as thoroughly withdrawn as possible. The gas from the receiver is now forced into the kneader by means of a powerful pump, the latter in the meantime being in operation, so that every particle of air is charged

uniformly. When the necessary pressure is obtained, varying according to circumstances, from 100 to 180 lbs. to the square inch, the dough is drawn off through a faucet in the bottom of the kneader into pans, and immediately placed in the oven. The various points of advantage in this process are manifest. No change takes place in the constituents of the flour, as in fermentation; no deleterious residue remains in the dough, as in the use, more or less, of all baking powders; and last, but not least to many, all manipulation by hand of this, one of the principal articles of diet, is entirely done away with. (See plate 38.)

The Phoenix Coffee and Spice Mills.—The spice and coffee mills of Messrs. Harper, Douglass and Co., and known as the Phoenix Mills, are situate at No. 107 Front street east. The premises are of three storeys, built of brick, and admirably adapted for the purposes to which they are devoted. Every improvement which experience in the past history of the coffee or spice manufacturer has found to be desirable or necessary has been adopted by Messrs. Harper, Douglass and Co. An inspection of the premises at once impresses the visitor that he is in a manufactory where minds of a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the business controls, every inch of space being utilized and put to the best advantage. The basement floor is occupied with the ball blue and blacking manufactory, in the manufacture of which the firm have earned an enviable reputation. The first floor is occupied with the office, store and sample rooms, these departments abutting on to Front street, while in the rear is the coffee roasting mill. This mill, it is claimed, is superior to any of the mills now in use, being of a new and superior make, and the only one of its kind in the Dominion. In the upper floor we find the spice mill, the mustard mill, and the crackers for pounding the mustard seed. These are constructed upon the most modern plans, with all the latest improvements. The whole of the machinery is driven by steam power. For the purpose of grinding, two run of stones are kept constantly running. Thus here we find that all the

various processes connected with the grinding and roasting of spices, coffee, mustard, &c., are carried on under one roof in an extensive and systematic manner. The shipping facilities of the firm are all that could be desired, the manufactory being adjacent to the tracks of the various railways running into and through the city, and is also convenient to the wharves for water transport.

Don Paper Mills.—These mills, three in number, are situate adjacent to the city of Toronto, on the banks of the River Don. The first, or lower mill, is about three miles, the second or middle mill, four miles, and the third, or upper mill, about five miles distant from St. Lawrence Market. The present proprietors erected these mills in 1846, and in 1847 began the manufacture of paper. The mills are now kept in full operation, and so large is the demand for the special papers manufactured at these mills that they are kept running night and day (Sundays excepted). They also supply a very large portion of the printing paper now used for the daily and weekly papers of this city and throughout the Dominion. There is also manufactured at the mills coloured paper for poster bills, also all kinds of book, manillas, roll, expressing, tea and common papers, paper bags, &c. The proprietors have earned a name not always to be found among paper manufacturers, namely, that of always putting the *full count* of sheets in every ream (viz., 480), and for the accommodation of printers will, when ordered, put up 500 sheets to the ream. The annual consumption of these factories is something enormous. Hundreds of tons of rags, straw, esparto grass, ropes, canvas, and other innumerable elements used in the manufacture of this useful economy, are consumed at these factories. The firm have a large warehouse, storeroom and offices at No. 30 West Market square (St. Lawrence Market) where all orders are received and retail traders supplied. The firm supply goods to all parts of the Dominion from Newfoundland to the Red River. Messrs. Taylor Brothers employ no travellers. (See plate 23.)

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KENNEDY & CO WAREHOUSE



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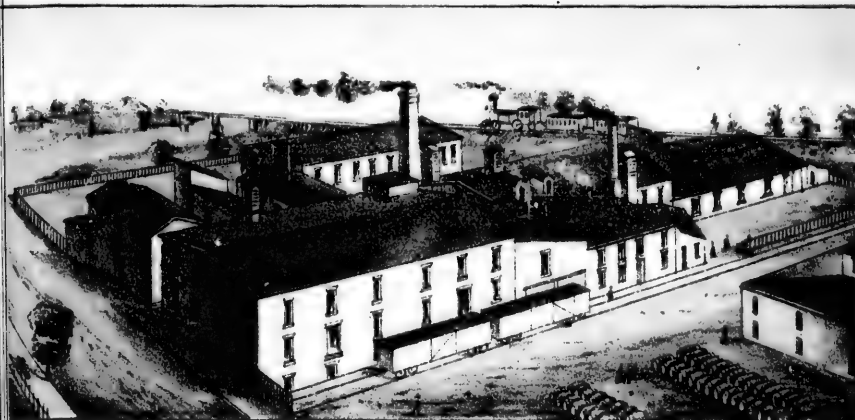
WHITE & CO 5 WELLINGTON ST



CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO WHOLESALE GROCERS



HUNTER & CO PHOTO
UNION BLOCK.



G.D. MORSE & CO SOAP CANDLE & LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS.



SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL IMPORTERS.



WHITE & CO 5 WELLINGTON ST E

G. D. Morse & Co.'s Soap and Candle Works.—The extensive soap and candle works of the above firm, a view of which appears on plate 33, are situate at the eastern end of the city of Toronto, occupying upwards of three acres of ground, and adjacent to the Don Station of the Grand Trunk Railway, from which is a siding to the loading doors of the factory. This railway facility avoids long and expensive cartage to general freight stations, and allows the import or export of goods in bulk. By this convenience, goods loaded at the door of the soap works can be freighted to Quebec, Portland, New York, or Halifax without unloading or change of cars. Merchants and other shippers only know the advantages of such an arrangement. To detail the various manufactures in this establishment would take too much space; the staples, however, may be briefly noted. First in importance, because of universal use, are the laundry soaps, of which immense quantities are manufactured weekly, the firm making no less than eight brands, which are well known throughout the entire Dominion. The great *desideratum* for the successful manufacture of household soaps is the situation of the works, for, in these days of keen competition, it is necessary to obtain the raw material at minimum prices, combined with the highest excellence in manufacture to ensure good, cheap, and pure articles, which Morse and Co.'s productions are reported to be. With cheap canal freights from New York, and ocean freights from Britain, added to the manifest advantage of being in the chief city of the tallow-producing Province, it would indeed be singular if this firm did not outstrip the rival productions of other cities not so favourably located. These facts, no doubt, in some degree account for the immense increase in the business of this firm each successive year, resulting in a present capacity of 1,000 boxes per week in the laundry branch alone. From the household branch we reach, by an easy transition, the toilet department, which occupies the entire second storey of the building. This branch of the business increases with the growth of the country, and the development of those refined tastes which invariably attach to advancing civilisation. Early preju-

dices, especially among British people who have established their homes with us, gave preference to imported toilet soaps, but experience has proved Canadian toilets, as manufactured in Toronto, to be everything that the most refined and æsthetic could desire. At this establishment every variety of fancy soap is made that is practically in use, comprising magnums, honey, glycerine, castile, rose, transparent glycerine, &c., with an infinite number of special brands when large orders are executed. In these days of gas and cheap coal oil it seems antiquated to refer to the candle department, yet the extent of this trade in Canada alone is surprising. This firm turns out thousands of boxes every season of superior white tallow candles resembling in colour and finish sperm. Without doubt, Messrs. G. D. Morse and Co.'s establishment has the most extensive range of lard oil presses in the Dominion, a distinction warranted by the reputation the firm has fairly won among the woollen and other manufacturers throughout the country. Here, again, the raw material is at hand, the packing houses which yield the different grades of lard being almost adjoining. In addition to the foregoing specialties, the firm is well known as tallow manufacturers, and much of the superior brand is exported to the Maritime Provinces and Great Britain.

The Toronto Packing House.—This establishment is situated near the left bank of the Don river, between Front street east and the Don Station of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The proprietors are Messrs. Davis and Co., the business being established on a small scale by Mr. William Davis in 1854. In 1860 he made his first shipment to England, which consisted only of a few hams and sides. Since then the business has grown with that rapidity characteristic of Toronto enterprises, until now over 25,000 hogs per annum are shipped by this firm. The hogs are received alive at the packing house, where, after resting twenty-four to forty-eight hours, they are speedily converted into bacon, hams, barrel pork, lard, &c. The animals on arrival at this establishment are driven into a pen, which may be truly described as the condemned cell, when a boy

quickly attaches a chain round the hind leg of a pig, and in about ten seconds he is wound up and hung by a hook at the end of the chain to a bar, and here his arrival has been expected, for the executioner is in waiting for him, his throat is cut, and as the position is favourable to the rapid flow of blood, death is very speedy. This plan has been found to be much quicker, and the cause of far less suffering than the old fashioned plan of knocking them on the head, and is adopted in all the large establishments in the Western States. All the pig's comrades follow in quick succession, and when dead are slid along the aforementioned bar to the scalding tub, or the furnace, as the case may require—for in this establishment two modes are adopted of removing the hair, the one by scalding in hot water, and the other by passing them through a furnace, almost as hot as Nebuchadnezzar's. This latter plan is the most expeditious, and the bacon so treated is for the London market, the scalded for Liverpool and the North of England. After leaving the fire or water, whichever may be his lot, he rapidly passes through the hands of about twelve men, who decapitate and wash him off with a stream of water from the city waterworks. The carcass is then hung up, split in two, and allowed to hang till next day, when the sides are placed upon a table composed of rollers, on which they roll from one man to another, each armed with a sharp knife and a saw, and each man takes his particular share. By these means the sides are quickly dissected into hams, Cumberland, Stratford, and Staffordshire bacon. From the tables they pass into the cellars or curing room, where they remain in salt two to four weeks, according to circumstances. When sufficiently cured to bear transportation, they are sorted out according to size and quality, packed into boxes, loaded into cars (which are brought by a siding up to the packing house door), and shipped off to Liverpool. The superfluous cuttings and lean meat are converted into pork sausages (for the benefit of Torontonians) by two large choppers driven by steam power, and are sold with bacon, hams, &c., at Mr. Davis' well known retail store on Queen street west. The side lard is melted in huge iron

tanks by steam, and drawn off into tierces, barrels, and kegs, some of which are sold here, and the balance shipped to Liverpool. In and about the main building are four large ice houses, containing, when filled, about 3,000 tons. This is necessary for summer use, otherwise the business could not be carried on. Messrs. Davies and Co. have facilities for carrying on the business on a much larger scale, but are circumscribed by the difficulty of procuring hogs. This manufacture is of considerable benefit to the city as there are a large number of men employed during the winter months, and at good wages. The proprietors, keeping pace with the scientific discoveries in this utilitarian age, are now about to erect machinery for drying and dissecting the blood and other refuse, which is said to be equal to guano as a fertiliser. (See plate 27.)

H. E. Clarke & Co.'s Trunk and Bag Factory.—This, the largest manufactory of its kind in the Dominion, is situate on King street west, near Niagara street, and covers a large area. The premises have a frontage on King street of 104 feet and extend back to Adelaide street a depth of 416 feet. On the King street front, or south end of the lot, the offices and manufactory are situate, the eastern portion being occupied by the box sheds, store sheds, &c., and about midway between the factory and Adelaide street, the planing mill and box factory is located. The manufactory is well adapted for carrying on the large trade commanded by the firm. In the manufacture of travelling trunks the whole work is carried on in divisions; a certain number of men are employed exclusively in making the cases, another section covers them, and another lines and finishes them, and so from the lumber yard to the planing mill, from the planing mill to the workshop, and from the workshop to the storeroom the trunks pass rapidly from hand to hand until the rough dry planks which are seen piled in immense stacks in the northern part of the yard gradually emerge out of the storeroom the beautifully finished and useful articles so indispensable to all travellers. The number of hands employed in the making of trunks and bags is about seventy, but the firm are making

arrangements for extending their premises and increasing their facilities for manufacturing these articles. They have introduced many novelties in travelling equipage since they first commenced business, which is upwards of twenty-three years ago. In addition to the manufacture of travelling bags and trunks of all kinds, an enormous number of packing cases of all kinds and sizes are made here, sample cases for travellers, suitable for light goods and heavy goods, soap boxes, spice boxes, biscuit boxes, &c. The number of boxes, bags, and trunks manufactured by the firm number about eighty thousand annually. At the Centennial Exhibition, where the competition in trunks and bags was very keen owing to the efforts made by American manufacturers, this firm received an International Award for fitness, quality, and cheapness. Their retail store is at 105 King street west.

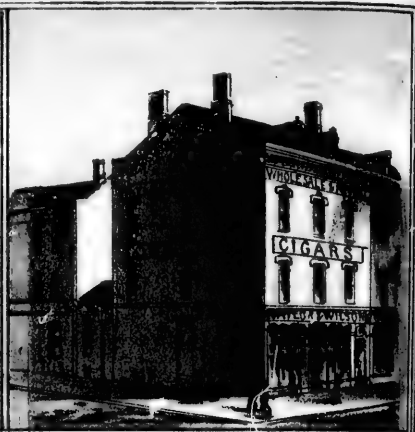
Lamb's Blacking and Glue Factory.—The business of this firm was first established in 1837 by the late Peter R. Lamb, and is now owned by Mr. Daniel Lamb and his mother, the widow of the original founder. Mr. Daniel Lamb now manages the multifarious business carried on in their extensive works. The works are situated in the north-eastern part of the city, and are very capacious and most admirably adapted, both by structure and location, for the purposes to which they are devoted. The buildings form a triangle, embracing over two acres of ground, the principal buildings being of brick, and five storeys high. Eleven other buildings are devoted to the manufacture and storage of the goods used and consumed by the firm. The firm are extensive manufacturers of Glue, Ground Bone, Blacking, Superphosphate of Lime, and Animal Charcoal, which meets with a ready sale, and have exported their products to Great Britain, the United States, and continental Europe. In the manufacture of Blacking, Lamb and Co. have achieved a fame in America equal to that of Day and Martin in Europe. Lamb's Blacking, Snow Blacking, and Leather Preserve are as familiar as "household words" in many homes.

Todhunter, Black & Co.—The manufacture of chocolate and cocoa in Toronto, or in fact, in the Dominion, is of very recent origin. It was not until 1874 that Mr. Black first imported the seeds of the cocoa tree into Ontario, and this was the first importation made in the Province for manufacturing purposes. Cocoa and chocolate in our luxury-loving day have become a necessity in many families, and as their valuable dietary properties become more known it will become more popular with the masses of the people. It has been stated by some of the most eminent analysts that cocoa resembles beef in its nutritive constituents, and as an article of diet largely exceeds in value milk and wheaten flour, in this respect differing widely from tea and coffee, it being a flesh-forming drink, while they are rather condiments and stimulants. They state that one half the weight of cocoa consists of fat, and twenty per cent. of albuminous material. In addition, cocoa contains starch, which is absent in milk and beef, and present in but a small proportion in wheat. Many eminent medical practitioners also now hold that chocolate, as an article of diet, unmistakably exercises the most beneficial effect in all cases where there is any disease of the lungs. Messrs. Todhunter, Black and Co., of this city, now manufacture large quantities of both cocoa and chocolate, and a brief sketch of their works will be found interesting to the general reader. The factory is situated on the north side of Adelaide street east, between Church and Jarvis streets. It is a large three storey building, fitted with machinery and steam power for the special manufacture of cocoa and chocolate. In the basement we find the engine, boilers, and mill for spice grinding. On the first floor are the offices, sample room, chocolate mill, store and packing rooms. Here we find a large number of bags recently arrived filled with the seed of the cocoa tree, which resembles in appearance a large bean. From this room the beans are taken to one of the upper floors, where the bean is roasted in a manner similar to coffee. They are then taken to the cracking mill, which splits the beans, and from here they are carried to the winnowing machine, which strips

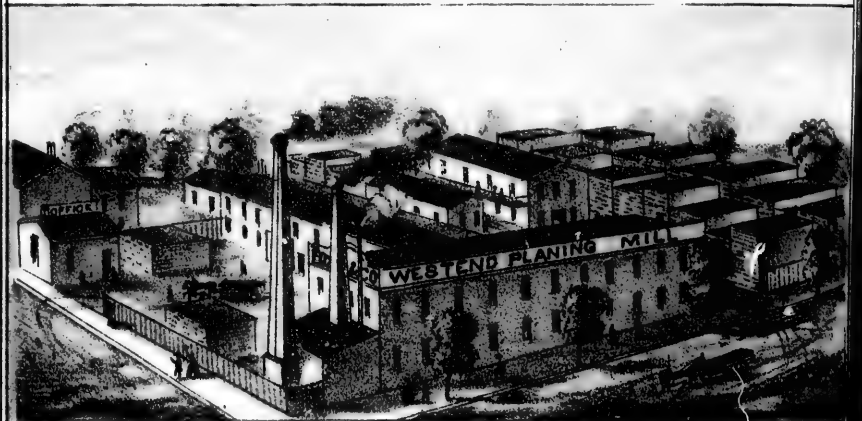
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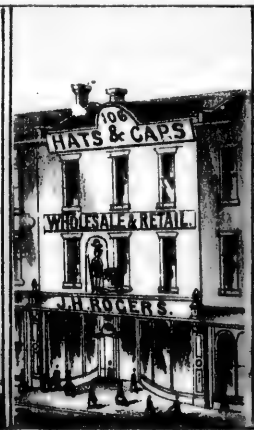
TAYLOR & WILSON CIGAR MANUF.



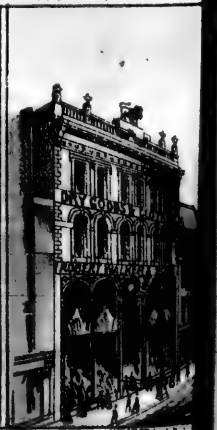
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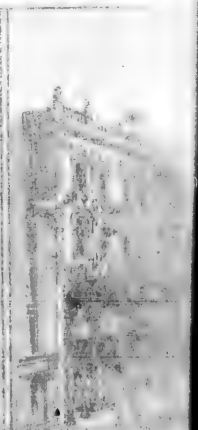
THE GEORGE S. BLINN & CO. FACTORY OF GEORGE S. BLINN & CO.



IRON & COMMISSION MERCHANTS



IRON & COMMISSION MERCHANTS



IRON & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

the seeds free from husks and every particle of dirt or dust. They are then brought back to the first floor and put into a grinding mill running at a great speed. Here a complete transformation takes place, the hard, dry looking bean comes from the grinding mill in the form of a thick, dark brown fluid. This fluid is run into a large pan, heated with steam, and here sugar and a slight admixture of vanilla is added. The sugar, of which only the very finest is used, is ground in a mill making over 800 revolutions per minute. It is then run into moulds, when, after cooling, it is fit for the breakfast table, affording a most refreshing and delicious beverage, such is the manipulation undergone by chocolate. This firm mill all their chocolate three and often four times, thus making it unusually fine. In the preparation of ordinary cocoa a little more manipulation is necessary, but, nevertheless, the process is much the same.

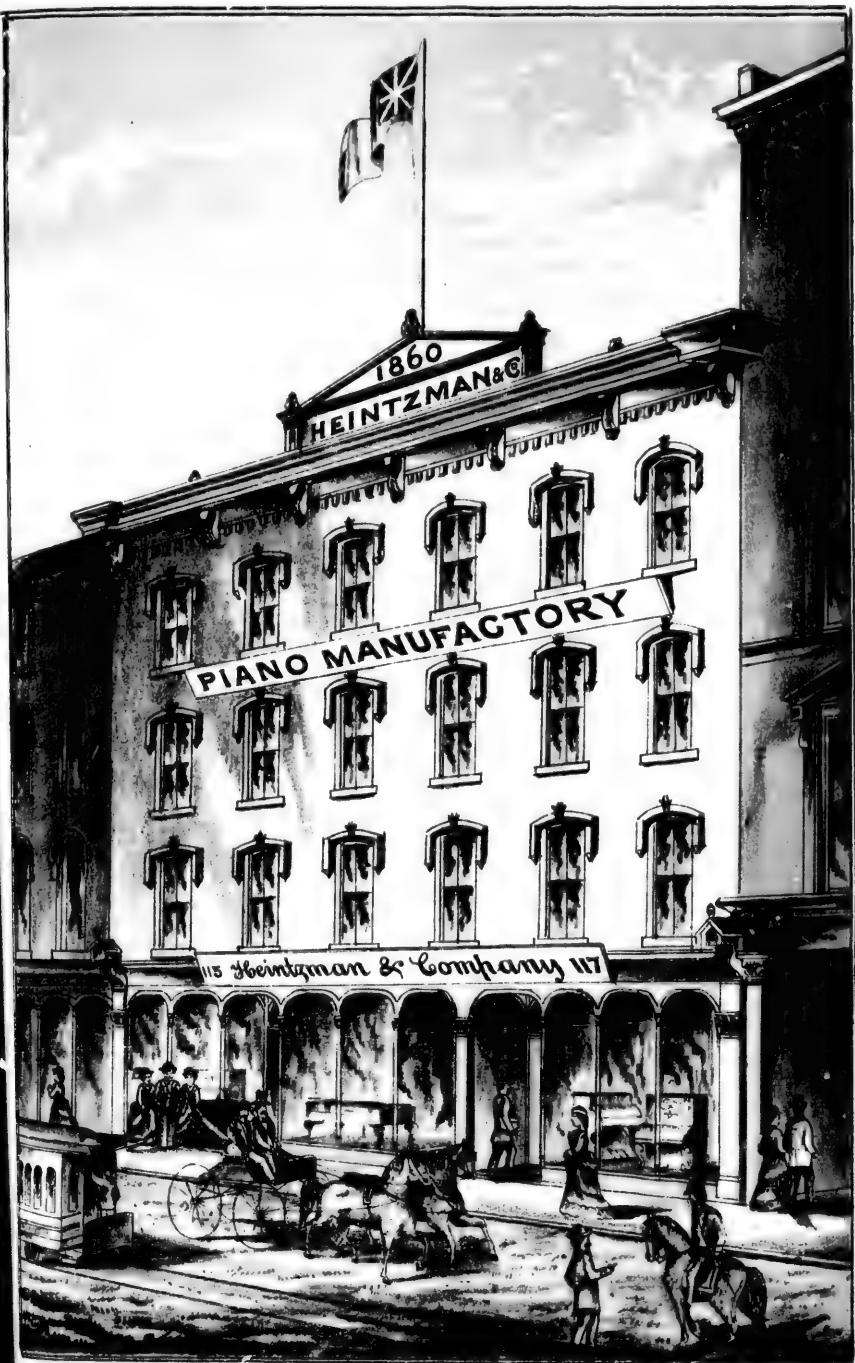
Wilson's Brush Factory.—The manufacture of all kinds of domestic and fancy brushes is carried on to a considerable extent at this establishment. Most of the whole sale dealers of the Province, if not of the entire Dominion, are supplied by the manufacturers of Toronto. There is very little intricate work or machinery required in the manufacture of brushes. Mr. Wilson's factory is situate on Sherbourne street, near King street, and was established in 1862, and here all kinds of brushes are manufactured, from the small toy brush of the infant to the largest domestic broom, or the brush used for manufacturing purposes. Here we find brushes made from the hair of the wild boar of Russia, the cultivation of which furnish the Russian nobleman with a source of income, of considerable importance to him, and here also we find brushes made of the well known French whisk, which, by virtue of its being so much cheaper, is far more popular in the majority of the homes of the people. The business is under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilson, who has had a long practical experience in brush manufactures, and, like most other of the city's manufacturing establishments, keeps pace with the growth of the Province.

Heintzman & Co.'s Piano Manufactory.—The pianos manufactured by this firm, which was established in 1860, have given the highest satisfaction to all their patrons from its establishment, the instruments comparing favourably and equally to those of the most celebrated makers. Messrs. Heintzman appear to have followed the principle of the celebrated English makers, namely, that of allowing the instruments to build up their own reputation, feeling assured that the intrinsic worth of their instruments will attain for the firm the distinction of being first-class piano manufacturers. The Heintzman piano is a very strong favourite wherever introduced, often being preferred before those of the most celebrated American makers. This is more especially the case after a few years' trial and close comparison. Then the one great distinctive feature of the Heintzman piano becomes clearly manifest, namely, its lasting quality. In this respect the unanimous testimony of all who use them places this instrument beyond all rivals. Mr. Heintzman, in 1872, invented and patented an improvement in the mechanism of the piano, which has resulted more successfully than the most sanguine expectations of the inventor ever anticipated. This improvement consists of a metal bridge, which not only forms an *agraffe* of the finest character, imparting a clearness and purity of tone in the treble, not excelled in any piano manufactured, but strengthens the instrument in the weakest part. Of all pianos, the charming brilliancy of the upper notes are wonderful. Mr. Heintzman has spent upwards of forty years in piano manufacture, being one of the oldest, if not the oldest on the continent. Since their establishment in Canada the firm have manufactured nearly two thousand pianos. The factory is situated on King street, adjoining the Rossin House Hotel, is a commodious four storey brick building, very compact and well adapted for the manufacturing purposes to which it is devoted. The first floor is occupied as office, show, and packing rooms. The second floor is devoted to regulating and finishing pianos. On this floor there is also a very spacious show room, where a large number of pianos of various styles are always kept in

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HEINTZMAN & CO 115 & 117 KING ST WEST.



HEINTZMAN & CO. 115 & 117 KING ST. WEST.

stock. The third floor is occupied by the case, key, and sounding board makers. The fourth floor is exclusively devoted to varnishing and finishing. Thus, under one roof, we find every process of the piano manufacture carried on, a large number of first-class workmen being constantly employed, under the personal supervision of Mr. Heintzman, whose long experience is a sufficient guarantee of excellent arrangement and successful management. All the lumber used in this factory is of choice selection and thoroughly seasoned, of which they keep a large stock on hand. It is a matter of gratification to Canadians to know, that in their midst they have a piano manufactory that can compete with the best American firms in making a piano combining all the requisite elements of external beauty, richness and fullness of tone, and above all noted for its lasting qualities—an instrument that finds its most ardent advocates in the homes where it is constantly used. Messrs. Heintzman have obtained eleven diplomas at various exhibitions in Canada and the United States, and were awarded a medal and highest awards at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Messrs. Hastings & Peterkin's planing mill, Bay street, opposite Temperance street, is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the city. The building is a substantial structure, four storeys in height, fitted up with the most modern machinery. The peculiar feature of this firm is the wonderfully fine scroll and fret work executed by them. We here saw some of the finest rope moulding, scrolls, and filagree work, executed with an astonishing rapidity. Under the hands of their skilful workmen and splendid machinery, a piece of plain board soon became transformed into a work of art. The firm do a large business in doors, sashes, and blinds, and carry on a large business as dealers in lumber, shingles, &c. (See plate 39.)

Taylor & Wilson.—There are some fifteen or twenty firms in the city engaged in the manufacture of cigars, all of whom claim to be able to furnish the choicest and most fragrant weed. Some of the firms trust to the popular names affixed to their productions to command a sale, others to the inherent qualities

of the cigars themselves, and other firms rely upon a past reputation or the injunctions of the law courts to entice the smoking population to favour their goods. The firm of Taylor and Wilson, a view of whose salerooms will be seen on plate 34, manufacture all descriptions of cigars, many of which are known by the trade as leading brands. The ever popular "Maple Leaf" brand is most extensively known, not only among smokers, with whom it is a great favourite, but also among the legal fraternity, as having been the cause of considerable attention in the courts of the Province in consequence of exciting the jealous ire of another maker. The firm have every facility for the transaction of a large business, and are continually extending their list of customers. Their city trade is large, and outside they supply many extensive dealers throughout the Province. All the cigars of their manufacture are recognised as standard goods, their aim being to maintain a reputation for fine quality in each and every style of the brands. Their factory is on the west side of Bay street, between King and Adelaide streets, where they employ a large number of hands, many of the best workmen of the city being in their employ. Messrs. Taylor and Wilson have had a large experience, and personally superintend the business.

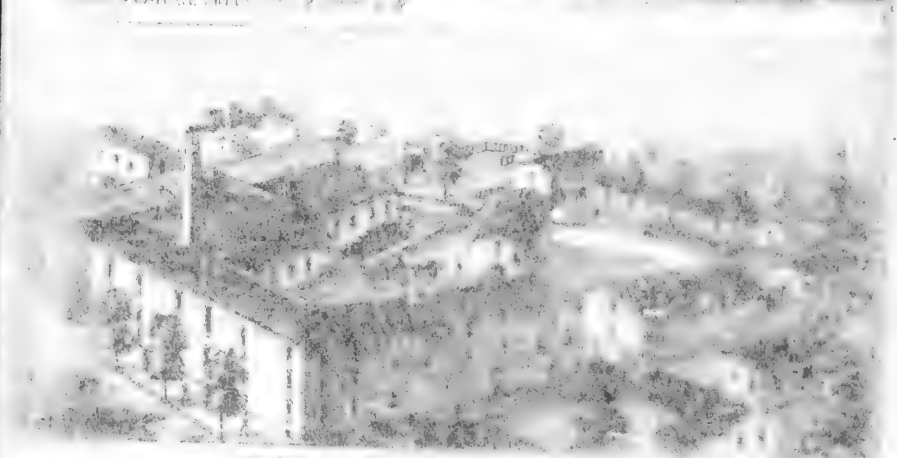
Copp, Clark & Co.—This firm, who are printers, stationers, booksellers, &c., continue the business established in 1842 by the late Hugh Scobie, and the reputation of the firm is well known throughout the entire Dominion. The business was conducted on King street until 1870, when the requirements of their increasing trade compelled the firm to secure larger premises on Colborne street. At the present time the firm have two large establishments, the wholesale warehouse on Front street, and the manufactory on Colborne street. The warehouse on Front street is a large brick building, with a somewhat attractive iron front, consisting of five floors, all of which are nearly 200 feet long. This warehouse is devoted exclusively to the publishing and wholesale trade. In the lower flats are the stationery departments. The third floor is devoted to miscellaneous books

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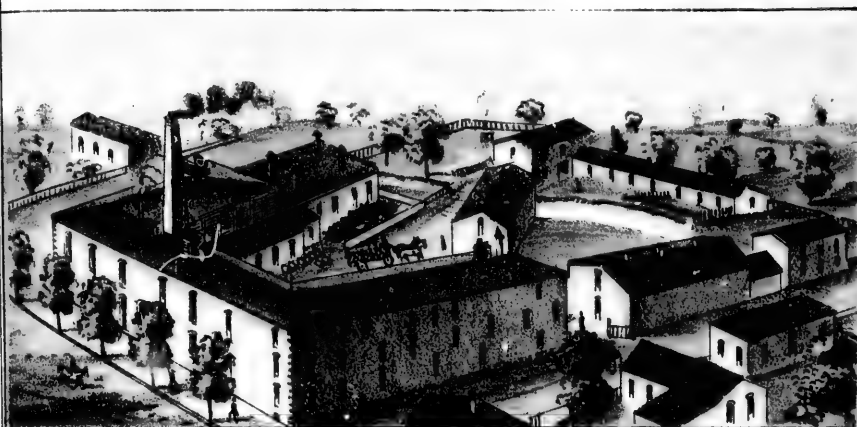
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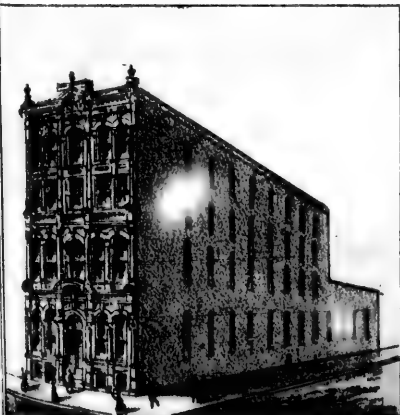
DOBBIE & CARRIE IMPORTERS 9. FRONT ST. W.



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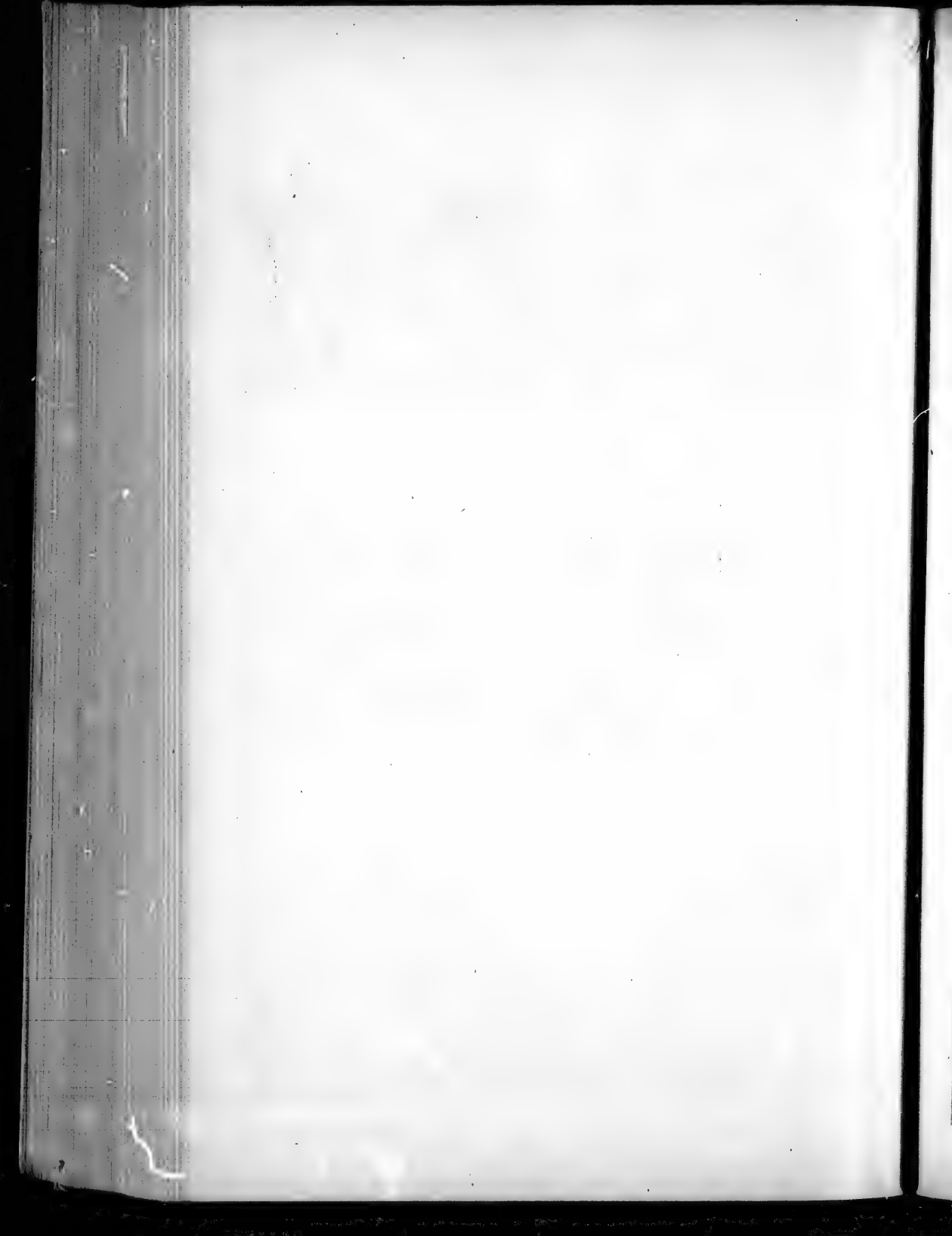
W. COPLAND'S EAST TORONTO BREWERY.



THOS. MAY & CO. IMPORTERS



BRONSDON & CO. IMPORTERS.



and Bibles, the fourth to school books and fancy goods, and the fifth to such miscellaneous articles as are not in such constant demand as the others. The stacks of envelopes, paper, and such like goods to be seen at times makes one wonder where a market can be found for it all. The manufactory on Colborne street is a double building of white brick, containing four flats, the first being occupied by the offices, storeroom, engine, power presses, lithographic and printing machines. On the second floor is the compositors' department in the east building, and the hand lithographic and copperplate in the western. The third flat is devoted to the manufacture of blank books, letterpress bookbinding, and similar work, with rooms for artists and engravers, while on the fourth flat will be found a number of girls engaged in folding, stitching, and otherwise making ready for the binders below. One feature of the business of Copp, Clark and Co. deserves especial notice: it is the only house in Canada (and there are but few seen in the United States) where the whole business of printing—letterpress and lithographic, engraving, blank book manufacture, and letterpress binding is carried on under one roof, with these facilities and advantages. The firm are able to complete work where punctuality and promptness are essential in a manner not attainable by houses that have to wait upon one another. We may add that Copp, Clark and Co. undertake all kinds of book and job printing and lithography, every description of mercantile forms, as well as the most elaborate maps and plans. Respecting their work in this department it may be sufficient to say that the special maps in the Canadian Exhibit at the Centennial Exposition, which were pronounced superior to any others, English or American, were lithographed by this firm, while their highly attractive and artistic show cards are well known over the Dominion.

Messrs. Eichhorn & Carpenter's Cigar Manufactory.—The cigar factory of Messrs. Eichhorn & Carpenter is situated at No. 77 Front street east, and gives employment to a large number of hands. Mr. Eichhorn was for many years manager for

Mr. C. P. Reid ; and it was while under his management that the firm attained its popularity for the quality and manufacture of its cigars. The premises occupied by Messrs. Eichhorn & Carpenter are most admirably adapted for the purpose, and have every facility for the transaction of a large business. They strive to manufacture the best possible domestic cigars, and many of the brands, such as the "Squirrel" and "Defiance," are among the most popular cigars favored by the lovers of the weed. The manufacture of these goods is under the personal supervision of Mr. Eichhorn.

Messrs. Withrow & Hillock are the proprietors of one of the most complete and efficient wood working establishments in the city, known as the East Toronto Planing Mill, and door, sash, blind, wood turning and moulding factory. The building is 42 by 100 feet, is built of the finest brick, four storeys in height, including the basement. The western wing of the building contains the engine room, with a 70 horse-power engine, fuel rooms, &c. The shops are replete with the best machinery of the several kinds, and the firm are at any moment prepared to furnish all the usual requisites of the building trade in any quantity. All the joiner work in connection with this establishment is kiln dried. In addition to their business as manufacturers they carry on a large business as dealers in lumber, shingles, sashes, sewer pipes, &c., a large stock of which is constantly kept on hand in their extensive yard adjoining the mill. Mr. Withrow, the senior partner, is one of the most active and enterprising of the city aldermen, is chairman of the Public Works Committee, and also a member of all the important committees. (See plate 38.)

S. M. Peterkin's Wood Carving and Picture Frame Store is situate at 71 Queen street west, and is the largest of its kind on Queen street west; and here will always be found a varied and valuable assortment of choice wood carving, executed upon the premises. The stock also contains a well assorted variety of chromos, oil paintings, engravings, photographs, mirrors, &c. Mr. Peterkin's stock is well worthy of examination.

Canada Stained Glass Works.—The stained glass works of Mr. Joseph McCausland is the only one of its kind in the city, and we believe that in this branch of his business he stands without a rival. During a recent visit to his establishment it was our good fortune to see one of the choicest and most artistic specimens of glass painting and staining ever produced in the Dominion. At the late Centennial Exhibition, Mr. McCausland contributed some splendid specimens of the work produced at his establishment—work which was not only a credit to the ability of his work, but also to the city. Mr. McCausland also conducts a large house painting and decorative business, and is well known throughout the Province for the beauty and excellence of his banner painting.

Messrs. Whittier, Son & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, have recently fitted up an extensive warehouse and laboratory at 102 Front street west. The premises are roomy and well lighted, extending through to the next street, and include three storeys and a basement. In the basement are the engine and boiler, and a large quantity of machinery and appliances peculiar to the business, a striking feature being a grinder, or mill, which makes 800 revolutions per minute. There are also stills, evaporators, retorts, &c., in almost endless variety, in which herbs, gathered in Europe, the United States, and Canada, are being treated in the most ingenious and skilful manner. They are ground, dissolved, evaporated, and dried, the medicinal properties being carefully preserved, while the refuse portions are thrown into the furnace for fuel. On the ground floor are the offices and an elegant sample room. On the second floor is a room devoted to the compounding and putting up of medicines, the remainder of the space being devoted to storage and machinery. On the third floor are stored large quantities of herbs and other raw materials ready to be operated upon. At present nearly all the herbs are imported, but the projectors of the enterprise hope, ere long, to manufacture largely of herbs from Canadian growth, which are to be found in large quantities in different parts of the Dominion, but which are now, year after

year, going to waste, because their value is unknown. Among the compounds manufactured by this firm sugar-coated pills of various kinds constitute an important feature, the quantity that they turn out daily of this one class of medicines being such that we would consider it a tolerably important industry of itself. The venture of these enterprising gentlemen is one whose importance can hardly be overrated, as it promises not only to furnish retail chemists with articles of home manufacture which they have hitherto been compelled to import, but to build up an export trade out of Canadian products that have hitherto been allowed to go almost entirely to waste.

Messrs. Fox & Co.'s planing mill is situate on King street west, near Brock street, and is one of the most compact and complete planing and sash factories in the city. The mill, which fronts on King street and abuts on to Charlotte street, is replete with the best machinery, erected with a special view to turning out the largest possible amount of work in the shortest given time. The firm are dealers in timber and general house building materials, having a commodious yard in the rear of the mill. For view of premises see plate 34.

William Barchard's Packing Case Factory is situated on Duke street, near Berkeley street. Here the major part of the innumerable varieties and sizes of packing boxes which the requirements of a city with so many multifarious kinds of manufactures as the city of Toronto, are manufactured. Here are made the small cigar box and the large case for the dry-goods merchant or the piano manufacturer. Mr. Barchard on an average makes over 300,000 boxes per annum. Adjoining his workshop is a large and well stocked lumber yard, containing sawn lumber of all kinds. Mr. Barchard is one of the pioneers of Toronto. Arriving in Canada in 1833 he took up his residence in what was then in reality little York. For many years he worked as an operative, running the first circular saw that was put up in the city when in the employ of Messrs. Manning and Coleman. In 1858 he began business on his own account upon the lot he now occupies. The whole amount of

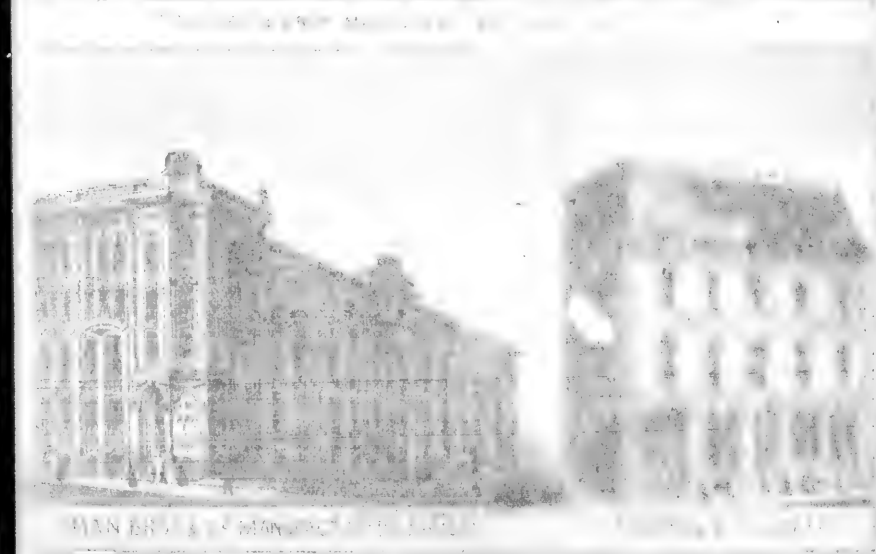
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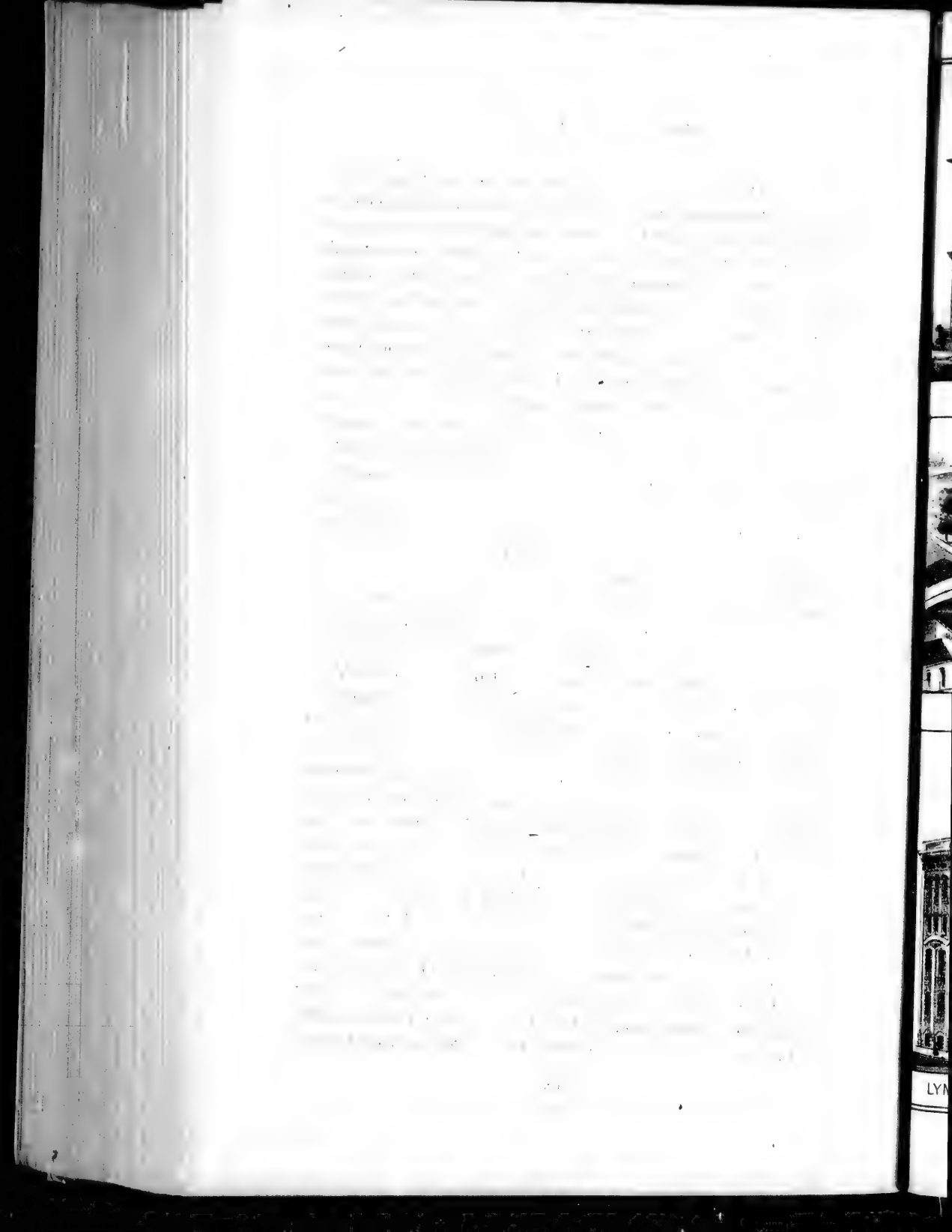
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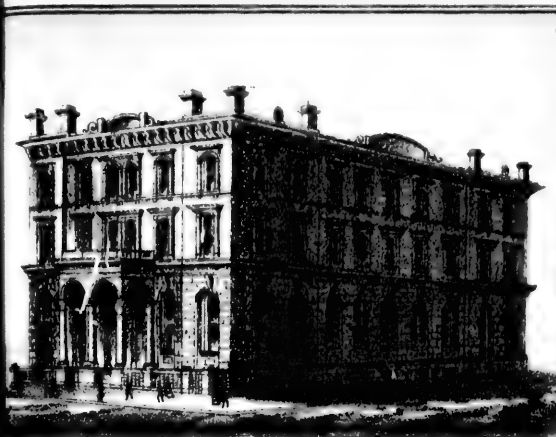


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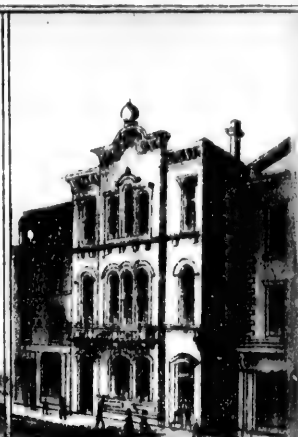


MANUFACTURING BUILDING

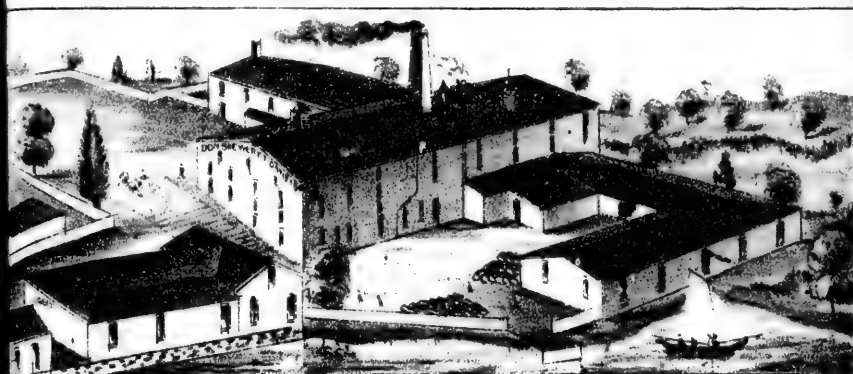




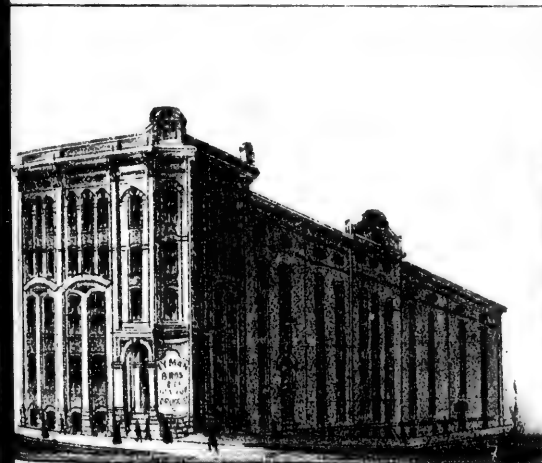
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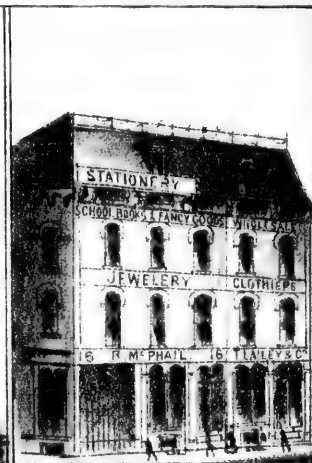
GLOBE OFFICE



T. DAVIES & BROS MALTSTERS BREWERS & BOTTLERS



LYMAN BROS & CO MANUFACTUR^g DRUGGISTS



R MCPHAIL & T LAILEY & CO

his capital at that time consisted of \$7; with this sum he purchased a load of lumber at a yard on Yonge street, which he made into boxes, and then sold them to the city merchants. From this small beginning, after years of hard perseverance, his business has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the city. Mr. Barchard is a member of the York Pioneers Society, and is able and at all times willing to enter into a conversation about Toronto in the past, and the struggles of the early settlers in and around the Queen City.

Hunter, Rose, & Co.—The name of Hunter, Rose, and Co. is as familiar as a "household word" throughout the entire length and breadth of the Dominion of Canada. Whether in the crowded cities, the busy towns, the rising villages, or in the backwoods settlements, some of the works of the house may be found. The firm of Hunter, Rose, and Co. is the largest and most complete of its class in the Dominion of Canada. For a period of ten years it printed the official documents, reports, &c., for the Parliament of the Dominion, and in 1860 opened a branch establishment on King street in this city, and undertook, under the Sandfield Macdonald ministry, the public printing of the Province, and has still continued under the different administrations to perform that work. Shortly after opening their branch in Toronto the firm launched into the publishing business under our copyright laws, and their business grew so rapidly that the branch house soon became the principal establishment. The business having outgrown the capacity of their establishment on King street, they began the erection of their present premises on Wellington street, which they entered in 1875. These premises which, in external appearance, internal capacity and completeness, surpass any other printing and binding establishment in the Dominion, are situated on Wellington street west, between Yonge and Bay streets, and have a frontage of 36 feet, four storeys in height, are built of fine white pressed brick, finished with stone dressings, and extend back to a depth of 164 feet. Upwards of one hundred and fifty hands are at present employed in the various departments of

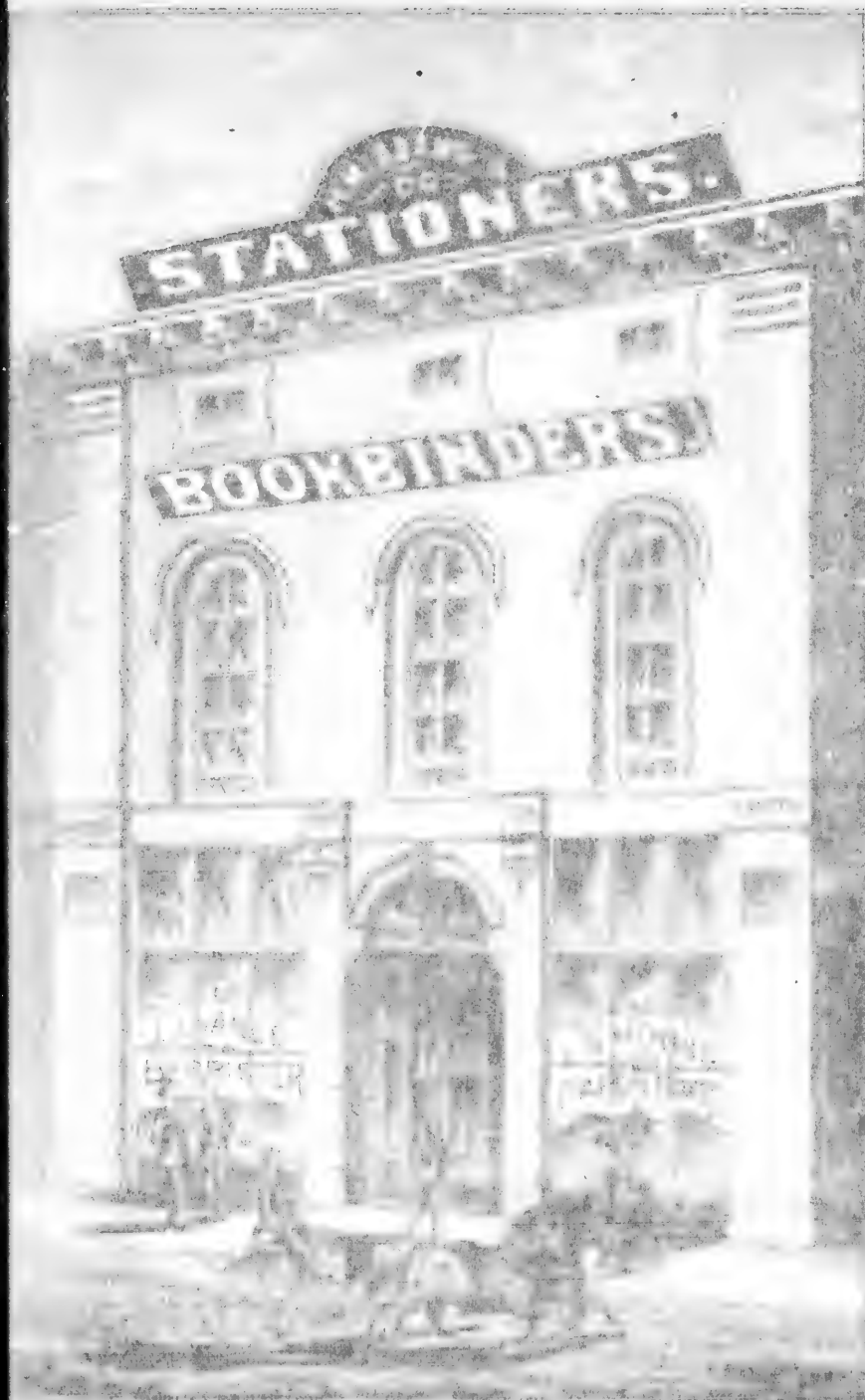
the house. In the press room on the basement floor are ten machines of the most recent American make, all run by steam power. On this floor also is the electrotyping and stereotyping departments. The front portion of the first floor is occupied by the general offices, the private offices of the members of the firm, the sample and store room, and behind these a large, airy, well lighted room, devoted to the compositors, about fifty of whom are here employed. The upper floors are devoted to the binders, folders, and trimmers, and the numberless machines necessary in this branch. To give some idea of the industry of this house it is only necessary to say that, in addition to their regular commercial job printing, they have, during the past four years, issued from their office upwards of 140,000 volumes of literature, 80,000 volumes of which were reprints of British authors, on which they have paid royalty. For their customers they have also issued over 50,000 volumes of parliamentary documents and Ontario statutes, and 90,000 volumes of general literature, reprints, and original works of British, Canadian, and American authors, and they have also printed and bound nearly 2,000,000 schoolbooks, and thousands of copies of pamphlets. At the Centennial Exhibition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, the firm exhibited a number of books printed and bound in their establishment, for which they were awarded an International medal for excellence of printing and the publishing of good books.

Charles Boeckh's Brush Factory.—A very large business in the manufacture of brushes of all kinds is carried on in Toronto, the largest establishments in the Province being situated here. Among the largest manufactories of this kind in the Dominion is the factory of Charles Boeckh. It is assuredly by far the largest in Toronto. This establishment is situated on York street, immediately opposite the Rossin House. It was established in 1850, when the manufacture of the superior kind of brushes was altogether unknown in Canada. Without asking for a bonus, as is the fashion in these days, Mr. Boeckh, guided by the encouraging advice of a few leading merchants, trans-

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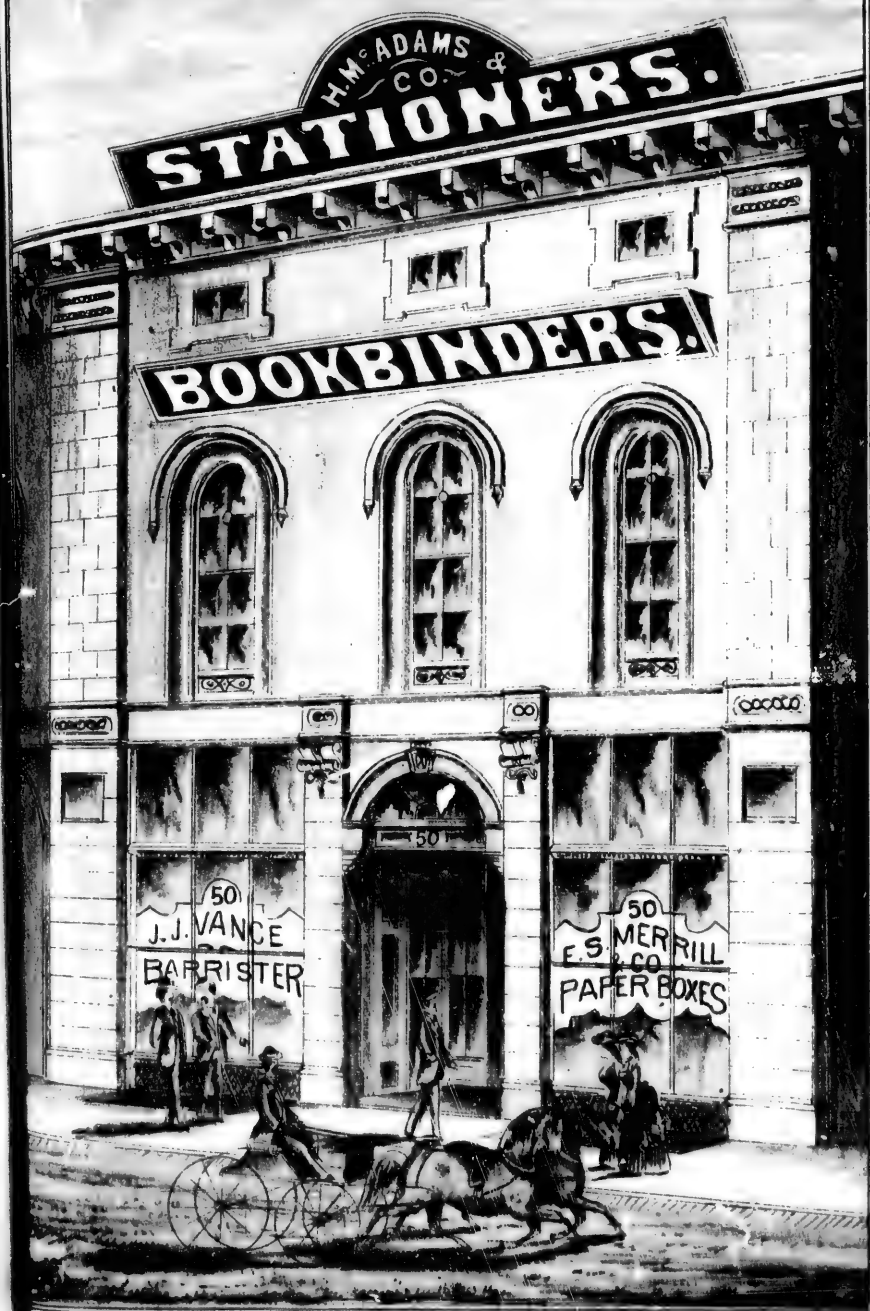
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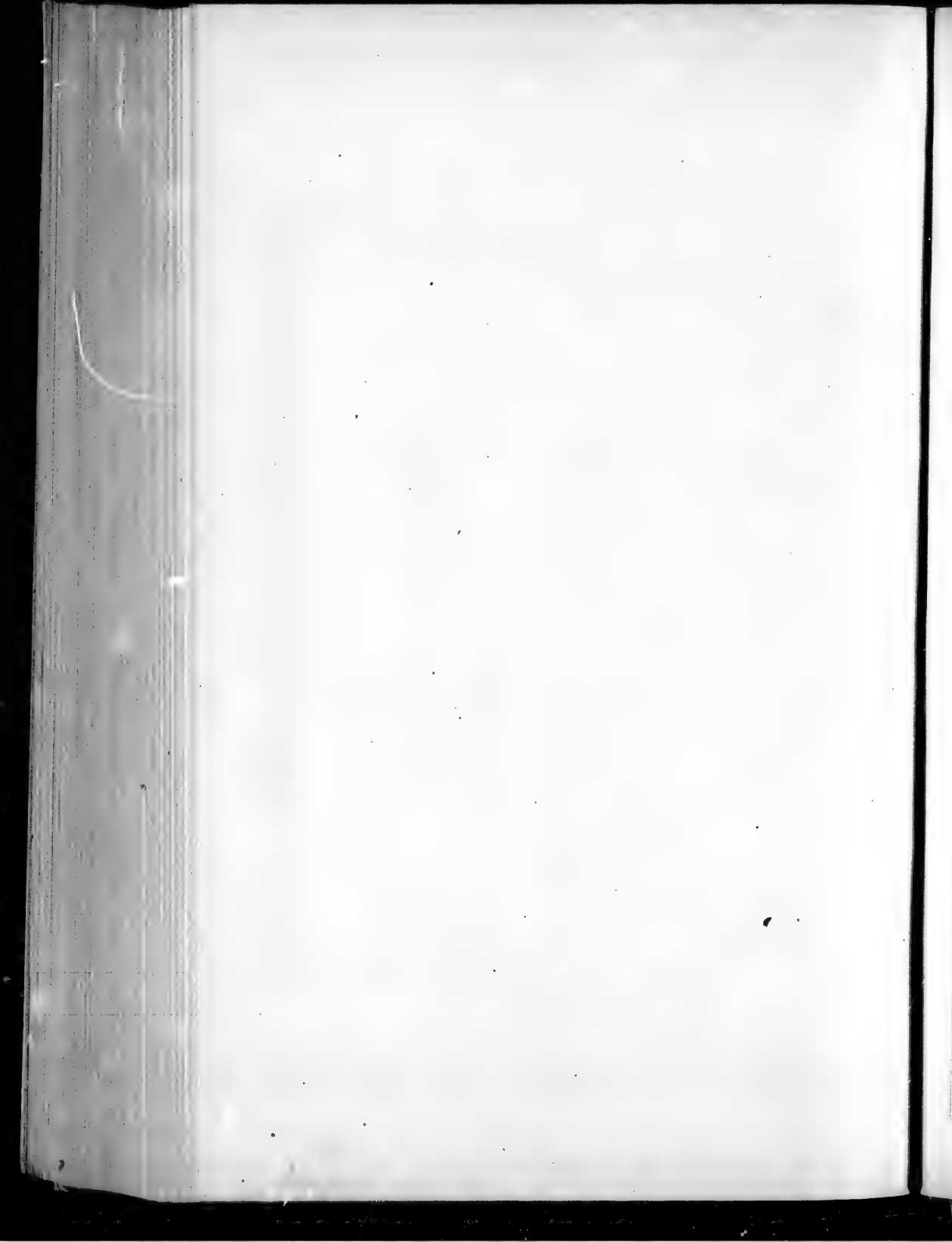


H. McADAMS & Co. E. J. McADAMS & Co.
STATIONERS & BOOKBINDERS 50 ONTARIO HALL

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of assimilation and integration. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of exploration and discovery. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of entrepreneurs, and its history is therefore a history of innovation and invention. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of reformers, and its history is therefore a history of social and political change. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealists, and its history is therefore a history of high aspirations and noble goals. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pragmatists, and its history is therefore a history of practical solutions and realistic policies. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of optimists, and its history is therefore a history of hope and faith in the future.



H. McADAMS & Co E S MERRILL & Co
STATIONERS & BOOKBINDERS PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY
50 ONTARIO HALL.



ferred his business from New York to Toronto, and by his practical knowledge, close attention, and general business character, he has met with a very satisfactory measure of success. The factory is a large substantial brick building, three storeys high. The first floor contains the show room, offices and shipping department. The second floor is devoted to the manufacture of fine varnish brushes, and the third is the paint brush and bristle preparing, and miscellaneous brushmaking department. Every class of brushes are now manufactured here; but Mr. Boeckh has earned a special reputation for the manufacture of brushes used by painters, varnishers, plasterers, and furniture makers; in fact these brushes are considered superior to any others in the American or European markets. The chisel-shaped, oval, and flat varnish brushes of finest French bristles, broken in, ready for use, for the finest car, coach and picture varnishing, are in reality brought to perfection. The paint and kalsomine brushes are made of the best stock of bristles, imported direct from Russia, and are manufactured by the most skilful workmen. No better criterion of the character of Mr. Boeckh's goods can be than that they were considered surpassed by none during the late Centennial Exhibition, and the jurors recommended that his exhibit be sent to the Australian Exhibition, and the Dominion Government, acting on this recommendation, have accordingly sent all the sample exhibits of Mr. Boeckh to Australia.

Messrs. Northrop & Lyman's Patent Medicine Warehouse is situated in the southern portion of the Rankin Block, on Scott street. This firm first begun business at Newcastle, in 1854, but removed to Toronto in 1874, their business having grown to such a size it was impossible for them to supply their customers from that point for want of proper facilities for shipping. They are now the largest dealers in patent medicines in the Dominion. The quantities of goods handled by this house is something enormous; the thousands upon thousands of cases annually passing through their warehouse is most astonishing, and the business is rapidly increasing year by year. At the pre-

sent time their weekly business exceeds in amount the sales made during the whole of the first year of the firm's history. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman are proprietors and manufacturers of Dr. Thomas's "Eclectic Oil," of which enormous quantities are sold, and the popularity of which has caused several unprincipled persons to endeavour to sell imitation oils, calling them "Electric" or "Electron" oils, and when you ask for Dr. Thomas's Eclectic Oil they hand out their imitations, so persons purchasing have need be careful to see that they get the genuine oil. They are also the Canadian Agents for Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated medicines. The firm consists of Henry S. Northrop and John Lyman.

John Holmes' Boot and Shoe Factory.—The warehouse of John Holmes is a very attractive structure, situate on Front street, adjoining the magnificent structure of the British America Insurance Company's Offices. It is built of red and white brick, with iron dressings, is four storeys in height, and has a frontage of 30 feet, and a depth of about 105 feet. The factory is one of the best known in the Dominion for the manufacture of fine goods, Mr. Holmes having the reputation of standing first among the manufacturers of this special line of goods in the Province.

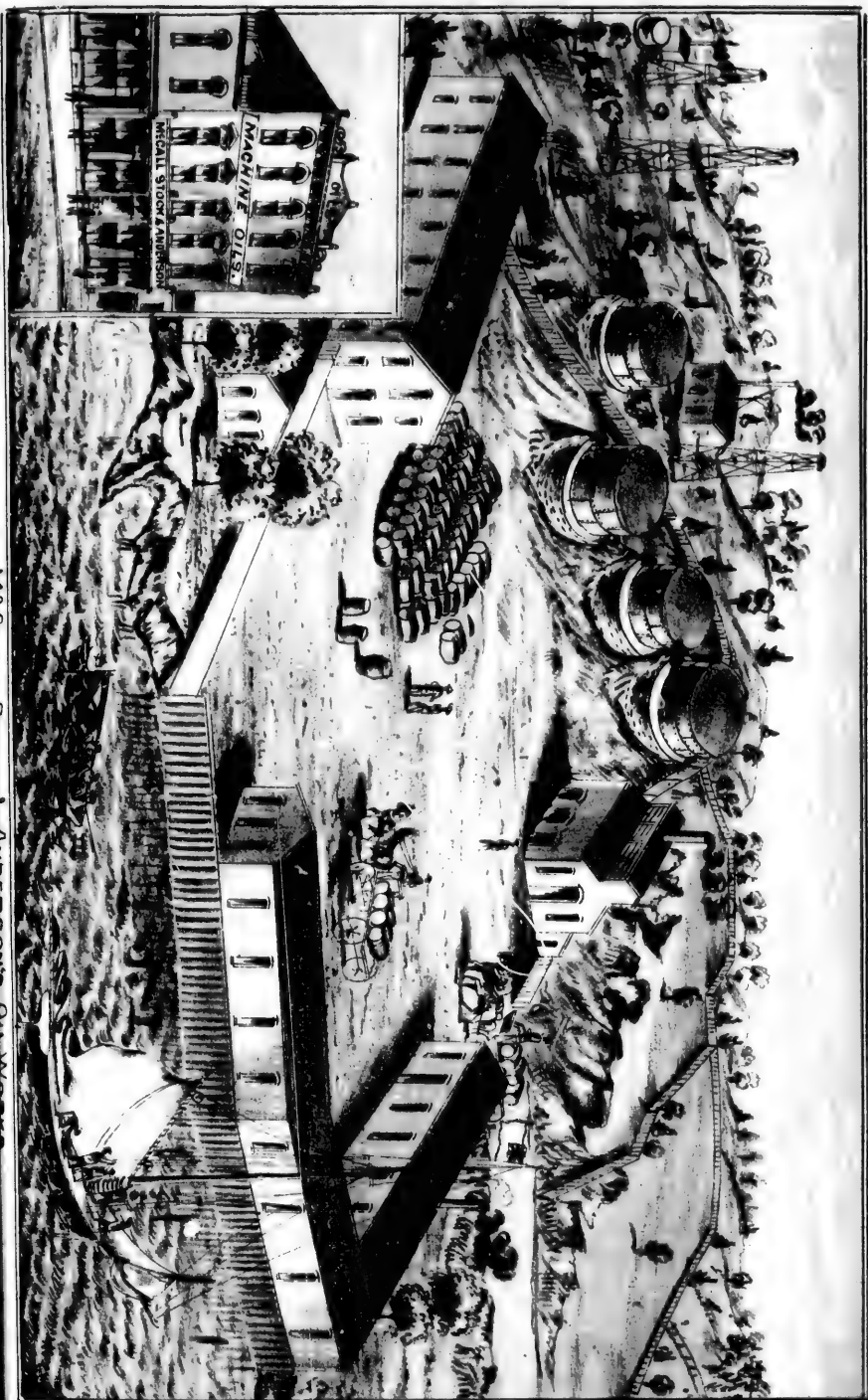
H. McAdams & Co., Ontario Hall, 50 Church Street, wholesale stationers, booksellers, manufacturers of shipping and jewellers' tags, dealers in coloured surface papers, embossed and gilt; card stock and cut cards of every colour, tint and quality, including Bristol, railroad ticket, ivory, enamels, with everything new in Scotch marbles, granites, arabesques, snow-flakes, &c. They claim to be the first manufacturers of card-board in the Dominion, having opened the trade in Montreal in 1871-2; through them it has sprung into an important branch of industry, entitled to the encouragement of all well wishers and supporters of home manufacture and enterprise. The Toronto establishment was started with the view of developing more extensively the western trade, and supplying the continuous demand from that direction. Having found sufficient trade to fully occupy their energies in the western Provinces, the present

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McDonnell-Sperry & Associates, Oil Works

members of the firm concluded their connection with their original partners in Montreal, and now hold the business in themselves. In addition to their book-binding, stationery, &c., they offer special advantages to the printing trade and dealers in cut cards. Having been the first to introduce the specialty of cutting from the boards, possessing every facility therefor, they are now able to supply orders for any shapes or sizes on the shortest notice.

E. S. Merrell & Co., Paper Box Manufacturers, Ontario Hall.—The firm of E. S. Merrell & Co. has only been in business since April 1st, 1877, but already they are doing the largest business in the city, with a trade that is increasing every day; they occupy the north store No. 50 Church Street, as a sale and sample room, where will be found upon their tables, samples of boxes from the largest shoe and shelf box to the smallest velvet lined boxes. They make a specialty of jewellers' velvet and silk lined boxes and trays, glove, handkerchief, ribbon and fancy boxes of all kinds, cornucopias and holiday boxes of every description: in fact everything in the box line can be found at their factory. Their business relations with the States are such that they can buy their stock at much lower figures than any other house in the Dominion, so they can sell at prices that defy competition. They are always pleased to show their stock to all who may call, and we are satisfied that all who call will be pleased with their visit.

McColl, Stock & Anderson.—The firm of McColl, Stock & Anderson is exclusively engaged in the trade of lubricating oils, and American refined lamp oil, embracing every grade of machinery oils from that which is used for oiling watches and clocks, or sewing machines, and the various grades of machinery used in all kinds factories and mills, to that of railroads and steamboats. Their oils are largely composed of petroleum, chiefly American, prepared by certain processes, the knowledge of which has been acquired by years of experience, and this product of nature is found to be specially adapted for lubricating purposes. Their special brands of machinery oils, are the

"Globe Machine Oil," "Challenge Lubricator," and others. These brands being fine natural oils seemingly compounded by nature, are the best lubricators known at the present time; when applied they adhere to the surface of the metal, filling the finest inequalities; they also act as a preventative of heating, an inestimable quality in a lubricant. The development of the trade in petroleum oils for machinery lubricating purposes, in the Dominion, is largely due to the energy with which the fact of its superior merits has been brought before the manufacturers by individual members of this firm. Mr. George B. Stock has been identified with the oil trade ever since the introduction of petroleum as a lubricator, and was among the first to present its superior merits to the manufacturing industries of the country. At a latter period, Mr. Isaac Anderson became interested in this branch of industry, and has given it, like Mr. Stock, his entire attention for several years past, so that with their combined experience, and the facilities which the firm in manufacturing and producing have at their command, the consumers and dealers of machinery oils have ample guarantees of the merits of the goods turned out by this house. The offices and sample room of the firm are situated at No. 11 Adelaide Street east, near the Post Office.

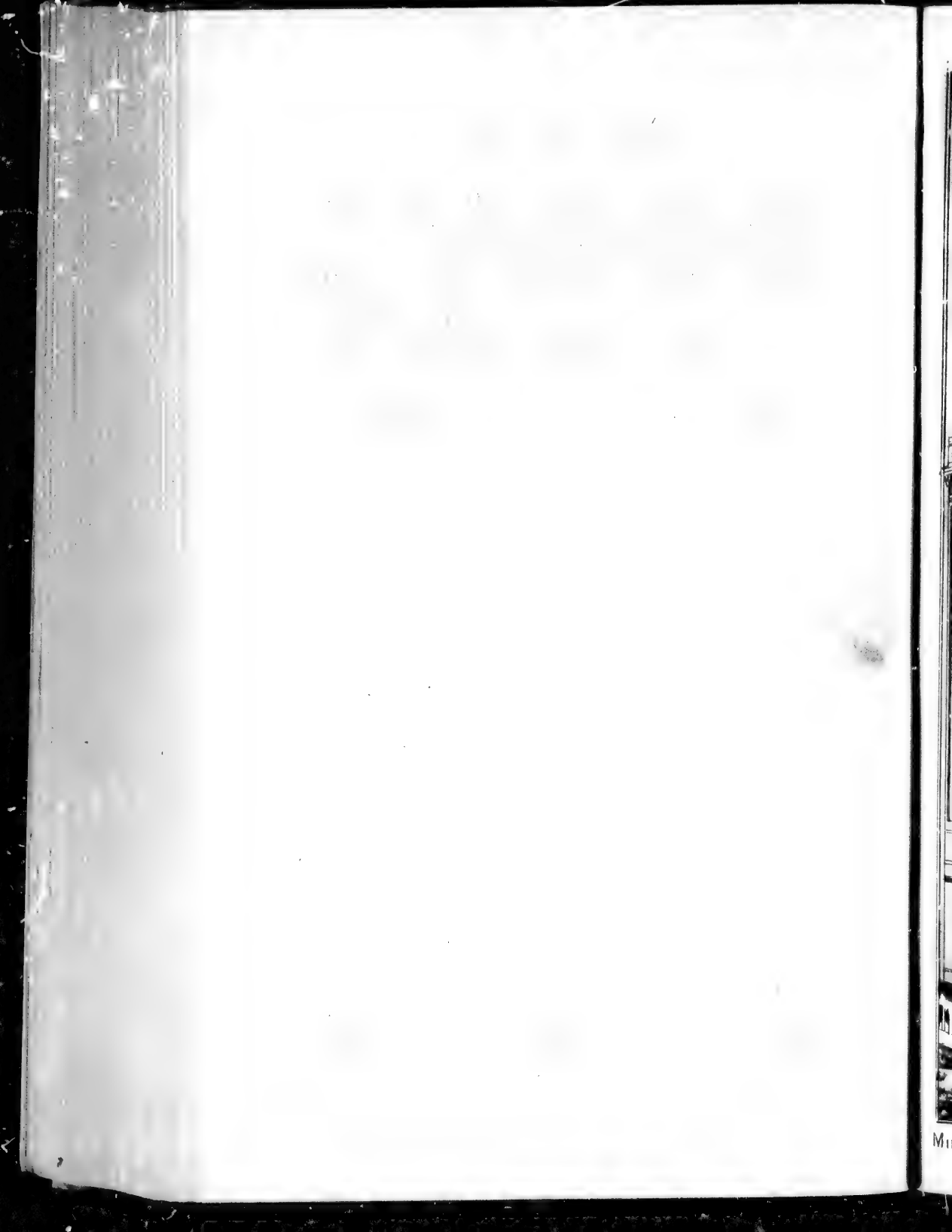
Milburn, Bentley & Pearson's building, situate on the corner of Church and Colborne streets, is a large square brick building, with projecting columns, having nothing in its style beyond its solidity to attract attention, yet it is one of the most celebrated structures in the city, being intimately associated with the past of Toronto, in its days of infancy, when it was known as "muddy York." This building was the old Masonic Hall, and for many years was the principal public hall of the place. Here most of the public assemblies and large social gatherings were held; here, too, many of the Churches of the city first formed themselves and organized. Here the strolling players and the public lecturers appeared before the public of the capital of Ontario, in a room now devoted to the storage of medicines, calculated to heal almost every ill or

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J. BURN BENTLEY & PEARSON, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
 COR. OF CHURCH & BROAD STS.





MILBURN BENTLEY & PEARSON WHOLESALE PATENT MEDICINE
COR OF CHURCH & COLBORNE STS.



pain to which man is heir. This old and well known building with its many associations, will be remembered by those frequenting Beard's Hotel, or better known as the Russell House, then the only first-class hotel in muddy York, and although built upwards of fifty years ago, compares favourably with buildings of recent structure. The present occupants, Messrs. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson, are making many changes in the interior of the building, and beautifying it externally; converting a large portion of it into a wholesale patent medicine depot, and for the manufacture of their proprietary medicines (which have a large and increasing sale) consisting of the Victoria compound syrup of hypophosphites which is highly recommended for general debility, and all the derangements of the nervous system; also, Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi, which is recommended by medical men for all diseases of the kidneys. Hagyard's Yellow Oil for sprains, bruises, burns, &c., is largely used. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for coughs, colds and all lung diseases, has a large sale. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, well known for its curative properties in cholera, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints. The quantity of these medicines disposed of, together with many other preparations they manufacture, is something wonderful. They commenced business in the Village of Acton in the year 1837, but owing to the increase in business, removed in 1873 to this city, where the facilities for doing business were equal to the energies displayed by them; a large and profitable business has been the result. The building they are now occupying is situated on the north-east corner of Church and Colborne Street (the old Masonic Hall), a view of which will be found on accompanying plate, is a four-storey brick building, extending along Colborne Street 100 feet, and having a frontage on Church Street of 50 feet; the firm have their office, sample-room and shipping department on the first floor, the second floor is used for manufacturing purposes, the upper portion of the building being devoted to the storage of goods handled by them; the development of their business has been on a pace with the rapid growth of the city of late years.

Mirror and Picture Frame Manufacturing Establishment.

Messrs. Laird and Roberts carvers, gilders, and picture frame manufacturers of King street west, have recently introduced a new industry into Toronto, and appear bent upon developing it to a very large extent. The firm, which is one of the oldest in Toronto, was established by Mr. Pell, in 1840, and although it is less than fifty years since it was first established, it is one of the oldest firms and establishments in the Province. Mr. Laird, the present senior partner, succeeded to the business in the year 1859, and has attained a high reputation for great excellence in workmanship, and for the close and elegant character of his designs. Unlike many importing houses, this firm manufacture nearly the whole of the goods they sell, from the simplest frame to the most elaborate and costly mirror; they have been celebrated for the care and judgment shewn in the collection of fine arts, paintings, engravings, &c. At the beginning of the present year, Mr. Roberts introduced the art of silvering mirror plate, by a deposit of pure silver in lieu of the old mercurial process, an art till then almost unknown in Canada, thus avoiding the great risk consequent upon importing, and saving a large proportion of cost, and giving a better article.

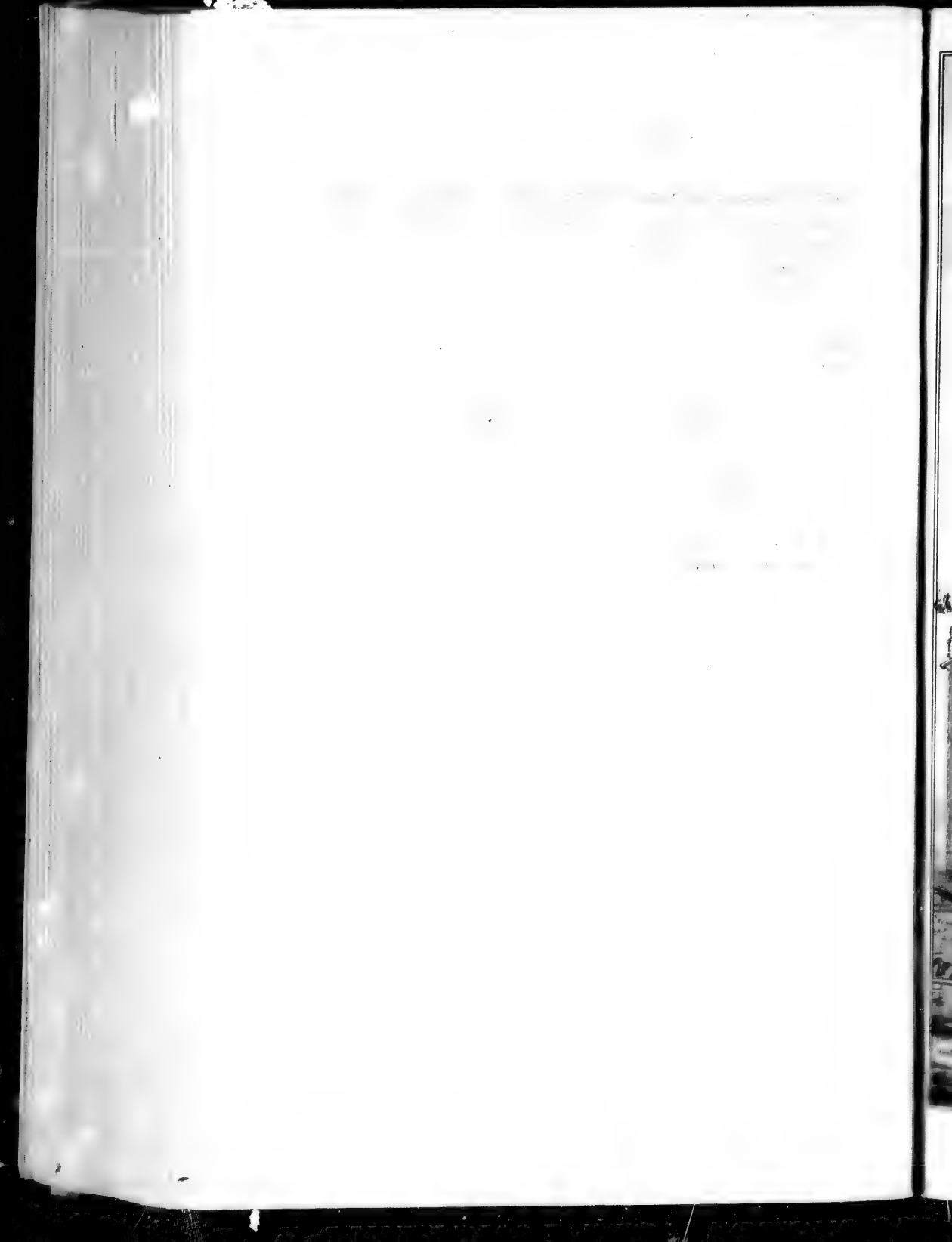
Wilson's Vinegar Manufactory on Bay Street, between King and Adelaide Streets, is one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the Dominion. This factory which is situated on the east side of the street, is a large three storcy brick building, with a frontage of 70 feet, and a depth of 85 feet. The capacity for manufacture is 700 to 800 gallons per day, and Mr. Wilson is now making extensive alterations and additions to the premises, which will enable him to double the capacity of product. The vinegar manufacture at this establishment is made from pure spirit, and has a most favourable reputation throughout Canada. It is by some supposed that the use of vinegar injures the health, but medical men now pronounce that, if not used in excess, it is a most useful and healthy condiment.

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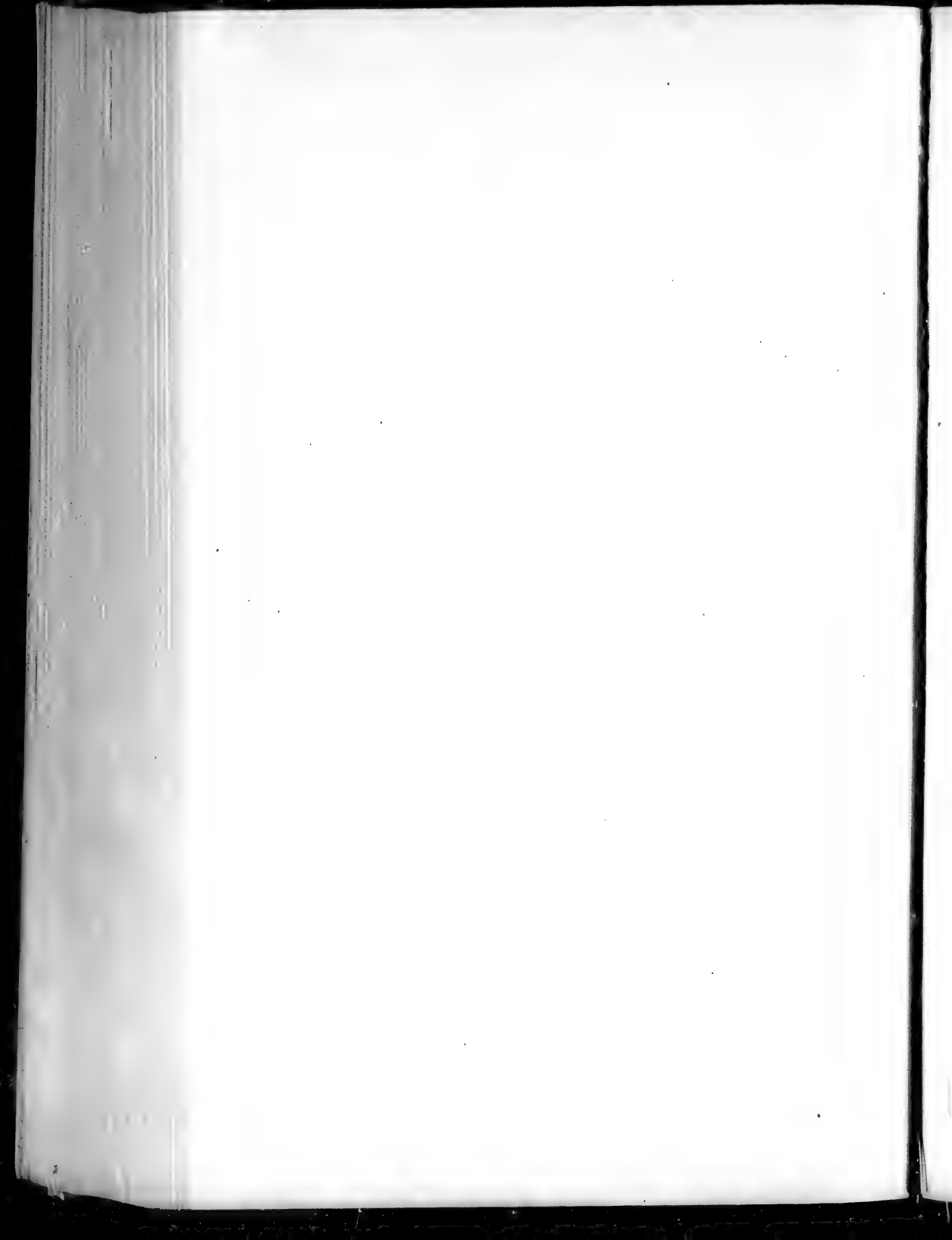
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LONGACRE CARRIAGE WORKS WILLIAM DIXON PROP.
53 & 55 ADELAIDE ST W.



William Dixon's Carriage Works, a view of which is shown opposite page 304, situate on Adelaide street west, Nos. 53 and 55, (adjoining Grand's well-known sale stables), between Bay and York streets. This neat and attractive structure was erected during the present summer, and is one of the most imposing and best arranged carriage factories in the Province of Ontario. The style of architecture is Venetian, and the materials are red brick and cut stone with white brick dressings. The building contains four storeys and a basement, having a frontage of 50 feet on Adelaide street, and extends back 90 feet. The basement is used as the blacksmiths' shop and iron working department. The ground and first floors are used as showrooms, and the stock on hand embraces some fine specimens of the carriage builder's art in buggies, phaetons, landaus, and family carriages, some of them being marvels of beautiful finish and perfect workmanship. The upper floors of the building are devoted to the various departments of the trade, and the repairing of all kinds of vehicles, sleighs, cutters, &c. Mr. Dixon first began business in this city in 1857, at that time doing all the work himself, and since then the business has gradually developed until now he is the head of the largest carriage building establishment in the Dominion, and certainly the best known of all Canada makers—the name of W. Dixon upon any vehicle being considered a guarantee of good material and good workmanship. A large number of carriages are built by Mr. Dixon, his average build at present being from 300 to 400 per annum, and these are shipped to all parts of the Dominion, occasionally to the States and Europe. To the latter place a large business appears to be opening up, for there can be no doubt but that our Canadian carriage builders can successfully compete with the European builders, both as to the elegance and durability of the workmanship produced. On the occasion of the writer visiting these works, a beautiful carriage was being packed and cased for shipment to England, from whence the order for its manufacture had been sent, a proof of the first-class workmanship of Mr. Dixon.

E. B. Sanderson's Shoe Factory, on Victoria street, is a large red brick structure, specially erected for the manufacture of boots and shoes. The factory is situate on the east side of Victoria street, near Adelaide street. Probably no department of the trade of Toronto has had so rapid a growth as that of the shoe trade. Only a few years ago one or two houses only were to be found in the Queen City of the West, manufacturing for the trade, but at the present time over a dozen firms are kept busily engaged, some of them working almost night and day to supply the wants of their customers. Some of the firms now manufacture exclusive lines of goods; some devote themselves exclusively to heavy goods, others to fine goods. The firm of E. B. Sanderson is noted chiefly for its manufacture of ladies' and misses' and children's wear—and in this branch Mr. Sanderson employs a large number of hands: and goods manufactured by him are found in almost every town and city in the Province.

A. & W. Burns' Beaver Soda Water Works.—Whether it be from the rapidly increasing number of the supporters of the temperance movement, or from the improvement made in the manufacture of soda water and lemonade and other temperance beverages, it is manifest that the manufacture of these beverages has rapidly increased in number and importance, and probably none of them show so great a local development as the factory of A. & W. Burns. This factory is the oldest of its class in Toronto; was established by John Shannon in 1865, and for upwards of ten years has been conducted by the Messrs. Burns. The factory now is situated at Nos. 5 and 7 Buchanan street, corner of Yonge street, and was specially built for a soda water factory twelve years ago. It was at that time situated in the midst of a thick bush, which extended without a single break along the front of Yonge street from College Avenue to Hayter street, and ran back a long distance; and now, in the short space of a dozen years, the whole of this land has been covered with dwellings, stores, and manufactories, so closely that not a vacant building lot can be found in the

vicinity. This establishment on an average produces upwards of 2,000 dozen of lemonade, Belfast ginger ale, sarsaparilla, and soda water, each day, the bottles being filled and corked by machinery. Upwards of 7,000 dozen bottles are used by the firm for their trade. Messrs. A. & W. Burns transact one of the largest trades in the business, their waggons visiting all the districts around Toronto.

Lugsdin & Barnett's, 115 Yonge Street.—This business was established in 1867. The building consists of three storeys, the whole of which are occupied in the manufacturing and sale of saddles, harness, trunks, valises, whips, and general furnishing of riding and hunting materials. The firm employ the large number of twenty-five hands, for whom, so large is their business, they find constant and steady employment all the year round. This firm took the Dominion prize at the Centennial for ladies' and gents' saddles, and they have also taken first prizes at several of the Provincial Exhibitions held in Canada. Their riding saddles and harness are equal to the best English manufacture, and, in fact, on account of their lightness, are better adapted for use in this country. They do a large export business to British Columbia, Manitoba, California, and have also sent goods to Europe. They have a large and varied stock in the store of riding bits, race saddles, trotting and interfering boots. They make a specialty of sample trunks for commercial travellers, of which they have a large stock, as also English and American goods, always on hand.

Charles Wilson, 481 Sherbourne street, established business in Toronto in 1875, having removed from Montreal, in which place he carried on a large business for many years. The manufactory in Toronto is situate on Bleecker street above Wellesley, and consists of a two story rough-cast building. On the first floor is the latest improved English machinery for the bottling, corking, &c., of ginger ale, soda water, and other aerated beverages. Mr. Wilson has devoted a great deal of time and expense to bring the beverages made by him to the highest state of perfection, and the large business that he is



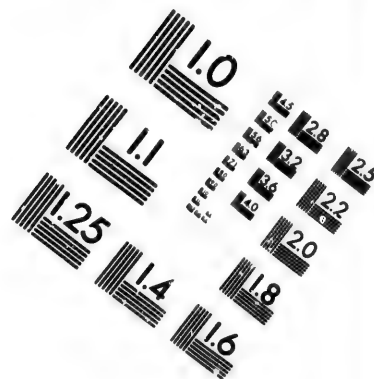
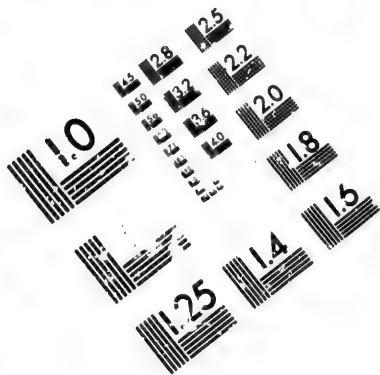
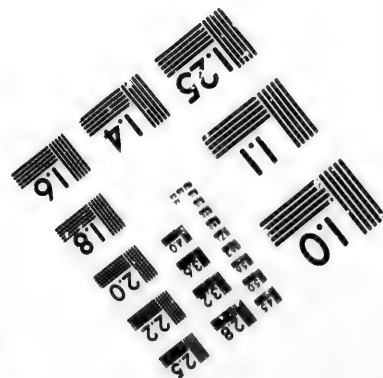
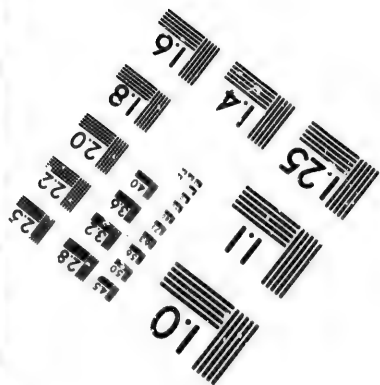
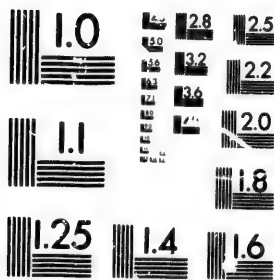


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doing bears testimony to the satisfaction his articles give. The average number of bottles used per day is 400 dozen, or 9,600 dozen bottles per month. Taking into consideration the enormous stride the temperance movement has made of late, not only in Toronto, but throughout all Canada, the demand for these drinks, that satisfy but at the same time do no injury to the people, must of necessity increase to a very large extent, and the proprietor of this establishment seems to the writer to be looking at this fact with a keen eye to business, if one may judge by the extent of his works. A visit to Mr. Wilson's factory would both interest and astonish the visitor by the enormous amount of bottles used in his establishment.

S. Trees & Co., 42 Wellington Street East.—This firm was established in 1865. The premises consists of a four storey brick building, with a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and is well adapted for the large wholesale and manufacturing business of saddlery hardware, collars, saddles, travelling bags of all descriptions the firm does. The ground and first floors are occupied as offices, show, and ware rooms. The two upper floors are used for manufacturing purposes, the basement being used as a store room. This is the oldest house in the trade in Toronto. Messrs. S. Trees & Co. having a manufactory in England, and one of the partners residing there, are in a position to supply customers with English goods better than any other house in the trade. They make a specialty of English whips and horse clothing. Their stock being large and varied, country harness makers are supplied with every requirement, the firm doing a large business in this line. They are also importers of American saddlery hardware, &c.

Dixon, Smith & Co., 81 Colborne Street, Manufacturers of Leather Belting and Fire Engine Hose, established business in 1872. The premises consist of a three storey brick building. On the ground floor are the offices, steam engine, and hide room. On the upper floors the various processes through which the leather passes, and the number of machines that are used, in preparing the same before completion, are quite

interesting, such as trimming, glassing, rolling, cutting machines and stretching frames, &c. There are also large numbers of hides in the various stages of drying. In the basement are large vats for retanning and currying the leather. Messrs. Dixon, Smith & Co. have all the hides from which they manufacture carefully selected and tanned expressly for their own use, and the personal attention which they have devoted to their business is shewn in the various first class prizes they have taken at the different Exhibitions, viz.: 1st prize for oak tanned belting at Ottawa, 1875; again at Hamilton in 1876, where they obtained two 1st class prizes for their goods, and a bronze medal awarded by the International Commission at Philadelphia, 1876.

Messrs. Rice Bros., 10 Melinda Street, Manufacturers of Cloth Faced Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Fronts, opened a branch office in Toronto in January, 1876. The firm started business in Montreal in 1863, their trade then being of a very limited character making only the small number of about 500,000 collars a year. To show the extent the business has increased it will only be necessary to say that the firm has manufactured and sold the almost incredible amount of seventeen millions of collars in one year. The success of the business is due to the superior quality of the paper that is manufactured, the firm using only the very best description of American and English goods. The stock consists of every style of collars, fronts, and cuffs that are made.

George Constable, Bread, Cake, and Biscuit Manufacturer.—The building recently erected by Mr. Constable is one of the best business structures on Queen street west. This house occupies the site recently covered by a small insignificant frame building, which was previously occupied by Mr. Constable. The building is of red brick with stone dressings, in the modern French style of architecture; it is two storeys in height, surmounted with a very light and ornamental looking mansard roof. (See plate M.) The store and sale room is one of the neatest and most conveniently arranged in the city, and con-

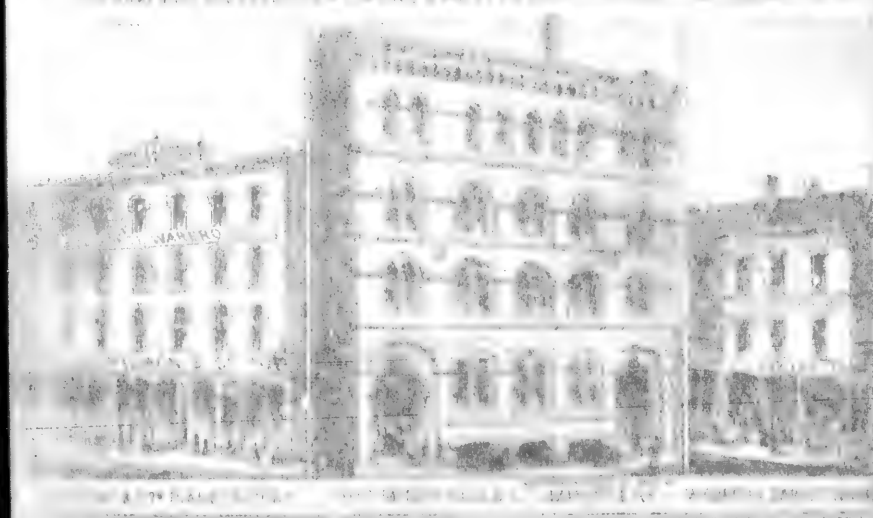
tains the finest soda fountains probably to be found throughout the entire Province. It is constructed of variously coloured marble, with beautiful silver gilt mountings, being ornamented with Egyptian figures in bronze, such as the Sphinx and the human-headed bull, &c., and is certainly a beautiful work of art. It was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, and commanded much admiration, at which place Mr. Constable purchased it. In wedding cakes Mr. Constable does a large business, the ornamental part of which he imports direct from England. An ice cream parlour is attached to the shop, the same being made by steam power, giving it a much smoother taste than by the old way of making it by hand. The bakery, is furnished with steam power upon the latest and most improved pattern; it is situate behind the store, and the arrangements are such that a larger amount of work can be accomplished in a given time than in any other establishment of the kind in the city.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

John Macdonald & Co.—The warehouse of John Macdonald and Co. (see plate 37) is situate in the very centre of the business portion of the city. It is built of cut stone, in the Venetian Gothic style of architecture, is five storeys in height, and neat and imposing in appearance. When first erected it far surpassed in external appearance every other business establishment in the city for size and ornate finish. Its principal entrance is on Wellington street, and the building extends through to Front street, being Nos. 21 and 23 Wellington street, and 28 and 30 Front street. Mr. Macdonald, the founder of the house, began his career as a merchant in the year 1849 on Yonge street near the corner of Richmond street. In 1852 he removed to Wellington street, entering upon an exclusively wholesale business, and nearly opposite the present premises of the firm. In the year 1862 he erected the premises he now occupies, since which time additions and improvements have been made,

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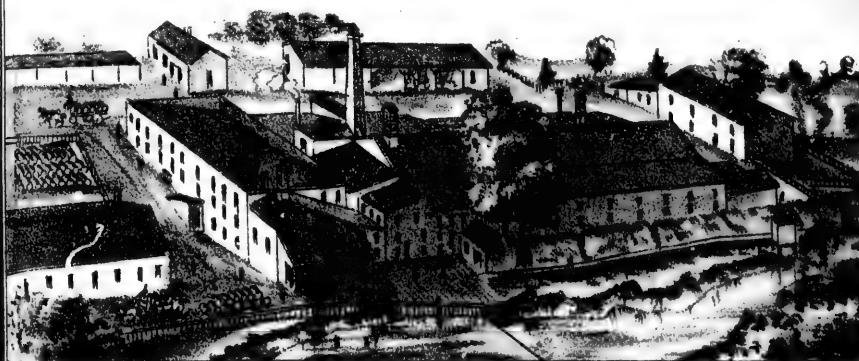




JOHNSON HOUSE W. G. JOHNSON PROP.



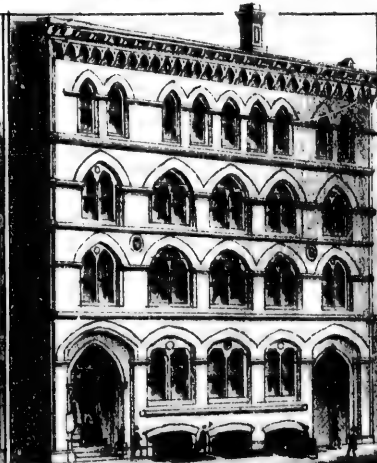
MOLSON'S BANK.



GOSGRAVE & CO, MALTSTERS, BREWERS & BOTTLERS, COR OF QUEEN & NIAGARA STS.



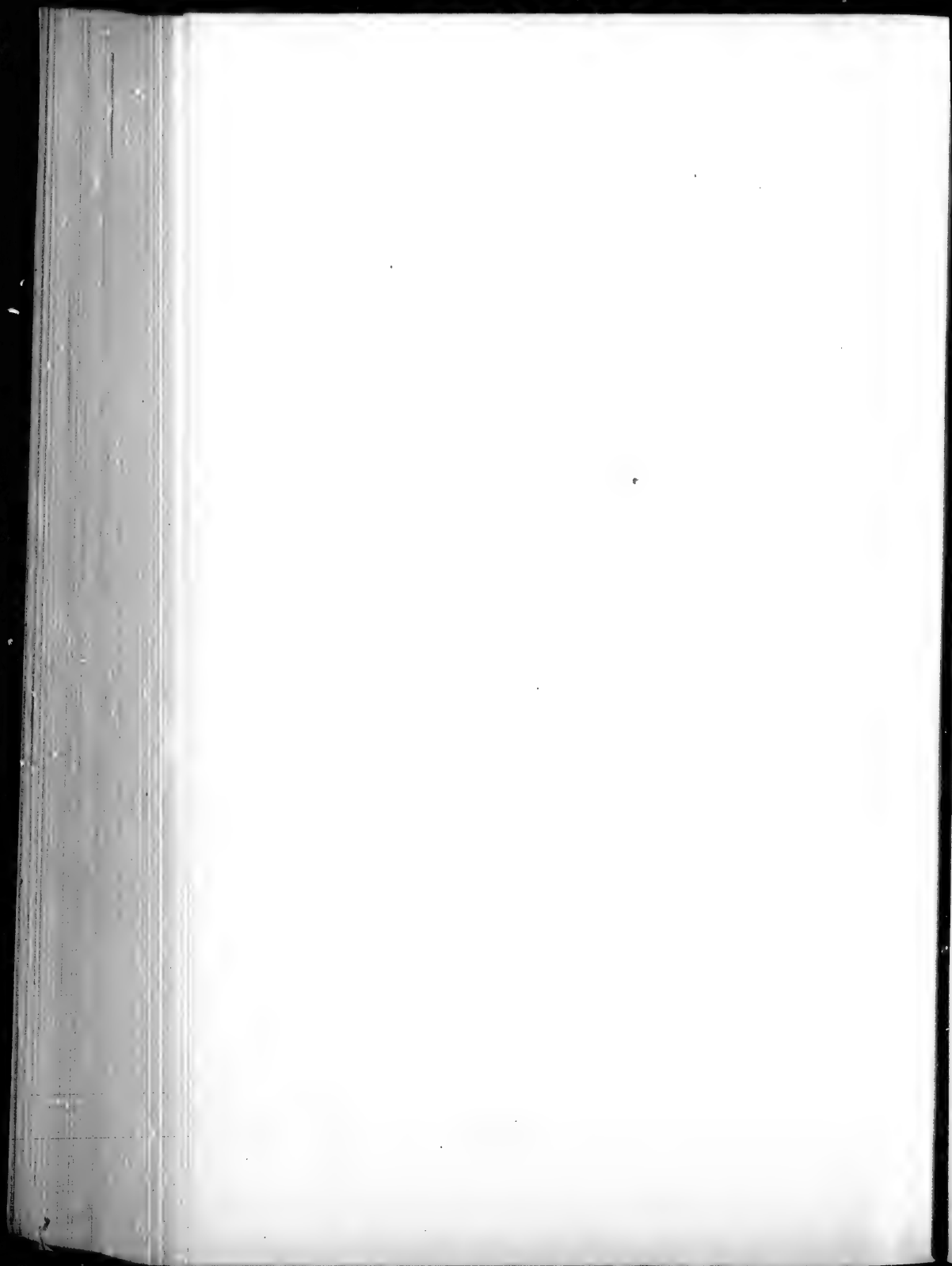
HEINTZMAN & CO PIANO FACTORY.



JNO. McDONALD & CO IMPORTERS.



W GORDON CARPET WARE



making the building one of the most commodious and convenient business houses in the city. Toronto enjoys an enviable reputation for the general stability and business integrity of its principal trading houses, yet a reference to a city directory of twenty or twenty-five years ago will disclose the fact that almost the entire number of firms carrying on business at that date have disappeared. The firm of John Macdonald & Co. has gone on modestly yet steadily, always keeping abreast of the times, year by year increasing its business, until to-day it ranks among the oldest as well as the largest in the Dominion. From the very outset of his business career Mr. Macdonald struck out a bold and somewhat original course. He set his face against the habit of selling goods at a fixed advance upon the sterling cost, and although he stood almost, if not entirely, alone for many years, there are few houses of any standing in the country to-day which have not followed his example, and are now, like him, selling their goods in the currency of the country. The house is widely known for another peculiarity: it employs no travellers; and although the wonder with many is how the business of the house can be maintained by ignoring a custom so generally adopted by the trade, the fact nevertheless remains that not only is the trade of the house maintained, but extended every season. The house was the first in the country to adopt the system of distinct departments, each having its own buyer and staff of salesmen, assistants, &c. The house has an office in Manchester, England, and in addition to its imports of British and Continental goods, deals very largely in Canadian and American dry goods. We have no opportunity of knowing the extent of the business carried on by the firm, but it is beyond all doubt very large; in fact the general impression is that the amount of the annual sales of the house are exceeded by very few firms in the Dominion. Mr. Macdonald is the author of a very valuable little work on "Business Success; What it is, and how to Secure it." It was delivered in the form of a lecture before the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association, of which Mr. Macdonald is president, and was so eminently prac-

tical, abounding with so many happy illustrations of how to attain success, and clearly pointing out the chief causes of failure, that it was felt by those who heard it to be too valuable an effort to pass away with a mere newspaper report, so Mr. Macdonald was requested to publish it, which he accordingly did. The following brief extract from this work is quite characteristic of its author, and those who are acquainted with his mode of business will see that he himself fully follows the line of action he lays down for others:—"Be the mainspring of your own business, the controlling and directing power which keeps the whole in constant and harmonious motion; impress every one around you that you are master of your own business, able to guide your vessel in the tempest as in the calm; that difficulties but inspire you with greater earnestness to achieve greater results. Take an interest in every one in your employment; an interest in their comfort, welfare, and happiness. Give them your confidence; don't suffer faithful services to go unrewarded. Advertise your business; better, however, a hundred times never do so, than do it untruthfully. * * * Do not expect to escape without detractors. There never was a successful man, and there never will be, who had not and who will not have his enemies. * * * Keep wisely extending your business, making all you can; and, as you do so, giving all you can." Mr. Macdonald was unanimously elected representative of the Central Division of the City of Toronto on the resignation of Robert Wilkes. He takes a prominent and very active interest in the church with which he is connected, and all philanthropic objects find in him a warm supporter. He is intimately connected with many of the financial institutions of the city, and of him it may truly be said that he is one of the merchant princes of Toronto.

Messrs. Samson, Kennedy, & Gemmel's warehouse is situate on the south-west corner of Scott and Colborne streets, one of the most central situations in Toronto. It is in the very heart of the business portion of the city, near to the principal

hotels, Custom House, and banks, and within a few minutes walk of the railway and steamboat depots. Some of the finest examples of street architecture to be found in the city are in the immediate neighbourhood. Fronting on to Scott street are the magnificent buildings of the British America Insurance Company, the Pacific Block, the Bank of Ontario, the Montreal Telegraph Company, &c. Messrs. Samson, Kennedy, and Gemmel's warehouse is a plain white brick structure of four storeys, (see plate 33) presenting no striking external features beyond its solidity and size. Internally it is one of the most complete, convenient, and commodious business houses in the city, affording four spacious and well lighted floors, each 50 by 123 feet, giving every facility for an effective display of goods. Passing through the various rooms a stranger is amazed at the immense piles and the variety of the goods here displayed. On the basement floor are located unbleached cottons, flannels, blankets, unopened packages, &c. The ground floor contains an endless display of English and American bleached cottons, prints, and heavy goods. The third floor we find filled with an immense assortment of haberdashery, to enumerate which would require a respectable sized catalogue. Ribbons of all shades, widths, and qualities are here, as are also laces of all kinds, to suit the taste of the millionaire or the humble cottager. The fourth floor exhibited a very large stock of black goods, fancy dress goods, muslins, parasols, shawls, silks, &c. This house was established in the fall of 1869, and by the enterprising management of the firm, not only partook of the general prosperity of the city, but attained a success that will compare favourably with the greatest commercial leaps that the last ten years have recorded. The system of management is that adopted by the large English houses, of placing each department under the control of an experienced manager. Mr. Samson, the senior partner, resides in Europe, and purchases all the heavy goods. Mr. Macaw, the junior partner, visits twice a year the English, French, and German markets to purchase haberdashery and general fancy goods. A special buyer also visits periodically the

Continental markets. The counting house is under the special control of Mr. Gemmel. The general management of the warehouse and the execution of all orders, are looked after by Mr. Kennedy. (See plate 33.)

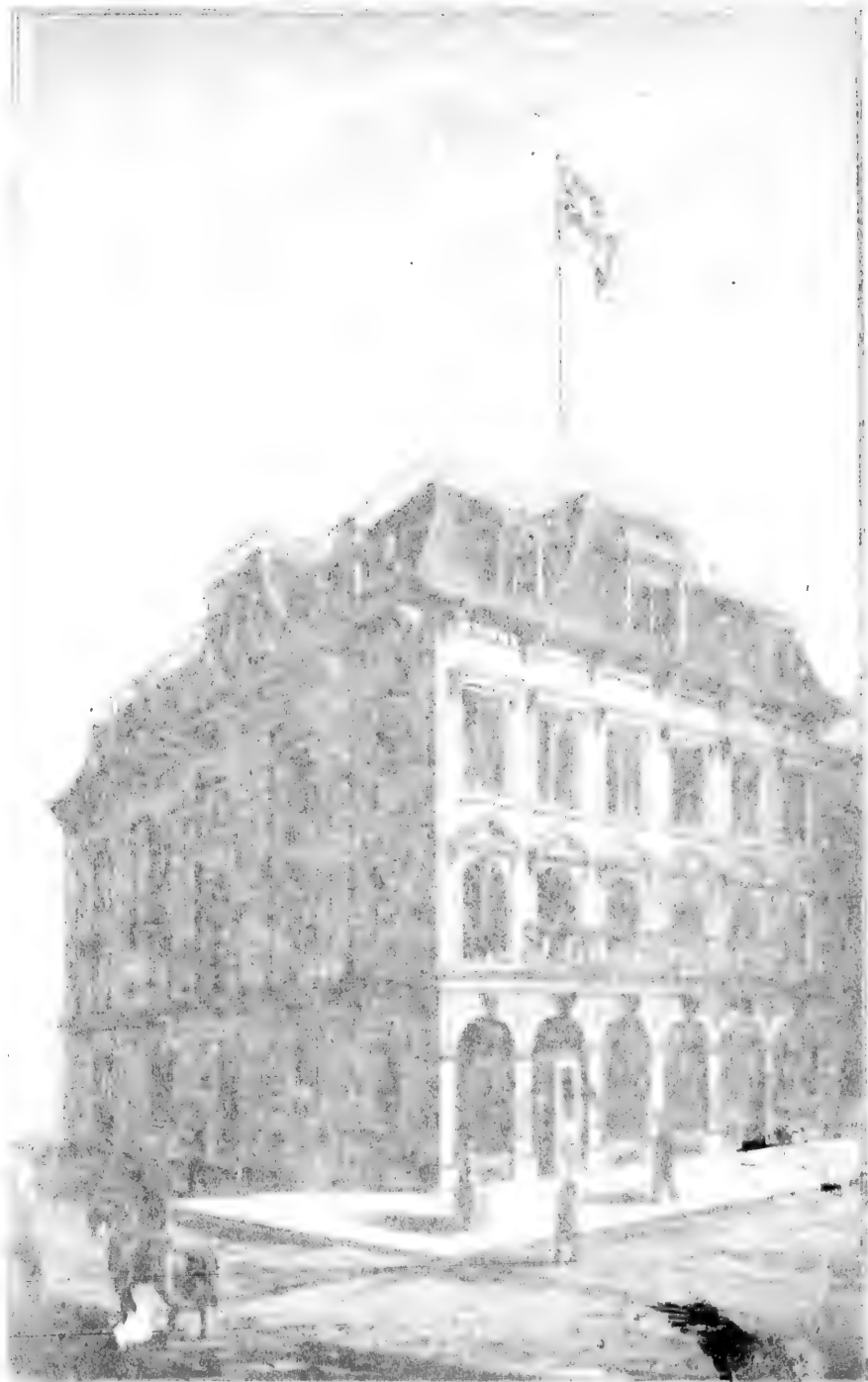
Messrs. Dobbie & Carrie.—The warehouse of this firm is situate on Front street, near its junction with Yonge street. The situation is very central, being adjacent to the new Custom House, the principal hotels, banks, and railway stations, and in the very heart of the wholesale trading houses of the city. The building is spacious, well lighted, four storeys in height, and built of white brick, with highly ornamented iron front dressings, and has a very neat external appearance. See plate 35. The firm was established in the beginning of the year 1867. Mr. Dobbie had previously carried on a retail dry goods business in this city, Mr. Carrie having carried on a large retail dry goods business in St. Thomas. Their first premises were No. 3 Wellington street east, and subsequently extended through to 45 Yonge street. Shortly afterwards, finding their business called for increased accommodation, they removed to the Iron Block in August, 1871, being burnt out in February, 1872, by the destructive fire which originated in the centre of the block, and necessitated their removal temporarily to No. 3 Wellington street west. On the block being rebuilt they removed to their present premises. The firm do a large and increasing trade, enjoy a high reputation, and command the confidence of the mercantile community.

J. Gillespie & Co.—The firm of J. Gillespie & Co. is the pioneer of the wholesale hat and fur trade of Toronto, having commenced business in the year 1865 at No. 39 Yonge street. At this time the wholesale and general trade of the city was so depressed that premises for any trade could then be obtained at a rental barely sufficient to pay taxes. We believe that this was the first house in Toronto to sell goods to the trade as far east as Montreal, and in the very first year of its existence its success was established, the sales made being larger than most of the old and well known houses. With each succeeding year

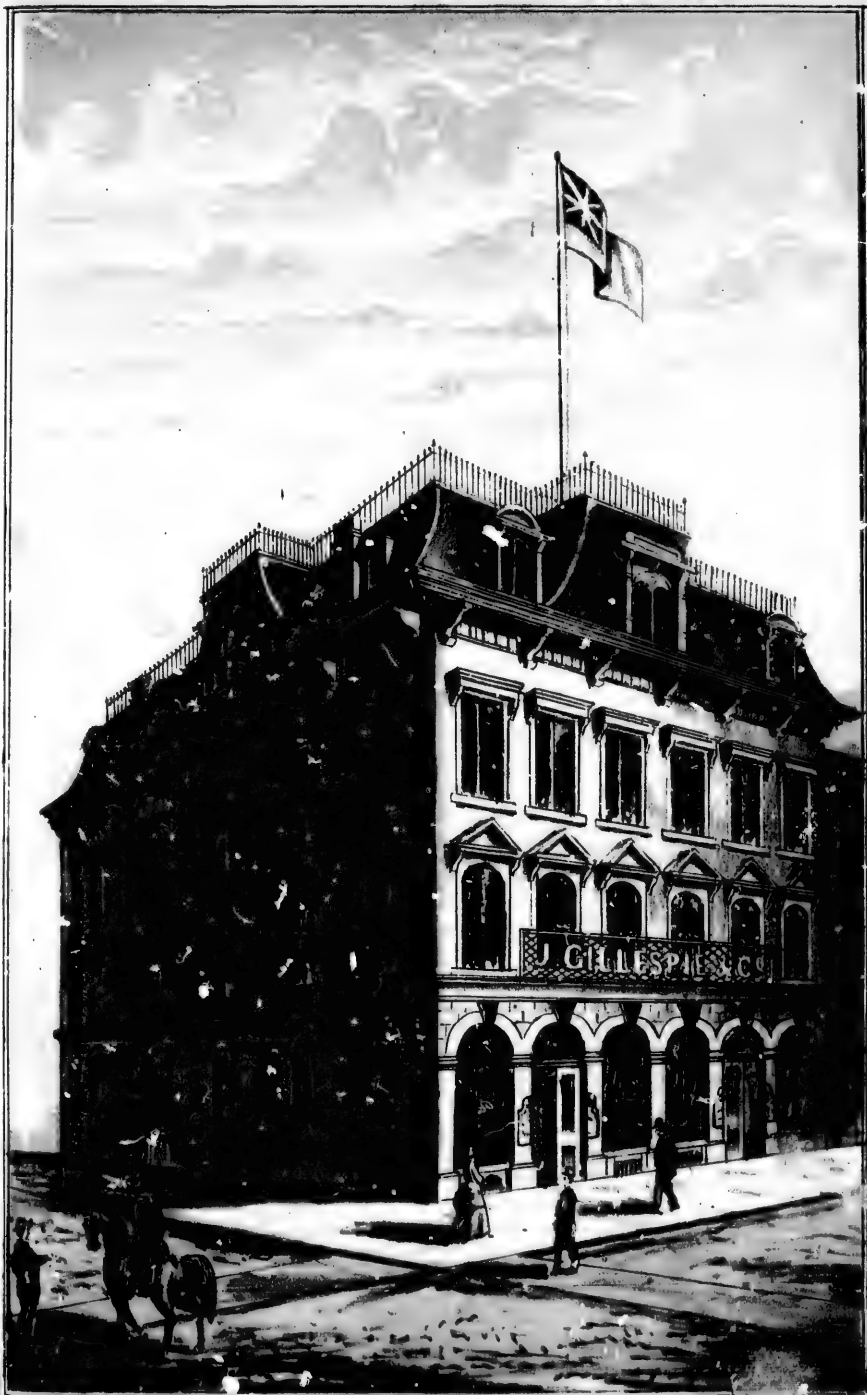
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SPICE & CO. WHOLESALE HATS, FURS, LACE, AND GLOVES, 64 & 66 FULTON STREET.



J GILLESPIE & CO WHOLESALE HATS FURS STRAW GOODS BUFFALO ROBES &c &c .
64 & 66 YONGE STREET .

the business of the house has steadily increased, until it is now one of the largest in the Dominion, extending its operations from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The premises now occupied by the firm are situate on the corner of Yonge and Melinda streets, and were erected for them in 1869. The building at first formed two warehouses, one being occupied by Messrs. Thomas May & Co., who moved into their new building in 1874. The business having very largely increased by this time, the partition walls were taken down and a fourth storey added, with a handsome mansard roof, making it one of the most extensive warehouses in the Dominion, far exceeding in appearance, capacity, and internal arrangements, any other establishment in the hat and fur trade. Their stock consists chiefly of American and English felt hats, straw goods, &c., furs and manufactured fur goods, and buffalo and fancy robes of all kinds. They make a large collection of buffalo robes in the North West Territories, and are every year doing a larger proportion of this trade. In consequence of the advantages offered by the geographical position of Toronto, both as regards the fur-bearing regions, and the section of country in which most of these goods are used, they are enabled to control this branch of the business. While paying special attention to mink, beaver, otter, and all other Canadian furs, they also deal largely in imported skins, such as South Sea seal, ermine, Persian, and Astracan lamb, &c. The great bulk of the manufactured fur goods are made for them in Toronto, though they have some special lines made for them at other points in Canada, and they also import from Europe and the United States such as can be bought to advantage in those countries. Retail dealers throughout Ontario and the West now fully realize the natural advantages of Toronto as a distributing point, consequently, since the establishment of large houses here the wholesale trade of Toronto has steadily flourished, while that of some other places has either remained at a standstill or retrograded. (See plate 25.)

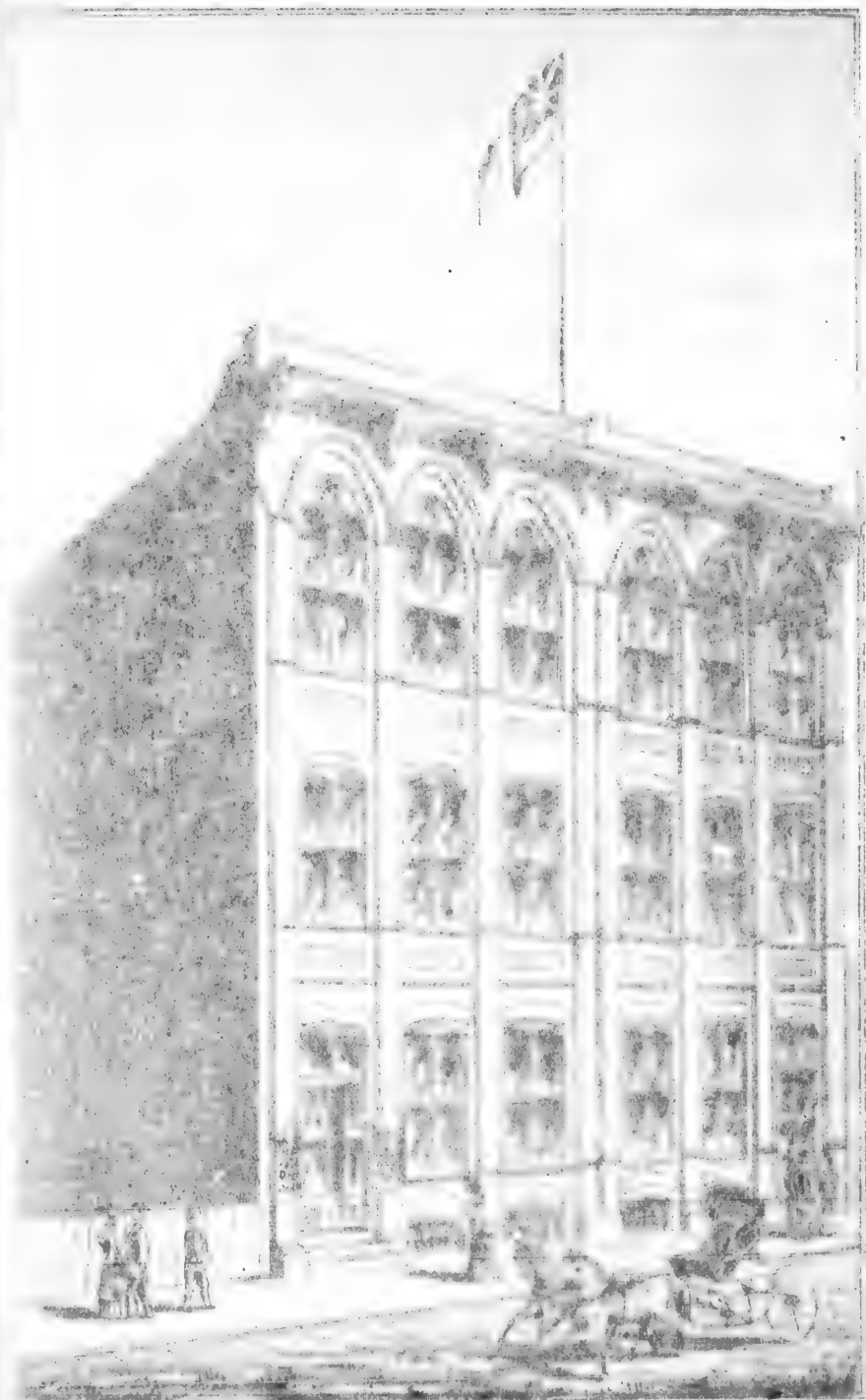
Hughes Brothers.—The house of Hughes Brothers, which was established in 1853, is composed of two brothers, Patrick

and Bernard B. Hughes. They were born in Newry, County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to this country when very young. Patrick, the eldest, commenced the business with a very small stock and poor premises. When his brother attained his majority he was admitted partner in the firm. Since first entering into commercial life they have been unremitting in their attention to business. They have built up one of the largest wholesale dry goods importing houses in the Dominion. Their* warehouse (see plate 26 for view) is situate on the corner of Yonge and Melinda streets, and extends along Melinda street to Jordan street. The front elevation on Yonge street is of finely cut stone ; the Melinda and Jordan streets front is of white brick, relieved with stone dressings. It comprises five large floors, each 208 feet long. The entire building is heated by steam, and requires twenty-one large marble-topped radiators to distribute it. The situation and number of windows make it one of the best lighted warehouses in the Dominion. The business of the house is carried on in the departmental system, by which the manager of each department is a merchant in himself, having his own staff of assistants, and devoting his whole energy and attention to the requirements of his department and customers. The senior partner is a director of the Imperial Bank, the Toronto Savings Bank, Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, and other local institutions.

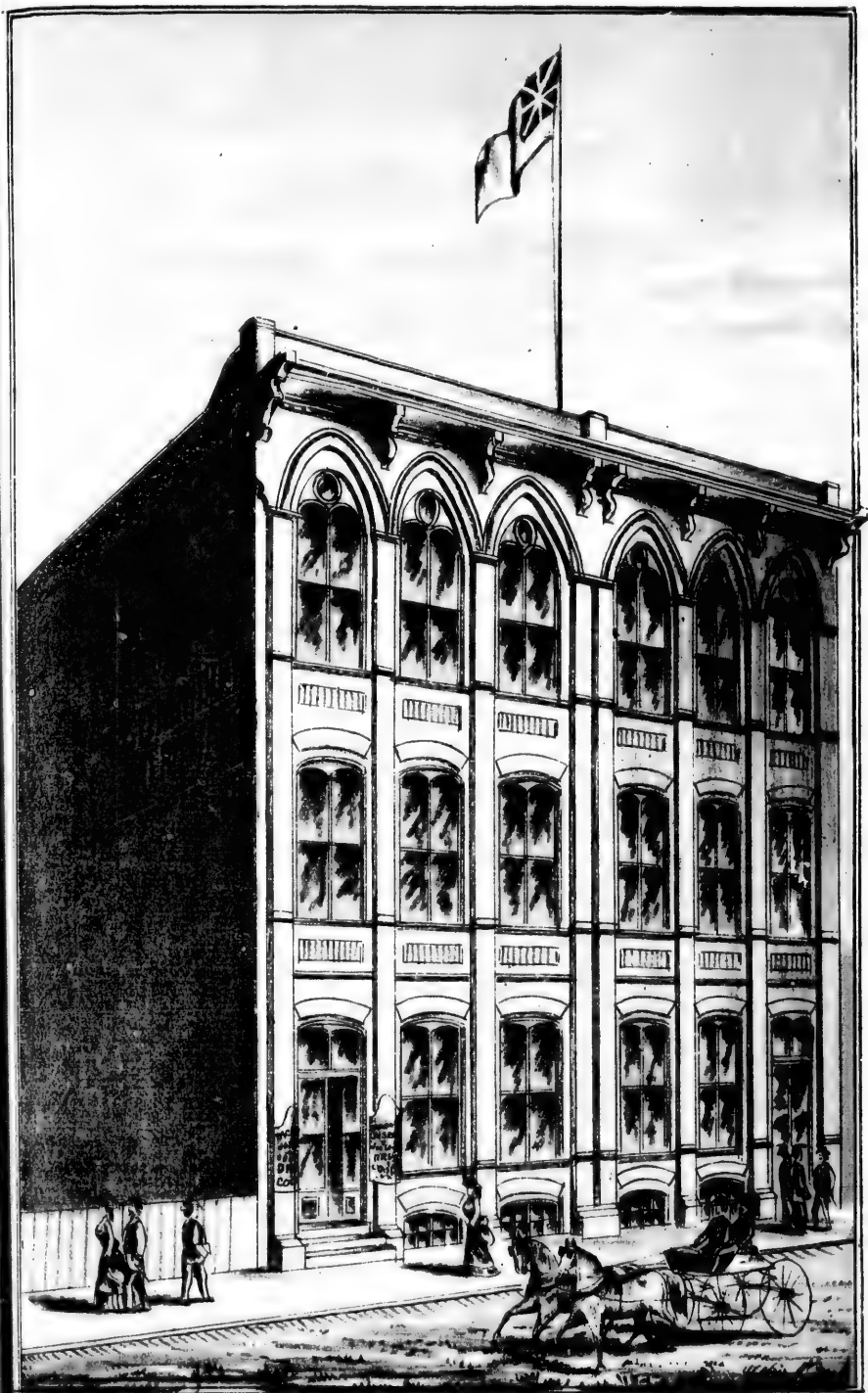
Messrs. Tackaberry, Joselin & Joselin's is situate on the north side of Colborne street, near the corner of Yonge street, and is a commodious, neat brick building recently erected, containing four light, cheerful floors. Its situation is in the very centre of the wholesale trading houses of the city. The firm devote considerable attention to the American markets, not only to goods manufactured in this country, but to the purchasing of foreign goods in bond in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and in connection with the business a sample room is being established, embracing every line connected with the dry goods trade, so that here merchants will be enabled to select from as

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ACKABERRY, JOSEPH & JOSEPH IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN BOTTLED BEER



TACKABERRY JOSELIN & JOSELIN IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN DRY GOODS



great a variety of samples as if they personally visited the United States. Their general stock will consist of such goods only as are in active demand. The firm also represent some of the best houses on the continent of Europe and Great Britain and Ireland. The firm is composed of R. J. Tackaberry, E. J. Joselin, and Charles Joselin, all of whom are well known as young men of considerable business experience and enterprise. (See plate I.)

Bryce, McMurrich & Co.—This firm, which occupies the handsome building No. 34 Yonge street, began business in Toronto in the spring of 1833, the year preceding the incorporation of Toronto as a city, and since that time has kept pace with the growing business developments of the city. At this time the adjoining lots were covered with frame buildings of the poorest description, the only respectable looking structures being the premises of the Bank of Montreal and warehouse then occupied by Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co. Front street did not contain a single warehouse, and where some of our handsomest city structures now stand was then covered with rank grass and pools of stagnant water. As an instance of the rapid development of the locality it may be mentioned that the lot now covered by the house of Bryce, McMurrich & Co. was, a few years previous to its purchase by the present occupants, sold for £110 sterling, or above \$440, and lots in the immediate locality of a similar size are now said to be worth \$16,000. (See plate F., opposite page 318.)

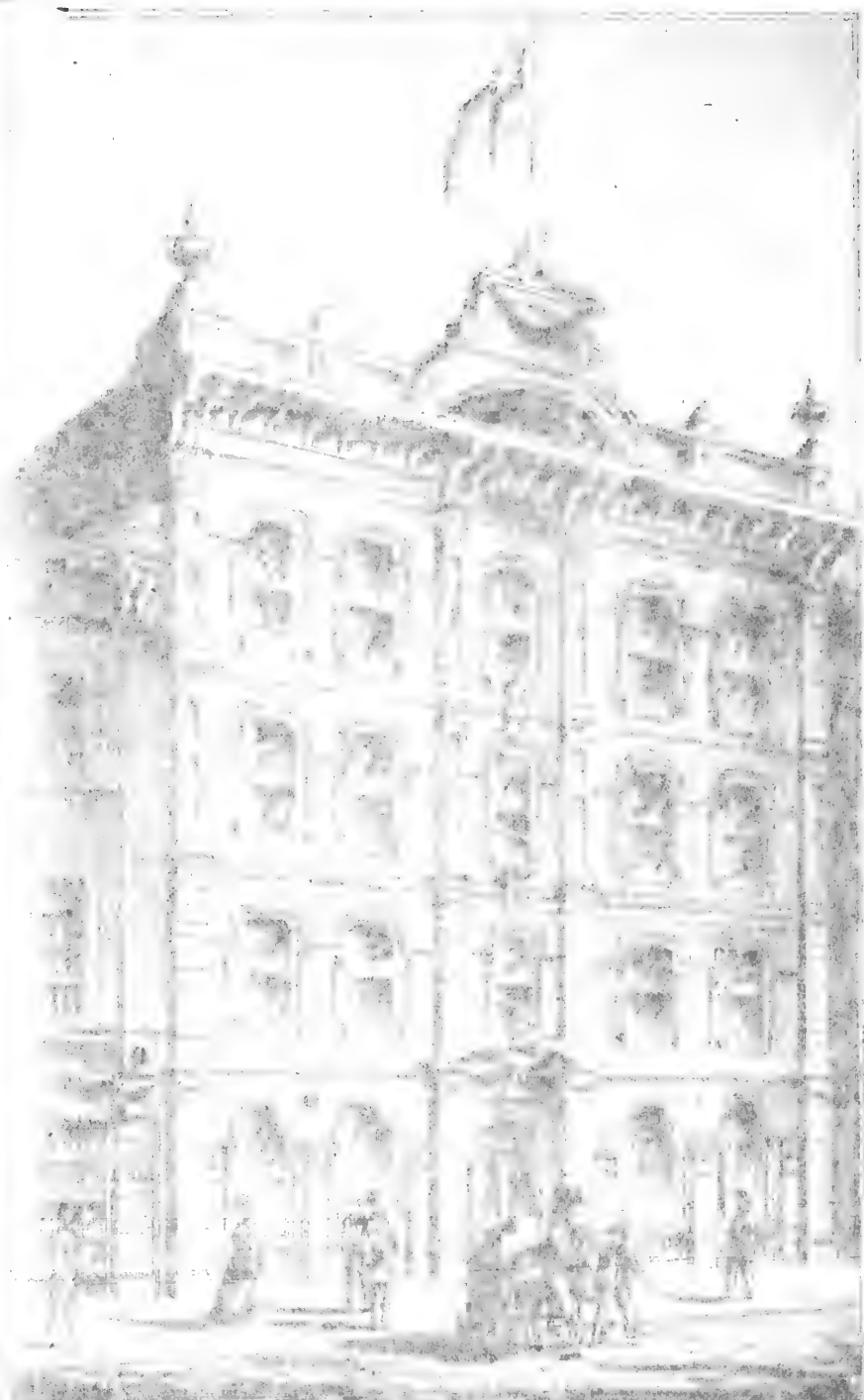
Robert McPhail's Wholesale Fancy Goods Warehouse is situated on Front street west, immediately adjoining the splendid warehouse of the Messrs. McMaster. The house is devoted to the exclusive handling of the wide range of articles coming under the trade term fancy goods, which really means any article of use or ornament. To attempt any enumeration of such a stock would be utterly impossible, but we may mention space is devoted to the display of jewellery, school books, stationery, &c. The building is a plain, substantial three story brick structure, a view of which will be seen on plate 86.

Galbraith Christie & Co., Hats, Furs, and Straw Goods.—This is the oldest and best known hat and fur house in the Province of Ontario, having originated in Hamilton as far back as 1852. Mr. Galbraith some years later moved to Toronto, the firm's name then being D. Galbraith & Co., the Hamilton firm being continued under the style of T. Christie & Co., the two firms meanwhile continuing their partnership connection. In the fall of 1876 the two firms were amalgamated in Toronto under the firm name of Galbraith, Christie & Co. They manufacture largely all classes of furs (ladies' and gentlemen's wear). They are also particularly interested in the Canada Felt Works (at Hamilton), which factory is now producing beyond all question the most desirable goods of the best value offered to the trade in the Dominion. The trade fully recognizes this fact, as the special daily enquiries for these wool hats amply prove. They also manufacture largely, caps of all descriptions, mitts, gloves, &c. They are also extensive importers of all classes of goods in this particular line of business (manufactured and in the raw), from England, the Continent, and the United States. For a number of years they have been direct importers from the North-West of the largest and most choice assortment of buffalo robes offered to the trade. In the spring season they show possibly the most extensive and varied stock of men's, ladies' and children's straw goods in the Dominion. Their new premises, situated on Front street, are the largest, the most commodious, and the best adapted for their business in the Province, having been specially fitted up for their convenience and use. (See plate 38.)

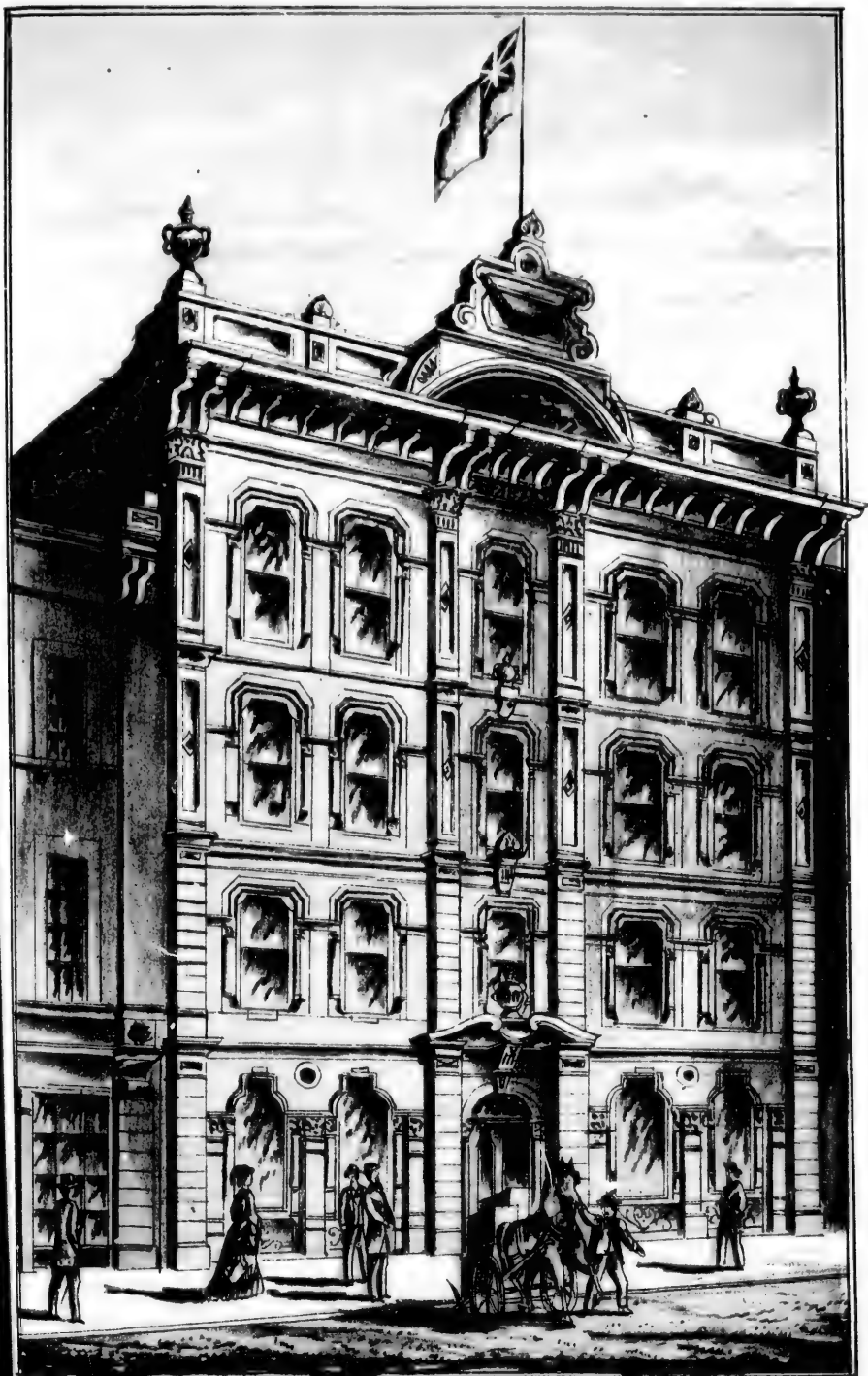
Messrs. Nelson & Sons.—The extensive warehouse of Messrs. Nelson and Sons, a view of which is given on plate 40, is situate on Front street west, between York and Bay streets. It is a very substantial and somewhat imposing building of white brick with stone dressings, five storeys high, including basement, has a frontage of 33 feet, and a depth of 148 feet, with a wing at the north end of 56 by 33 feet. The different flats are well lighted, are fitted up in the best style with every

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The Merchants' Bank Building, 100 Broadway, New York City.



BRYCE McMURRICH & CO IMPORTERS OF BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

modern improvement calculated to meet the requirements of purchasers. The age of the house, and its well known reliability, have given it a reputation throughout the Dominion that enables it to make sales to an amount far in advance of similar houses; in fact it is the leading house in the Dominion in this special line of trade. To attempt to enumerate the stock kept on hand would be far beyond the space at our disposal in this volume, but a fair idea may be gathered of the extent and variety of articles here displayed by noticing the chief features of each flat. The first floor, or basement, is a well lighted apartment, devoted exclusively to the show of wooden ware of all kinds for use or ornament. The second floor is a fine room, containing a magnificent and costly display of fancy goods, embracing jewellery, clocks, vases, bronzes, and marble statuettes, dressing cases, travelling bags, children's carriages, &c. The sides of the room are covered with shelving, containing the general stock, samples of which are displayed in cases arranged in the centre of the room. The general offices and packing department are also on this flat at the northern end. The third floor contains an endless variety of toys, mats baskets, musical instruments, &c. The fourth storey is dedicated to the storage of wicker-work baskets, brooms, &c. The fifth floor is devoted to the manufacture of corn brooms, &c. The firm was established in Montreal in 1840, when, finding their business rapidly extending in Upper Canada, they decided upon opening a branch in Ontario in 1868, and recognising the superior advantages of Toronto as a distributing point, they selected it as the base of their operations. The rapid growth of the city during the last few years, and the large increase in the business of the firm have since proved the wisdom of their choice. See plate 35.

Phillips, T'orne & Co., wholesale glass, china, and earthenware merchants, do an extensive business in their line, making a speciality of French china, in which they claim to be the largest importers in the Dominion. Their premises are situate at 23 Front street west, and are built of white brick, with

stone dressings (a sketch of which will be found on plate 26). They occupy four flats, each 28 by 160 feet. The first flat is used for the storage of heavy goods in original packages. On the next we find the offices, warerooms for open stock, and packing room. Going upstairs to the next, or third flat, we find the sample room, and here is represented every line the firm deals in, and specimens of artistic work from almost every civilized nation may here be found. Fine decorated vases from Bohemia are found beside fancy china cups and teys of German manufacture. Rich dinner sets, tea sets, vases, and lamps from Paris and Limoges are in close juxtaposition with Staffordshire ware of all kinds, English and Continental glassware in cut wines, decanters, tumblers, and American glassware from the Western and Eastern factories. Bronze chandeliers, lamps, electro-plated ware. Britannia metal goods, &c., from celebrated American manufacturers; and cutlery from Sheffield and Birmingham. Leaving the sample room and ascending to the fourth flat we find stowed here hundreds of boxes and barrels of glassware, chimneys, tumblers, &c. Messrs. Phillips, Thorne and Co., although only a young firm, have established a connection far exceeding that of many of the old Montreal houses, and distribute their goods to the far western Province of Manitoba. (See plate 26.)

Zimmerman, McNaught & Co.—This firm occupy the premises first door west of Yonge street on Melinda street, the structure being part of the warehouse of J. Gillespie & Co., a view of which will be seen on plate 25. The firm is exclusively wholesale, and deals extensively in all kinds of English and American gold and plated jewellery, and American, Swiss, and English watches. These goods they import at first hand direct from the manufacturers. In addition to the jewellery stock, they keep on hand an immense assortment of English and American table and pocket cutlery, and an almost endless variety of fancy and useful articles, known to the hardware and jewellery trade as electro-plated ware. The firm are the exclusive agents for the manufactures of the "Meriden

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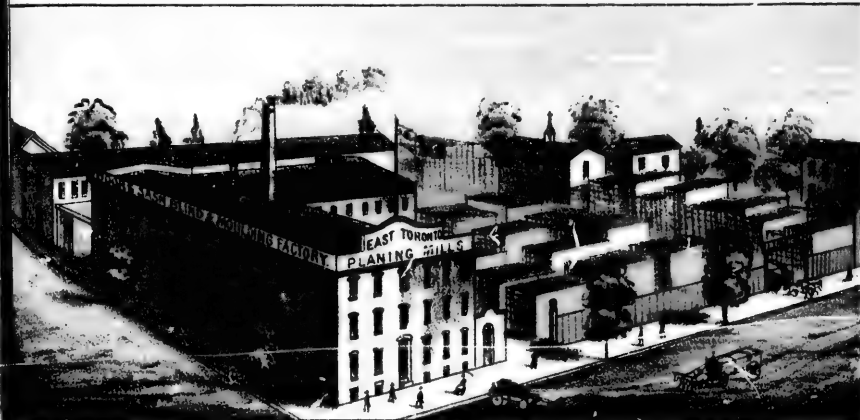




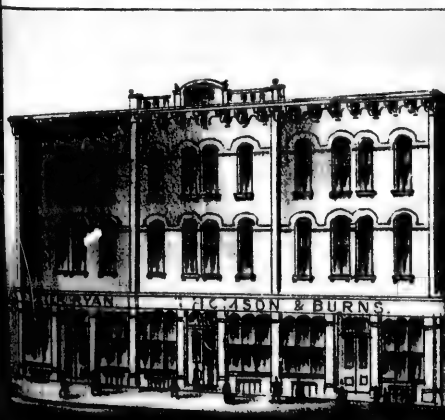
JNO. D. NASMITH BREAD & BISCUIT BAKER.



GRAND OPERA HOUSE



WITHROW & HILLOCK, EAST TORONTO PLANING MILLS.



THOMSON & BURNS, HARDWARE & EARTHENWARE MERCHANTS



CALPRAITH, CHRISTIE & CO

Front St. East

SMITH & BENNETT ARCHT'S
MCIVERIN KERRIGAN & CO



Cutlery Company," the oldest and most reliable cutlery manufactory in America. This Company was deservedly awarded a diploma and highest honours at the Centennial Exhibition for the excellence of their exhibits. They also represent the manufactures of the "Derby Silver Company," and "Meriden Silver Plate Company," whose magnificent display of electro-plated hollow ware, spoons and forks, at the Centennial Exhibition attracted so much notice, and were awarded a medal for beauty of design and excellence of finish.

Messrs. Thomas May & Co.—The warehouse of this firm is one of the handsomest and most commodious in the city, and is situate on Wellington street west, between Bay and York streets. The building is in the Louis XIV. style of architecture, designed by Langley, Langley & Burke, 180 feet deep, by 40 feet frontage, and is five storeys high. The front is highly ornamented, being of finely cut stone, the massive columns, imposing doorway, and beautifully carved centrepiece giving it an imposing beauty not equalled by any other importing house in the city. The house is a branch of the Montreal firm of T. May and Co., the largest importers of millinery, fancy dry goods, mens' and boys' felt hats, &c. This house has been established over twenty-five years. The firm consists of Messrs. J. Richard Wolff, T. A. May, and James Paterson, Mr. Paterson being the resident partner of the firm. See plate 35.

Cramp, Torrances & Co.—The warehouse of Cramp, Torrances and Co. is situate on the corner of Front and Church streets. The warehouse is a very large red brick structure, with stone dressings, admirably located for business purposes. It is a plain, neat, massive, and commodious structure, abutting on to the south side of Front street, near its junction with Wellington street, and extending about 150 feet along Church street. This is a branch of the well known house of Cramp, Torrances and Co., of Montreal, and confines its operations almost exclusively to the importation of teas, sugars, coffees, &c. The Toronto branch is under the management of Mr. George Torrance. See plate 33.

Brown's Carriage Furnishing Warehouse.—In this age of commerce when the mechanical arts have been developed to a degree of perfection undreamt of by our forefathers, the hum of industry, the whirr and buzzing of the factory, and the busy throng passing along our streets, and flocking into the great business houses, form the truest picture of a city's prosperity and best carries the idea of how a city which only 80 years ago consisted of a few straggling log huts, (with a population less in number than the hands now to be found employed in some of the factories within its limits) has become one of the wealthiest and most populous cities of the Dominion. Rapidly as the various trades of the Queen City have developed themselves, the carriage hardware trade has probably had the most rapid expansion. With the expense of trade, means of carriage of all kinds becomes an increased necessity, the old ox team gives way to the light waggon, wealth induces luxury, and buggies and other light running vehicles become in demand, and, to supply the necessary furnishings, houses exclusively devoted to the trade have sprung up. As an example of this class of trade we select the house of W. Brown on King street east. This house stands midway between the old Court House and Jail, shown on the view opposite page 25, and was erected in 1842, and for some years was devoted to the hardware business. In 1849 A. Dixon & Sons began the saddlery and harness business here, and in 1866 Mr. Brown having succeeded Dixon & Sons began to keep a stock of carriage hardware and furnishings exclusively. On entering this store a stranger would be first struck with its great depth, and the immense variety of the goods meeting his view. The sale and shipping room extends from King street back to Court street. The front or King street end of the store is occupied by the offices and sale room—the Court street end being devoted to the receiving and storage of goods, &c. The endless samples of carriage and waggon springs, axles, wheels, hubs, spokes, felloes, &c., are an evidence that it is one of the leading establishments of the Province. The first floor is devoted to the trimming departments, and here will

be found plushes, velvets, cloths, moquettes, and the well-known genuine English corduroy, which is now being extensively used for trimming vehicles. In this room are also some fine samples of leathers, enamelled oil cloths, and fancy lamps. In the rear a large room is devoted to the storage of moss, curled hair, &c. The two upper floors are packed with wooden ware of all kinds, one room being devoted to sleigh and cutter stuff, &c. The basement is stored with hubs of all kinds, sizes, and makes, from the hub fit for the infant's carriage up to the massive hub of a traction engine, almost large enough for a butcher's block. It would be impossible to enumerate all the goods kept in stock by Mr. Brown.

Messrs. Macnab & Marsh.—This firm was originally composed of William Lyman, Alfred Savage, and John Macnab, who commenced the hardware business in 1863. They then occupied premises on the north side of King street east. After a few years Mr. Savage retired, and the firm continued business under the style of Lyman and Macnab. The business of the firm rapidly increased, so that in a few years their premises became too small. The warehouse now occupied by Macnab and Marsh was built by Lyman and Macnab in 1869. It is a spacious and substantial four storey red brick building, situate on the south side of Front street, three doors east of Yonge street, and is in the main business part of the city. It has a frontage of 35 feet, and a depth of 180 feet. The ground and first floors are occupied by heavy goods, such as nails, glass, spades, shovels, metals, &c. The second and third floors are stored with shelf goods, in which the firm do a very large business. The warehouse is complete with all modern improvements, having tramways for moving heavy goods, is heated with steam, and one of Killey's new water engines has just been put in, by means of which a ton weight can be raised the entire height of the building in less than one minute. In 1870 Mr. Lyman died and his interest was bought by Mr. Marsh. In 1873 the firm built their large storehouse on the Esplanade for storing iron, which will hold over 1,000 tons of bar iron. It is very conve-

niently situated, both for receiving and shipping goods, being alongside the wharves, and only a few feet from the tracks of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railways. A large yard is also used on Church street for storing pig iron, grindstones, and other heavy and bulky goods. See plate 27.

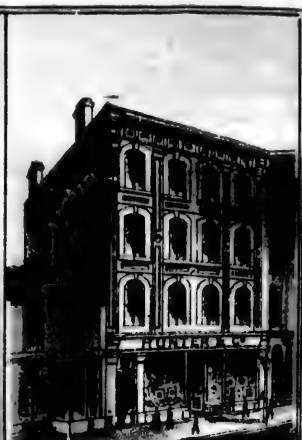
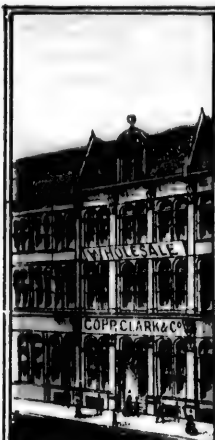
Messrs. Percy & Stewart's Wholesale Paint and Colour Warehouse.—Is situated on Bay street, between King and Adelaide streets, and is one of the most extensive, if not the most extensive establishment of its kind in the city. The building is of red and white brick, three storeys in height, with a frontage of 42 feet and a depth of 106 feet. The ground floor is occupied with the sample room, offices, and shipping department. The upper floors are a furnished store house. In a stock so large and varied it would be impossible to attempt any enumeration. The firm has a large and varied supply of colours, dry and in oil, varnishes, brushes, artist's, grainer's, gilder's, and painter's supplies of every description, and window glass both plain and coloured. They are also general agents for Craig & Rose, paint, oil, and colour manufacturers, Edinburgh. See plate 28.

John Hallam, 83 and 85 Front Street East, Dealer in Hides, Sheepskins, Wool, Leather, &c., was established in 1866. The premises consists of two stores, having a frontage respectively of 28 and 30 feet, and a depth of 90 feet, and are built of red brick, four storeys high. On the first floor are the offices, and the rest of the building, together with the basement (in which is done the curing of hides, and storing of casks of oil for tanner's use) is used for the storing of large quantities of hides, wool, leather, &c. To give some idea of the extent of the business the following figures may be interesting:—Last year there was purchased 50,000 sheepskins, 35,000 hides, 21,000 calfskins, 500,000 lbs. tallow; and wool was shipped to the United States to the extent of half a million pounds; sales at the store on Front street amounted to \$350,000. Mr. Hallam also runs a tannery at the Don for wool pulling, and a manufactory for patent and enamelled leather at Oakville, at which business to the

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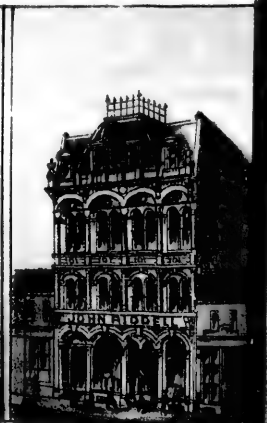
HUNTER & CO PHOTOGRAPHERS



WESTERN WOOD WORKS. HASTINGS & PETERKIN BAY ST.



BANK OF MONTREAL.



J. RIDDELL TAILOR 31 & 33 KING ST. W.



C. PHOTOGRAPHERS



ST.



DELL TAILOR 31 & 33 KING ST. W.

applied to the new wave function, ψ_{new} , to obtain a new value of $\langle H \rangle$. The process is then repeated until the energy has converged to the desired accuracy. The new wave function is then used to calculate the expectation value of the energy, $\langle H \rangle$, and the process is repeated until the energy has converged to the desired accuracy.

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WESTERN WOOD WORKS, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.



WESTERN WOOD WORKS, BOSTON, MASS.



BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

amount of \$80,000 was done last year. There are about 45 men employed at both places. See plate 41.

Thomson & Burns, Nos. 18 and 20 Front Street, Wholesale Importers and Dealers in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, China, Glassware, and Earthenware. Their business was established in 1855, and carried on in premises of their own. The building is of red brick, three storeys in height, having a frontage of 90 feet with a depth of 180 feet. The basement is used exclusively for the storage of earthenware, and where may be seen many hundreds of crates. On the ground floor are the offices, in rear of which (in No. 18) is kept a large stock of earthenware, out of which orders are executed. Their package business is extensive. On the first floor of this building is a very large show room, where a buyer can see every article in this branch of their business, from the commonest description of earthenware to the celebrated productions in China of Messrs. Havilland, of Limoges, France. On the second floor there is kept an immense stock of glassware, which for the most part is sold by package. This department of their business is under the supervision of a manager, whose duty it is to see that the stock is thoroughly maintained, and to carefully watch all fluctuations in the various markets of production. The hardware department is carried on in No. 20. The ground floor, 35 x 180, is used exclusively for the storage of all heavy goods, such as nails, axes, window glass, paint, zinc, wire, spades and shovels, agricultural implements, cordage, &c. A tram railway runs along its entire length, upon which all goods for transport is passed to the rear. The first floor, of same size as the ground floor, has the addition of a sky-light; the office of the hardware manager is located here. On this flat may be seen a large and complete stock of shelf hardware, comprehending the productions of Great Britain, United States, Canada, and Germany, builder's and mechanic's, and household hardware of every description, as also cutlery, electro-plate, &c. The firm also have a stationery department, which, with a host of smallwares, brushes &c., forms a combination that is seldom

seen in any one establishment ; the general dealer is therefore saved the trouble and annoyance of having a number of accounts to look after. The two departments, *i.e.*, the earthenware and hardware, are kept separate and distinct. The salesmen are those who thoroughly understand their business, and who, although at all times desirous of furthering the interests of the establishment, yet do not bore the intending purchaser. The extensive character of their various purchases, coupled with an abundance of capital necessary for its effective working, warrant them in believing that their goods are at all times purchased to the best advantage. See plate 8.

The Pacific Buildings.—The Pacific Buildings, situate on the north-east corner of Front and Scott streets, is one of the most handsome buildings in the city, and is devoted to mercantile purposes. It was erected in 1874, and is a white brick building with Ohio stone dressing, mansard roof, and is in the modernized Corinthian style. It has a frontage of 72 feet on Front street, 30 feet frontage on Wellington street, and a depth of 162 feet on Scott street ; it is four storeys in height, with basement. There is a large courtway from Scott street to the rear of the building, giving access to the back part of the premises. See plate 26.

Messrs. C. & J. Allen, who occupy a portion of the Pacific Buildings, are doing a wholesale fine gold, jewellery, and fancy goods business, in English, French, and German goods. They hold a fine assortment of samples, from which they take importing orders, enabling the merchants to purchase with equal facility as if personally visiting the European market. They are also the sole agents in Canada for James Spicer & Sons, London, England, wholesale export stationers ; Lightbourne, Aspinwall & Co., paper hanging manufacturers, Manchester, England ; and Hayram, Smith & Co., cutlery manufacturers, Sheffield.

E. L. Slaughter, **Eric Freight Agent**, occupies offices in the Pacific Building, on the corner of Scott and Wellington streets.

Joseph & Davidson, Wholesale Dry Goods, have also offices and warerooms in the Pacific Buildings, 80 Front street. The firm consists of R. F. Joseph and Wm. M. Davidson.

Massey Geddes, Steamboat and General Shipping Agent, also occupies offices in the Pacific Buildings, 33 Front street.

J. Segsworth & Co., Importers of Watches and Jewellery, have offices and warerooms in the Pacific Buildings, 21 Scott street. This firm have also a retail watchmaking and jewellery establishment at 113 Yonge street.

The Firm of M. & L. Samuel may be taken as the representative house of the city dealing in sheet and ingot metals and tinsmith's supplies. The house commenced business in Toronto in 1857, and for some few years afterwards their business was confined to very small limits, owing to Montreal being the recognized market for this class of goods, but as in other trades established in Toronto, consumers soon found that their requirements could be as well and as cheaply supplied in Toronto as in Montreal. By constantly keeping on hand a well assorted stock of the best brands in all the staple lines, and by an enterprising system of management, combined with a desire to always supply the needs of the trade, Messrs. Samuel have built up a very large trade, far exceeding many of their older competitors of Montreal, and to-day they do the most extensive metal and hardware business in the Province of Ontario. In 1871 they added shelf hardware to their business, and in this branch they keep a large and well assorted stock. They carry a very large stock of galvanized iron, which has of late years come so much into use for roofing purposes. The chief brands kept are the celebrated Marewood and Gospel Oak Canada Plate. For the last two years Messrs. Samuel have imported the well-known M. L. O. brand, which is acknowledged by the trade to be superior to any other kind in the market. In ingot iron, sheathing copper, English and Russian sheet iron, lead and iron pipes, tinmen's and plumber's tools, they appear to have immense stocks. The firm have a house in Montreal, and in 1860 Mr. M. Samuel, the senior partner, went

to reside in England, where he has since remained and devoted his whole time to purchasing supplies for the Canadian house. Their house on Yonge street is a large three story brick building, devoted mainly to the storage of metals and heavy goods. Two years ago they also erected a large and attractive three story brick building fronting on Jordan street, and immediately in the rear of the Yonge street warehouse. This building is devoted to the storage of lighter goods, and glassware, &c.

The Hardware Store of Messrs Ross & Allen is one of the oldest business houses on King street. The firm was originally established by John Mead in 1839, and for a large number of years was carried on by him, being the only store of much importance in the then central part of the city. At the time of the erection of this store it was in the very heart of the business portion of the city, and in this locality the whole of the wholesale and retail trade of Toronto was carried on. Since that time, however, the wholesale trade of Toronto has located itself on Front and Wellington streets and the lower portion of Yonge street, and King street east has become the centre of a general trade, and the especial depot of the farming community. The store of Messrs. Ross & Allen is a commodious three story structure, and contains a very large stock of general hardware goods, consisting of cutlery of every grade, tools of all descriptions, builder's hardware, and a large assortment of farming implements.

Pepler & Sheppard.—Messrs. Pepler and Sheppard, a sketch of whose building appears on plate 31, were the first to introduce into this country the system of selling hides and skins by auction on commission, thus affording to the butchers and farmers a depot to which they might send their goods for sale, and by these means enable them to realize the same price as the large dealer who sells in bulk. This system has been introduced in Toronto by Messrs. Pepler and Sheppard, after having seen its success in England and Scotland, where it has all but superseded the old system of buying from the butcher and farmer

by the dealer who has a great advantage over the seller owing to his having a quantity insufficient to command the attention of the tanner. This system helps to give to the public articles produced from hides and skins at the lowest prices, as it does away with the dealers' heavy profits. Although this system has been but recently introduced, it has met with great success, having received the ardent support of the principal butchers of the district.

John Rennie & Co.'s warehouse and manufactory is situate at 25 Front street west. It is a white brick structure, with stone dressings, having a somewhat neat external appearance, and the internal arrangements are well adapted to the business carried on therein. The building, which is located nearly in the centre of the Iron Block, is four storeys high, each flat being 165 by 90 feet. The firm devote their entire attention to the manufacture and importation of the following departments of the dry goods trade, namely: gentlemen's furnishings, corsets and skirts, haberdashery and smallwares. They employ about fifteen salesmen and travellers. (See plate 26.)

McGiverin, Kerrigan, & Co.—This establishment, a branch of the well-known hardware house of W. McGiverin & Co., of Hamilton, was established in Toronto in 1874. The house deals in all kinds of hardware, making a specialty of the following lines of articles:—Builders' hardware, mechanics' tools, table cutlery, machinists' tools, also hoop iron, &c. The management of the Toronto branch is under the management of Mr. Kerrigan. The location of the house is very central, occupying a portion of what is known as Smith's block on Front street west. The warehouse comprises four large flats, all of which are stored with every grade of goods coming within the range of hardware goods. (See plate 38.)

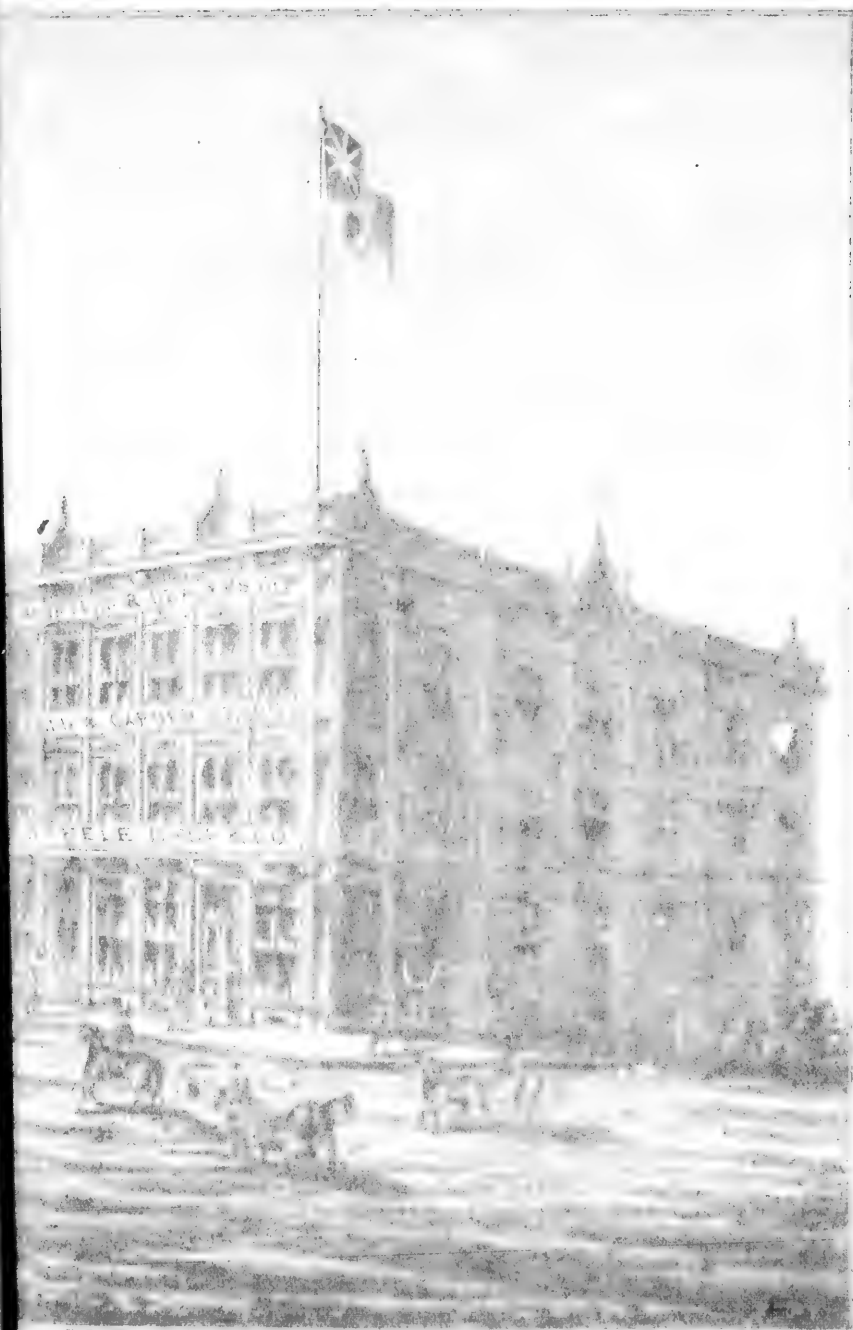
Steele Bros. & Co., Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Home Grown Field and Garden Seeds, first established in 1873 with R. C. Steele as resident and managing partner, this gentleman having had fifteen years' experience in the retail business before starting in Toronto. S. E. Briggs was admitted

as a partner in the firm in 1876, having been in the retail business for ten years, most of the time in connection with the house. The firm's business has increased to such an extent that they are having erected for them a large warehouse, situated on the corner of Front and Jarvis streets. It is a red brick building with cut stone dressings, three storeys in height, together with an extensive basement, having a frontage of 34 feet and a depth of 124 feet. The premises will have a powerful hydraulic machine for hoisting the goods from the basement to the upper storeys, together with every facility for carrying on their business with the smallest outlay of time and labour. When completed the building will be the largest seed warehouse in the Dominion. The offices and retail store will be on the first floor. The firm grow large quantities of choice garden peas, which are sold to leading houses in the United States and Great Britain. They also largely export Red and Alsike clover seeds, &c. As evidence of the growth of the foreign business of the house it may be mentioned that in December, 1876, they shipped goods direct to San Francisco, California, to Richmond, Virginia, and to London, England. Messrs. Steele Bros. & Co. imported from Manitoba the first shipment of wheat ever brought from that Province in the fall of 1876. This enterprise must assuredly prove a great boon to the farmers of Ontario and Quebec in procuring for them a change of seed from the virgin soil of the Red River Valley, and will assist materially in drawing attention to the splendid farming lands of our great North-West Territory. The members of the firm are J. S. Steele, R. C. Steele, and S. E. Briggs. See plate N.

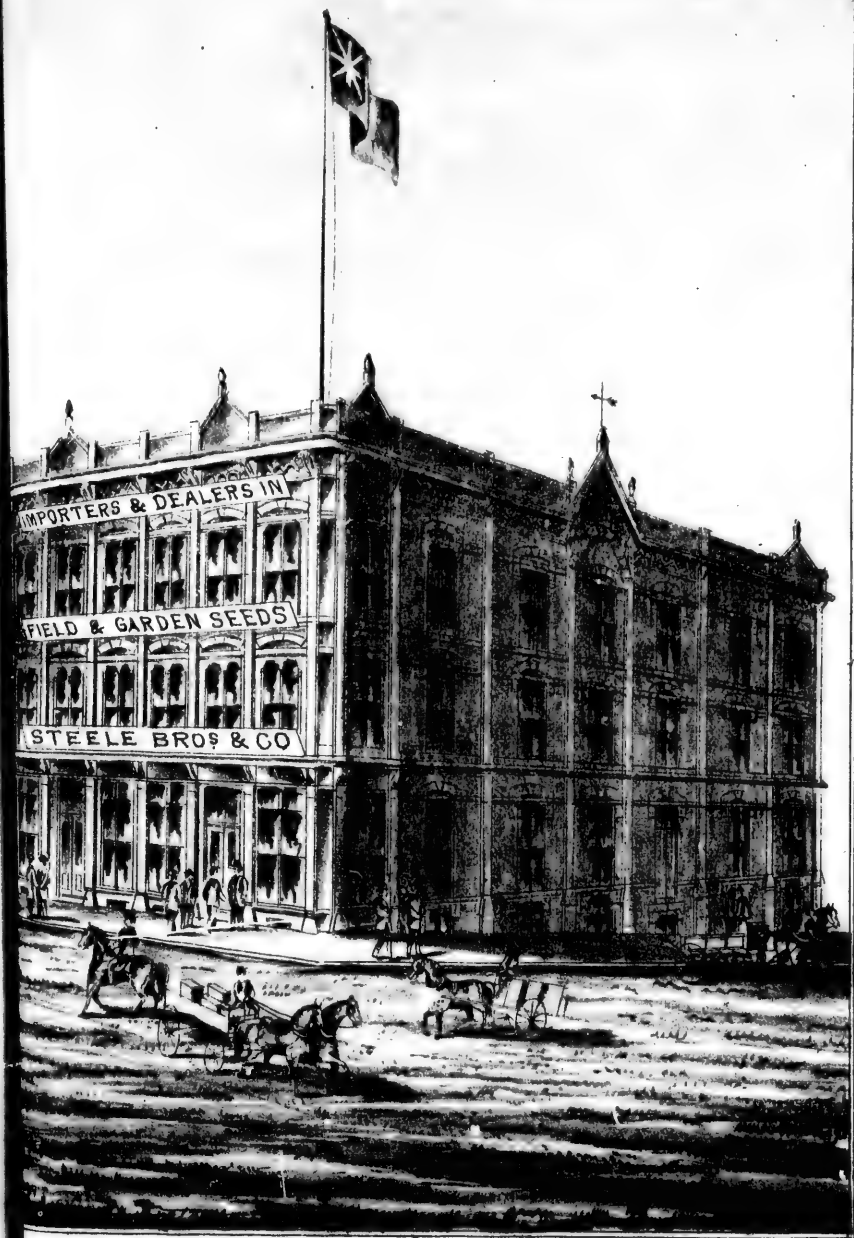
Thomas Lailey & Co.'s Wholesale Clothing House, 14 Front Street West. This business was commenced by the present senior partner in 1855, and is now carried on by him and his son, William H. Lailey, under the style named above. The customers of the firm are chiefly in Ontario, but extending to the Province of Quebec, Lower Provinces, and Manitoba. Their warehouse is three storeys high, the two upper flats having a depth of 180 feet. On the lower floor are the offices,

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THE BROS & CO, SEED MERCHANTS, COR. OF 1ST & 2ND STS.



STEELE BROS & CO, SEED MERCHANTS, COR OF FRONT & JARVIS STREETS.

and part of the stock of goods in the piece. The second floor is entirely occupied with ready-made clothing. On the upper floor is kept the heavier woollens and trimmings, used in making up, the rear part being used for cutting rooms. The length of time this business has been in operation, giving constant employment to a large number of hands, and now paying during the year wages to the amount of \$25,000, must give this firm some claim to rank with those who have contributed to the growth of Toronto.

J. L. Bronsdon & Co., occupy commodious premises on the west side of Yonge street, near its junction with King street. The business was established in 1869 under the name of Bronsdon & Paton, and is one of the oldest paint and colour houses in Toronto. The building is four storeys high, having a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 75 feet. Immediately in the rear is a brick warehouse three storeys high, 30 feet frontage with a depth of 60 feet. The firm do a very extensive business in all classes of goods pertaining to the oil and colour trade. The goods sold by this firm are from celebrated English manufacturers, among whom will be found the well-known firm of Blundell, Spence & Co., who are noted for their superior linseed oils; Bramdram & Bros., whose white leads are so well-known; Charles Turner & Sons, Noble & Hoare's, and Lane's celebrated varnishes; Pouleur Freres, and Chaucis' window glass; Peritainis' French brushes, and numerous other well known manufactures. They also have a large supply of colours, dry and in oil, varnishes, brushes, artists, grainers, gilders, and painter's supplies of every description, window and sign glass is at all times kept in stock. See plate 35.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES.

John Kay's Retail Dry Goods Establishment. — This establishment, which is situated on the corner of King and Yonge streets, is amongst the oldest and largest in the city. It was founded upwards of thirty years ago by Betley & Kay (Mr. Betley having retired from business twelve years ago).

The first flat is filled with a large assortment of the best Dry Goods which can be purchased in Foreign and English markets. On the second flat, south, there is the largest and finest stock of Carpets in the Province, obtained direct from the most celebrated English makers; some of the designs are manufactured for, and confined to Mr. Kay. There is also on the north end of this flat a spacious show room, where the latest patterns of French and English millinery and mantles are exhibited. The third flat is used in making dresses, mantles, and millinery to order, under the superintendence of experienced forewomen. Mr. Kay has also a very extensive stock of the best Oil Cloths which can be obtained in England. When it is mentioned that this establishment can boast of a good many customers who have dealt with it for upwards of a quarter of a century it is a strong recommendation in itself. Besides having an extensive city business a large country trade has always been done, and is steadily increasing. For sketch of the building see plate 41.

Messrs. Ridout & Co.—The Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton warehouse was established by Messrs. George Percival and Joseph David Ridout (brothers), in the year 1832, in the premises familiar to the inhabitants of the city as the Wakefield Auction Mart, removing therefrom the following year to their then new and, comparatively, with its surroundings, large and handsome building, still in their occupation at the corner of King and Yonge streets, which, since that time, has been in honourable association with their name over the whole area of Upper Canada, and also the best known feature or landmark in the city of Toronto. The building of the Brothers Ridout, with the warehouse of Mr. Munro, at the corner of King and George streets, was the example and incentive to that substantial and elegant class of store buildings now ornamenting the city in so many different parts, and which, during construction, in consequence of being considerably west of the understood business limits, was watched by the citizens (at that time about 4,000) and country visitors as a wonderful and hazardous enterprise on the part of the proprietors, both inex-

perienced young men, aged respectively twenty-three and twenty-four years. Yet the Messrs. Ridout at the commencement of their business career, felt every confidence in building so far west of the then business limits of the place, and events have since proved the soundness of their judgment in selecting Toronto as a proper place from whence to furnish the dealers of Upper Canada with supplies directly imported from British and foreign manufacturers. The enterprise of a few pioneer firms like Messrs. Ridout has done much towards hastening the establishment of Toronto as the commercial metropolis of Western Canada. The Messrs. Ridout for nearly half a century have been noted for a characteristic quietness in the management of their business, and safely conducted it through the disturbed and dangerous years immediately preceding and following the rebellion of 1837, and through the various periods of financial depression since then. The present partnership of Ridout, Aikenead, and Crombie was formed upon the retirement of Mr. Percival Ridout in 1867. The senior partner, Mr. J. D. Ridout, is we believe the oldest merchant of Toronto now actively engaged in commercial pursuits. He is president of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Society, the wealthiest and most successful institution of its kind in the Dominion of Canada, and to the interests of which he devotes a considerable amount of attention. See plate 30.

"The Golden Lion."—Messrs. Walker and Sons' dry goods store, known to the residents of Toronto as the "Golden Lion," is one of the handsomest and largest retail Dry Goods stores in the Dominion. Erected in 1867 at a cost of over \$40,000 it at once became a landmark in the most fashionable and busy street of the city, by its solid and imposing, yet at the same time highly ornamental and airy appearance. The premises have a frontage of 52 feet and a depth of 210 feet. The front of the building is of cut stone, with a very beautifully finished cornice, surmounted by a fine large figure of the noble Lion, also cut in stone. For the first 30 feet the front of the structure is composed almost entirely of plate glass, and is

divided into four large panes, running from the sidewalk up to a massive ornamental iron girder, extending the entire width of the building. The windows and doorway contains over 1,500 square feet of glass. The interior is beautifully finished and the arrangements for the comfort of purchasers and the ready and effective display of goods are very perfect and complete. The first floor is divided by partitions, separating the dry goods department from the clothing wareroom. In the centre of the Dry goods, or east side, is the stairway leading up to the show room, replete with a splendid assortment of millinery, shawls, mantles, and ladies' underclothing. Here is also the fancy department and house furnishing goods, and at the south end is the carpet room. This room is the largest undivided show room in the Dominion; it is 51 by 130 feet, and furnished and fitted up in the most complete manner. The third and fourth floors are devoted to the wholesale department, work rooms, &c. One of the chief features of the store is the large dome, over 40 feet in diameter, and rising 55 feet from the first floor, and containing about 1,600 square feet of glass, giving a splendid light to the first and second floors. "The Golden Lion" was established in 1836 by Mr. Robert Walker, a few doors west of the present site. In 1847 two stone-fronted buildings were erected by P. Patterson, Esq., and Robert Walker on the present site at a cost of \$30,000, and for twenty-one years were occupied by Messrs. Walker and Sons, and the other by P. Patterson and others. In 1867 Mr. R. Walker, having acquired the whole of the site, pulled the two buildings down, and erected the present store at a cost of over \$40,000; and it is now the largest retail store in the Province. The rapid growth of the business of this firm has more than kept pace with the business growth of the city. Beginning in 1836 in a small frame building, employing only two salesmen, it and one other are the only surviving firms then in the dry goods trade. In 1856 growth of business compelled the erection of new premises, and ten to twelve salesmen were then found necessary to meet the demands of its patrons, and this decade of twenty years finds the firm

located in the handsomest and largest retail establishment in Ontario, with a staff of over forty salesmen, cashiers, and book-keepers, with a stock of goods always on hand varying from \$150,000 to \$250,000, and a large branch establishment in London, Ontario. See plate 34.

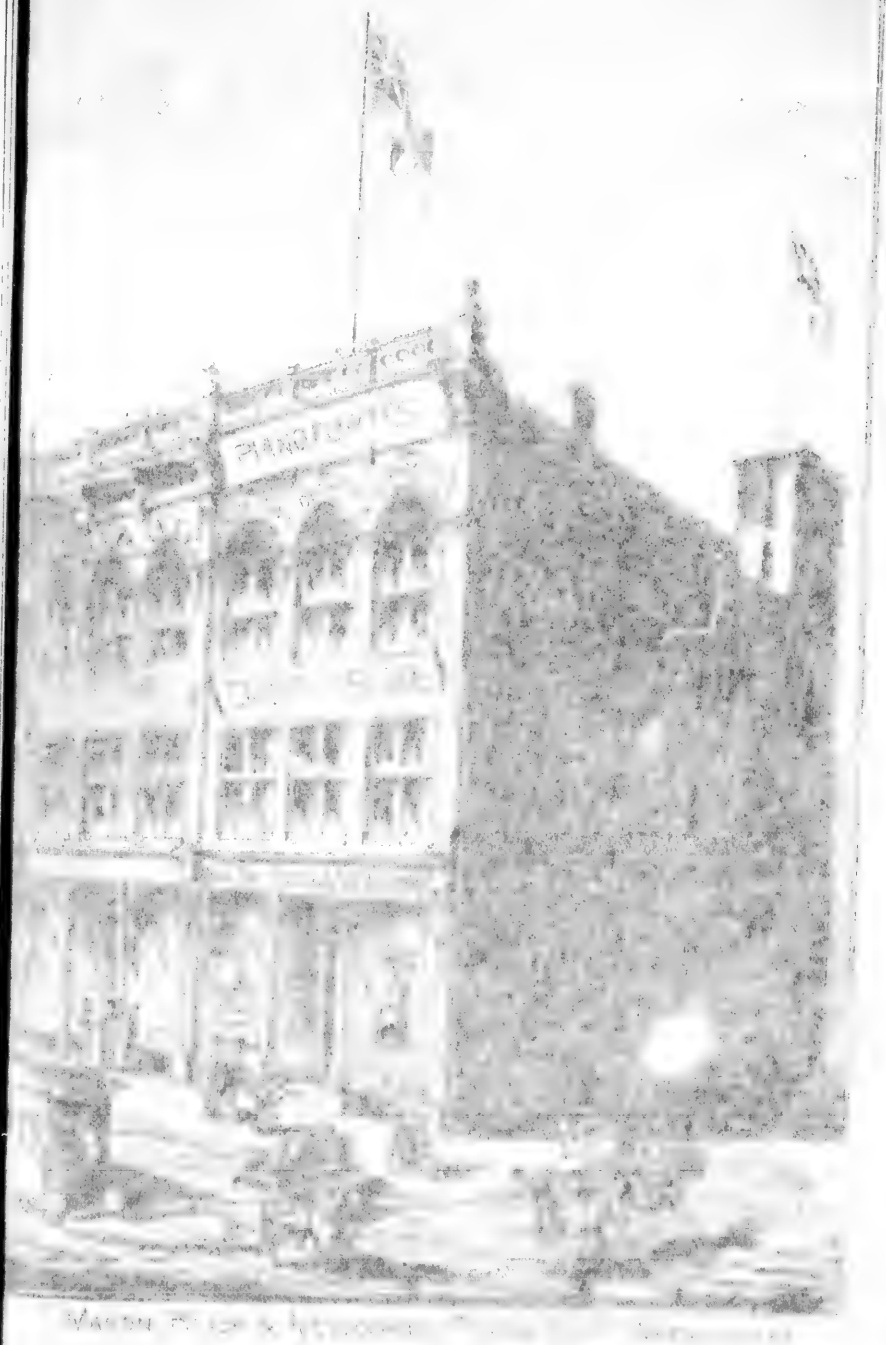
Mason, Risch & Newcombe's Pianoforte and Organ Warerooms.—Toronto is acknowledged to be the musical headquarters of the Dominion, as here more pianofortes, organs and other musical instruments are sold than in any other city in British America. Of several large firms trading exclusively in musical instruments that of Messrs. Mason, Risch and Newcombe may be taken as an example of the trade, having a large and varied stock of pianofortes and cabinet organs, displayed in a commodious building, with elegantly appointed show rooms. The premises of the above firm, a sketch of which will be found on plate G, are situated at No. 32 King street west. The building, which has been expressly fitted up to meet the requirements of their trade, is a fine brick structure, 100 feet deep by 26 feet wide, and consists of three floors and a basement. The first floor is occupied as the principal show room. Here are to be found pianos and organs from the most celebrated American and European makers, suitable alike to the palatial drawing room of the millionaire or the more humble cottage of the artisan. The second floor is another very fine and beautiful show room, 70 by 26 feet, possessing admirable acoustical properties, and is devoted to the display of pianos of the best makers, and the better class of second-hand instruments. The third or upper is occupied as a repairing shop, the firm doing a large business in this department, being well-known for the successful manner in which instruments are treated by them. They employ only skilled artisans, most of the men having been brought from Germany specially for their business. The mechanical arrangements throughout the building for handling the various instruments are very complete. In the basement a revolving platform receives the cases containing the instruments into the building, where they are unpacked and at once transferred to

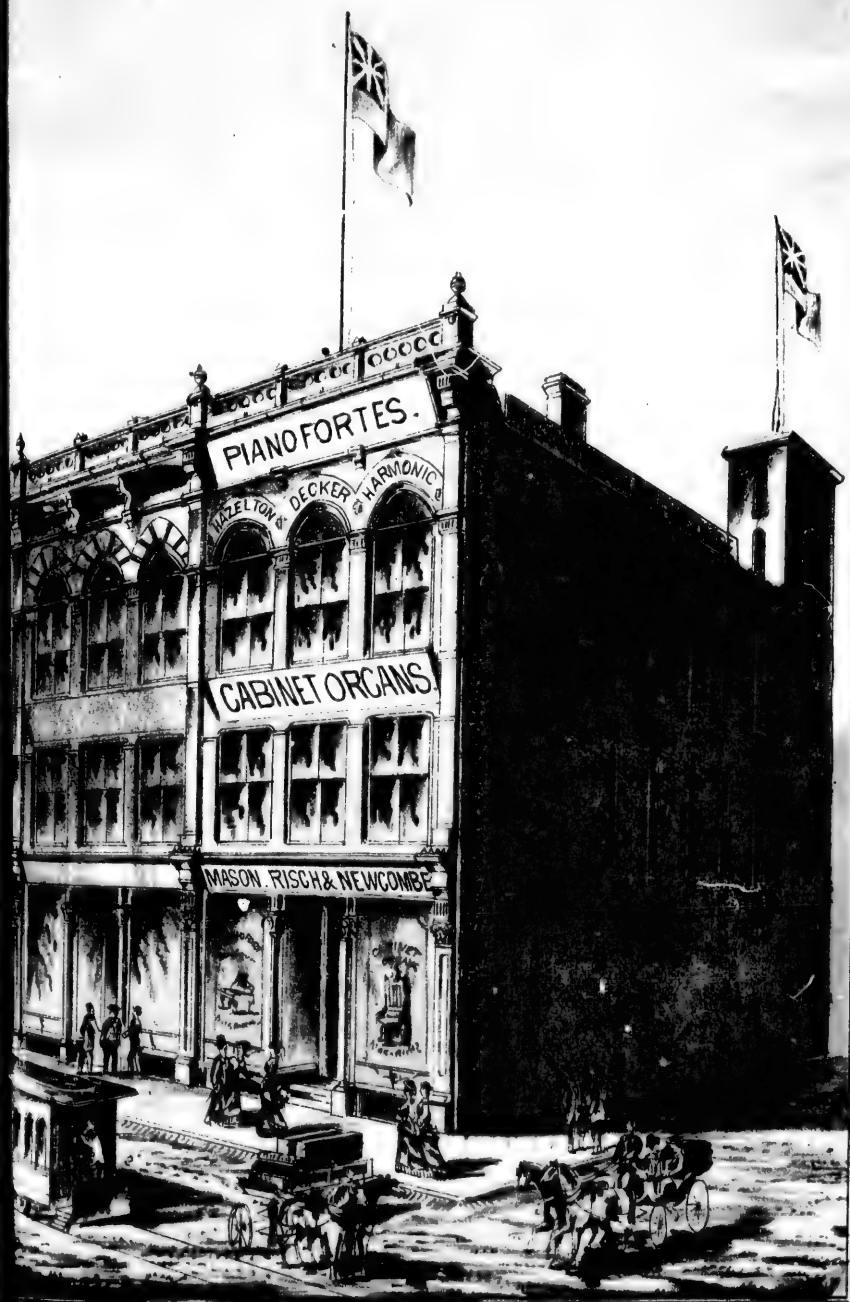
a monster hoist, which conveys them with the greatest celerity to any part of the building desired. Thus by a well organized system and mechanical appointments, a considerable amount of manual labour is saved, and all risk of damage to instruments avoided. Each instrument on being unpacked is personally inspected by one of the members of the firm, and is then transferred to the attention of the tuners, and regulators, who examine every detail in the mechanism, so that should the slightest derangement have occurred to the action during the process of transportation the remedy is at once applied. By this means a purchaser in Canada receives his instrument in as perfect condition as though received from the factory direct. The importance of attention to this particular cannot be too highly valued, and its adoption is doubtless one of the elements of the success which has distinguished this house from its commencement.

Page's Block.—This fine and substantial block of buildings on Yonge street, just north of Queen street, which is the property of Mr. C. Page, senior, was erected by the late Hon. J. H. Cameron in 1856, Alderman Sheard being the architect. At that time it was thought by nearly every business man to be too far north from the centre of trade, and that to endeavour to establish a business of any magnitude could only end in disaster and ruin, but Mr. Page, who came from England with his family to this city in 1857, and occupied the store now so well known as the London House, thought he saw a great future for Yonge street, being as it is an artery through the very centre of the city, and he has not been disappointed, having by industry and attention to the wants of his customers, built up one of the largest and most successful retail dry goods businesses in the city. Great improvements have been made from time to time in this immediate locality to suit the times, and the requirements of an ever-increasing volume of trade. The boot and shoe store of **Mr. Merryfield** occupies the southern end of the block, and is No. 190 Yonge street. Mr. Merryfield is one of the oldest established boot and shoe dealers in the city, he

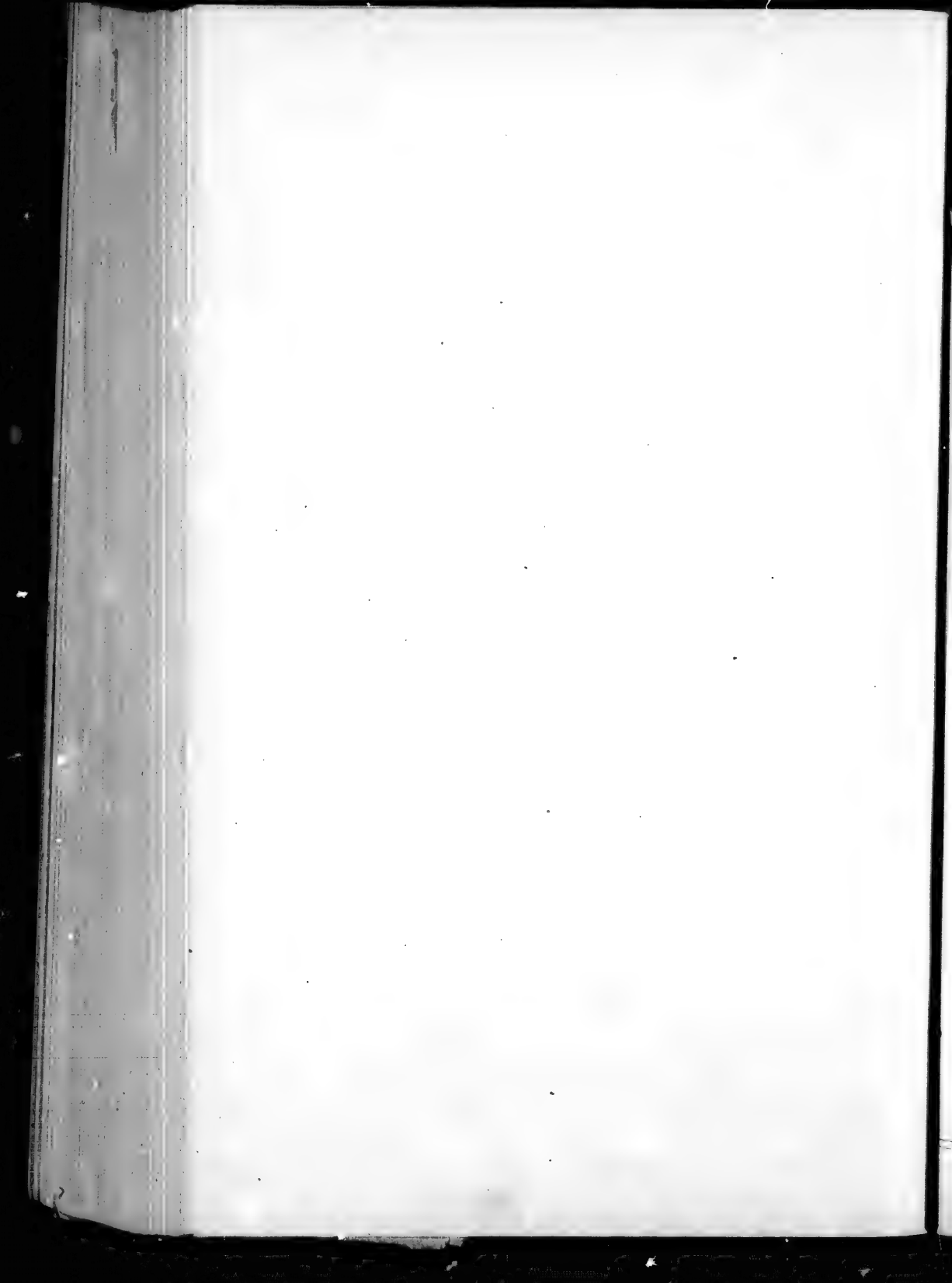
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MASON RISCH & NEWCOMBE PIANO-FORT. WAREROOMS.



having first commenced business in 1853. At that time Yonge street presented a widely different appearance than now. Then green fields and vacant lots met the eye of the pedestrian—where handsome stores and solid blocks of buildings now stand. Then the shoe trade of the city did not number half as many establishments as are to be found on Yonge street alone, and what was still better for the consumer, home-made goods were the staple commodity, and not cheap slop work. In this latter respect Mr. Merryfield still maintains his well known reputation, as in his establishment the very best class of goods that can be bought for the money will be found. Poor slop work has no place on his shelves. His trade is essentially a good family trade and ordered work. Mr. Merryfield is one of the old school of solid tradesmen, letting the value and durability of his goods be his own bill poster. No. 192 is occupied by **Mr. Frisby** as a tailoring and outfitting establishment, and is well known to large numbers of the citizens as a store where good articles at a moderate price can be procured. The stock consists of a well-selected assortment of all kinds of cloths, tweeds and gentlemen's outfittings of all kinds. Nos. 194 and 196 are in the occupation of **Messrs. Page and Sons**, the owners of the block, as a dry goods store, and known as the London House. Probably no other store on Yonge street is better known than the London House. Since the business was first established by Mr. Page, senior, the volume of trade transacted has steadily increased, and department after department has been added until now no better filled store or larger or more valuable stock can be found within the entire length traversed by Yonge street. The salerooms rank among the finest in the city, a good light being obtained throughout, and the firm is noted for its elegant openings each season. During the past year Mr. Page, senior, retired from active participation in the business, which is now conducted by his sons, who appear determined to give the same careful attendance and supervision, and carry out the same rule of strict integrity in all transactions that has characterised Mr. Page, senior. The next store is occupied by **Mr. West** as

a boot and shoe depot. Nos. 202 and 204 is occupied by the extensive tailoring establishment of **Mr. J. Brimer**. This is the largest and best fitted up exclusive tailoring store in the city. The sale and show rooms are large, 28 x 75, light, and exceedingly neat in appearance. The shelves and counters are filled with the most select and choicest goods of the season. The goods of the most celebrated woollen factories of Great Britain and the American continent are constantly kept in stock, together with the more fancy goods of French manufacturers. Mr. Brimer has had a long practical experience in the trade, and as the best cutters and workmen are kept, a satisfactory fit may always be depended upon, as the writer can speak from his own personal experience. The workroom is immediately behind the saleroom. **William McMaster, junior**, occupies the northern end of the block, which is Nos. 206 and 208, as a dry goods store, and one of the best and most complete stocks of retail dry goods in this street, and probably in the city, will be found in this establishment. Mr. McMaster cultivates a family trade, and trusts to the quality and value of his goods to obtain public favour instead of puffing low and poor articles at low prices as cheap bankrupt stocks, a practice which, during the late period of depressed trade, has become a somewhat common proceeding with many houses. In visiting this store we were struck with the large variety of the patterns and fabrics into which dress goods are now manufactured, and the immense variety of articles which a first class dry goods store handle. See plate 22.

Messrs. Wm. West & Co. also occupy a store in this block, known as the "Golden Boot," Nos. 198 and 200. This firm was established in 1868 on a small scale, but finding their trade increasing they were compelled to enlarge their premises to their present commodious extent. The store has a frontage of 24 feet and a depth of 75 feet, and is neatly fitted up. The office and manufactory is in the rear. Messrs. West & Co. have a very large and select stock of boots and shoes, and as they confine themselves to doing only a cash business they are enabled to give their customers far better value for their money than other

firms which give long credit. They employ the best workmanship to be obtained, and a trial of their goods will be sure to give perfect satisfaction.

J. Robinson & Co.—Few, if any, cities on the American continent can surpass the stores of our principal dealers in gold and silver wares for variety, value, and first class workmanship of the goods therein displayed. As an example of one class having numerous representatives in the City, let us examine the store of Joseph Robinson and Co., known as the Sheffield House, 15 King street west, a few doors from Yonge street. Externally we find a plain brick building of three storeys, and a shop window always remarkable for its neat and effective displays of silverware and electro-plate goods. Stepping inside we find a splendid saleroom 120 feet long, and 24 feet broad, beautifully fitted up on both sides with cases in black and gold, containing such a really magnificent stock of electro-plated ware as to cause a feeling of surprise on seeing the numberless patterns, styles, and variety of articles, and the truly artistic workmanship manifested in the goods manufactured by this interesting and beautiful process. Here are large cases filled with tea and coffee sets, kettles, urns, epergnes, vases, and centre pieces; in fact, every requisite for the use or ornamentation of the breakfast, dinner or supper table, fit for the palace or cottage, and in adjoining cases we notice Communion sets to suit the requirements of either high or low churches, christening basins of all sizes and patterns, children's mugs in close proximity to claret jugs, tea pitchers, cups and flagons for their seniors. In other cases we find almost every conceivable ornamental or useful article of domestic requirement produced in Britannia metal, looking quite as bright and beautiful as in the more costly metals. And here, too, will be found cutlery of all kinds, from the costly and finely-finished goods that grace the table of the palatial mansion, to the common horn-handled knives and forks for the laborer's cottage. In fancy articles there appears to be everything that can be desired from a match box to the beautiful silver fitted dressing case or work box. In this de-

partment we find articles of *vertu* in Parian ware, Bohemian glass, china, and the unrivalled productions of Wedgwood and Minter. On the counters are cases filled with the most costly watches, the most delicate and finely-finished lockets, brooches, and rings, from the plain gold ring so much desired by all ladies to the valuable and elaborately-finished gem, sparkling with diamonds and pearls. It would be utterly impossible to attempt to enumerate all the goods displayed on the various floors of this house, but visitors can rest assured of being amply repaid for any trouble in visiting this establishment by the many and costly articles of artistic workmanship always to be found here. This house was established upwards of twenty years ago, and now do a very large wholesale trade, their travellers visiting all parts of the Dominion. Their retail business is known to be one of the largest in the city, and certainly the stock far surpasses that of any other house in extent.

James Stark's dry goods store is situate on the west side of Yonge street, near Queen street. The external appearance of the store is somewhat remarkable, as being the remains of a style original in Toronto. This was one of the earliest brick blocks erected on Yonge street, and at the time of its erection was considered a remarkably handsome structure, and now appears neat and attractive. The store is well known to the citizens through the pushing enterprise of Mr. Stark, who keeps himself constantly before the public as selling cheap goods. His stock is always large and well assorted, embracing a wide range in all kinds of domestic cloths, dress goods, shawls, mantles, hosiery, and fancy goods. See plate L.

Stanton & Vicars, Photographers, Nos. 47, 49, and 51 King street west, two doors east of Bay street, have opened one of the finest and best lighted Photographic Studios in the Dominion. It is a three storey building, having a frontage of 60 feet. On the first floor is a large and neatly fitted show room and office. On the second floor is the operating room, having a range of 62 feet, making it unequalled for taking groups and full size portraits. The third floor is used ex-

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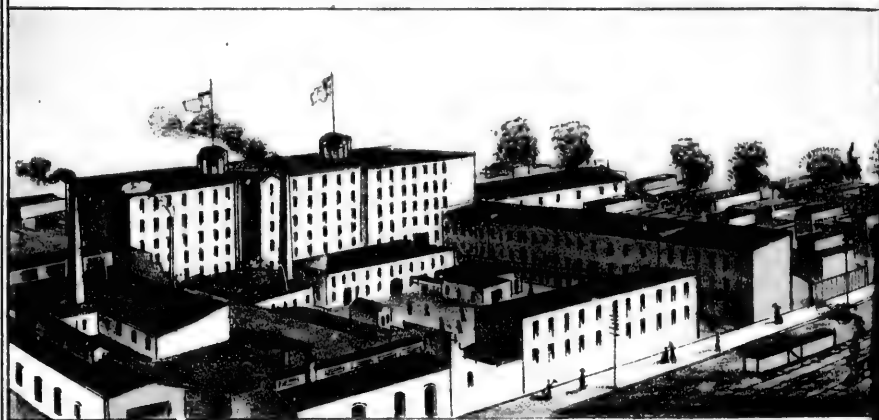
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JOHN KAY, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS CARPETS &c



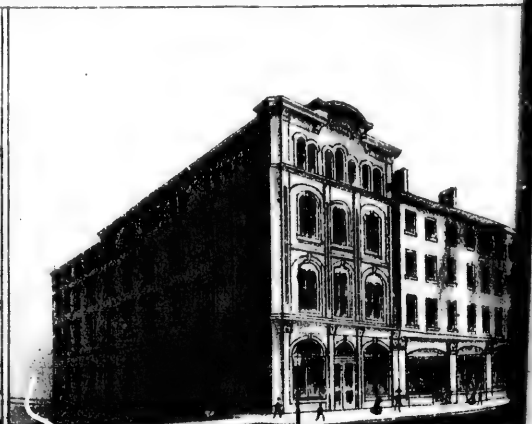
J. HALLAM, FRONT ST



R. HAY & CO FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.



G. COLEMAN CONFECTIONER TILKINGSF



R. HAY & CO'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE



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THE NEW YORK COTTON FACTORY



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THE NEW YORK COTTON FACTORY

clusively for photographic printing. The basement is used for fixing and washing. The gallery has been fitted up with the latest and the most improved apparatus and appliances. In the front is the reception and toilet rooms, furnished with every convenience. The staff of operators and artists are under the able direction of Mr. Stanton (who managed the late photographic house of Ewing & Co. for six years), who has had a large and varied experience in the art of photography for the last twenty years, when photography was in its infancy in the daguerreotyping (or silver plate pictures), and has gone through all its changes and improvements. Mr. Stanton for many years has been engaged in the manufacture of some of the most important chemical preparations used by the trade, which gives him an advantage over most houses. Though a Canadian he was the first artist who introduced photography in the State of West Virginia in 1857, and has had under his management some of the largest galleries in the States. Mr. Stanton has had a large experience in the production of life-size portraits in oil and pastel by the aid of photography, and having made photography a close study as an art, his skill in posing and lighting is worthy of praise. His portraits of children, at all times a difficult operation, are extremely good and always successful. The firm are engaged on a photographic combination group of the Toronto Hunt Club, giving a portrait on horseback of both ladies and gentlemen, together with the pack. This is a piece of workmanship in the photographic art never before attempted in the Dominion, and when finished will be well worthy of a visit by the public of Toronto. Mr. Vicars is by profession a manufacturing chemist, and is well known in Toronto, and we have no doubt the new firm will obtain a large share of public patronage.

James H. Rogers.—This house is one of the oldest business houses in the city, being established by the father of the present proprietor in the year 1815, when Toronto was better known as Muddy York. The ancient sign of the establishment was at one time the best known landmark in the city. Almost every

resident and every visiting farmer was acquainted with the Indian Trapper that used to adorn the front of this store, and convey to dealers the nature of the business conducted within. The store has been altered to meet modern requirements, and the saleroom is now one of the most attractive in the city. The internal arrangements comprise all that modern art can do to render a saleroom attractive, elegant, and convenient. Large cases constructed of fine wood and plate glass with black and gold panels reveal the finest furs in caps, cuffs, and ladies apparel. Mr. Rogers transacts a large wholesale trade in furs, and is a large exporter of raw furs to London and Leipzig markets. A number of men and women are kept constantly employed in the manufacturing department. During the summer months one of the finest displays of hats, caps, &c., is always kept in stock. A view of the store will be found on plate 34.

McCormack Bros.—The grocery store of McCormack Bros., Nos. 431 and 433 Yonge street, and situate on the corner of Yonge and Ann streets, is a commodious block of three storeys in the plain but neat style of architecture so prevalent among the business houses of Toronto. The premises have a frontage of 66 feet on Yonge street, and extend 120 feet along Ann street. The firm first began business on the corner of Elm and Yonge streets in the year 1870, but the rapid development of their trade rendered more commodious premises necessary, and the present buildings were erected by them in 1870 for the special purposes of their trade, and to which they are so admirably adapted. Their business is divided into three departments, viz., the general grocery, flour and feed, and ale and porter bottlers. In the general grocery department the house may fairly be taken as a representative first class establishment, everything required by families or kept by grocers or liquor dealers, being found among the stock. As bottlers of ales and porters Messrs. McCormack rank as the most extensive retailers in the city, being sole agents for Carling's well-known ales. All the city trade is handled by them. Their storage cellars are very extensive, well lighted, and kept at an

even temperature during summer and winter. The stranger visiting their cellars would be greatly astonished to see the stock of bottles here stored. We believe that upward of three thousand dozen bottles are always kept on hand ready for delivery, and that the daily number of bottles handled by the firm in their vats now exceed 750 dozen bottles per day. The flour and feed branch is carried on in No. 433, and so is kept entirely distinct from the grocery department.

T. Webb's Confectionery Establishment.—The store of T. Webb, corner of Agnes and Yonge streets, is one of the best known landmarks on Yonge street, for probably few, if any, of the stores on this street have been so long devoted to the same trade. The business was established by the father of the present proprietor in 1842, when the store presented a much more primitive appearance than now. The house soon became famous for the quality of the bride cake here made, and to-day Mr. Webb in this department stands beyond all rivals for the celebrity of his cakes. The windows always contain very fine samples of wedding cakes, ready for shipment. Mr. Webb ships these cakes to all parts of the Dominion, and even to Europe so wide has the fame of the Dominion wedding cake house extended. In connection with the store are ice cream rooms, very comfortably fitted out to meet the requirements of his patrons. (See plate J.)

Messrs. Kent Bros., sign of the Indian Clock, 166 Yonge street. This business was established in 1867. The firm erected the sign of the Indian Clock, which is quite a novelty in the city; it keeps perfect time, each quarter being struck by an Indian squaw and the hour by an Indian chief. These figures are of a large size and have a very natural appearance. It is illuminated all night at considerable expense to the firm, and is a great boon to the public of Toronto. Messrs. Kent Bros. keep the most experienced workmen that can be obtained, and having direct communication with the observatory are thereby enabled to give correct time to all time pieces entrusted to them for repairs. They have a large and varied stock of clocks, watches, jewellery, spectacles, &c., continually

on hand. The Patent Spectacle Indicator of this firm's invention gives the strength of lens required for any sight immediately, thereby dispensing with the unpleasantness of trying on the dozens of glasses so often found necessary in other instances before getting such as are suitable. A full assortment of all qualities of spectacles always on hand. The firm guarantee a perfect fit and satisfaction even to the most fastidious.

Hart & Rawlinson.—There are few cities that excel Toronto in the richness of the book stores. As a class the principal stores of the city contain large numbers of standard and valuable works. As an example of the best of the book and stationery stores of the city that of Messrs. Hart & Rawlinson of No. 7 King street west may be cited. It is certainly located on the most fashionable street of the city, and its stock is comprised of goods calculated to meet the requirements of its patrons. The stock consists of general fancy stationery goods, and a very large number of standard works of the most popular British and American authors. The firm are also Dominion agents for Zuccato's Papyrograph, for multiplying fac-simile copies of writings, designs, &c., and are publishers of the *Canadian Monthly and National Review*. (See plate L.)

Wm. Brown, 478 Queen Street West, was established in 1867, and was the first dry goods store that was opened on Queen street. The stand was at that time further west, the proprietor removing to his present commodious premises in 1876. The house is known as the "Leading House," situate in the Franklin Block, opposite Portland street, and is a three story red brick building, with white brick columns and window arches. The stock consists of a large assortment of dry goods, gents' furnishings, mantles and millinery. In the back part of the store is the mantle and millinery department. The store is well lighted and fitted up in a neat and attractive manner.

John T. Wilson, 161 Queen Street West, first established business in 1872 in a store east of his present stand, but on account of the same rapidly increasing removed to his present

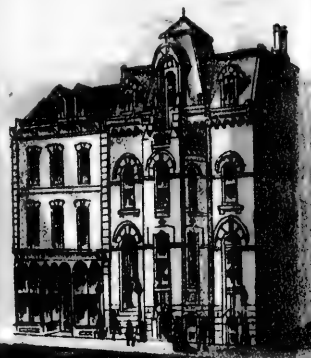
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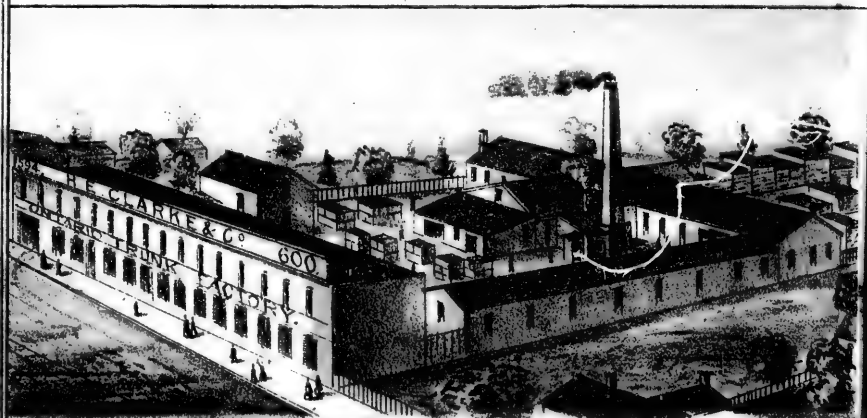
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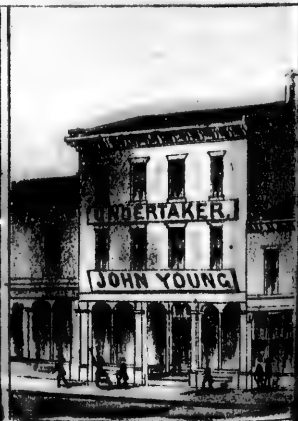
NATIONAL CLUB . .



H. E. CLARKE & CO.-WAREROOMS 105 KING ST W.



NORRIS & SOPER, PIANO WAREROOMS



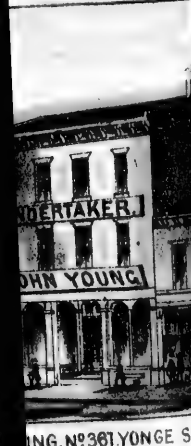
JOHN YOUNG, NO 381 YONGE ST



NATIONAL CLUB . .



V.



ING, N° 361 YONGE ST.

THE NATIONAL CLUB

The National Club is a large and comfortable building, situated in the heart of the city. It is a fine example of modern architecture, and is well adapted for the reception of guests. The Club is open to all, and is a most desirable place for the residence of those who wish to live in the city.

The Club is a most desirable place for the residence of those who wish to live in the city. It is a fine example of modern architecture, and is well adapted for the reception of guests.

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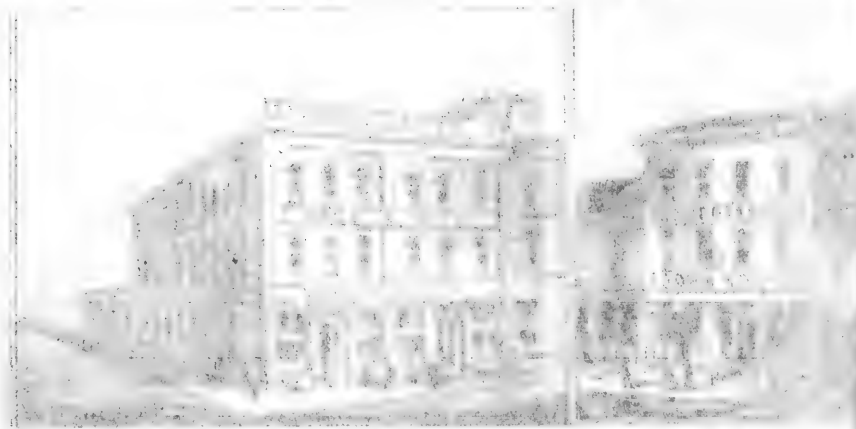


SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - BRIDGE STREET

1870



SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - BRIDGE STREET



SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - BRIDGE STREET

1870

address, which consists of a red brick building, three storeys high, mansard roof. It is situate between College Avenue and Simcoe street, with a frontage of 20 feet and is 100 feet deep. In the rear of the store is the workshop for the manufacturing of tin, copper, and sheet iron. Mr. Wilson has a large, light, and heavy hardware and house furnishing trade, and a varied stock of lamps of all descriptions, chandeliers, stoves, ranges, &c.

George Coleman.—The confectionery establishment and luncheon room of George Coleman is one of the best known buildings in the city. The building is a very neat three story red brick structure, with iron dressings. (See plate 41.) Mr. Coleman commenced business in a small frame building on King street a short distance east of his present premises in 1852, and in 1874 he erected the store and dwelling he now occupies. Mr. Coleman does one of the largest, if not the largest, fancy confectionery and bakery trade in the city, and his rooms are the favourite resort of the ladies of Toronto for lunch and light refreshments, and many of our leading business men here daily take a light lunch.

Peter McCulloch, Wholesale, Retail, and General Grocer, 220 Yonge street. This store was started in 1872 under the style of McCulloch & Morton, and is now conducted solely by Mr. P. McCulloch. The store is situate on the corner of Albert and Yonge streets, having a depth on Albert street of about 130 feet and a frontage of 25 feet on Yonge street. The store has every convenience for the large and increasing business the house is doing, for family groceries, wines, liquors, teas, &c. The store is replete with a large stock. The teas of which the house make a speciality have been selected with the greatest care and in the best of markets, and are offered at a price that will bear comparison with any house in the trade. The proprietor is a courteous and agreeable gentleman, and will give, the writer is sure, entire satisfaction to any customers that will favour him with a call. The grocery business has been established for the last 30 to 40 years.

Alexander Hamilton's Painting, Glazing, and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, situate at 183 King street east, is one of the oldest business establishments of the city. Mr. Hamilton came to York in 1820, and after spending several years with his father, who was one of the first settlers in Toronto Township, on coming of age he went to New York and acquired a trade as a carver and gilder, and was the first person to carry on the business in Western Canada. The country being too new and too poor to support such a business, he combined the painting, glazing and kindred branches. Returning to Toronto (then Little York) in 1829, he has since that date carried on business in Toronto, witnessing and actively assisting in the development of one of the finest and most prosperous cities in Her Majesty's Dominion. Mr. Hamilton has embellished most of the public buildings in the city, chief among which is the interior of Osgoode Hall, the beauty of design and artistic work of which will long stand as an enduring monument of the painter's art and Mr. Hamilton's skill. Mr. Hamilton is one of the most active members of the York Pioneers Society, and has been intimately connected with the organization of many of the local public institutions.

Morrison's Dry Goods, Millinery, and Mantle Establishment, 368 and 370 Yonge street, corner of Walton street, is the principal dry goods house in the northern part of the city. The remarkable growth of this house will in some measure indicate the rapid development of business in this section of the city. Mr. Morrison first began business a few doors south of his now prosperous establishment in 1873, at a time when the most sanguine citizen would have deemed it folly to hope for so large a trade as is now done by him. In 1875, the business having increased so rapidly, he found it necessary to secure a larger store. He then removed to his present premises, and here a more rapid development was made now manifest, for in 1876 it was found necessary to double the space to accommodate the increasing trade; and again during the present year still further enlargements were made, making it now the

most commodious store on the entire length of Yonge street. The shop has a frontage on Yonge street of 35 feet, and a depth of 75 feet; in the centre is a commodious counter exclusively devoted to gloves; to the right, as you enter, will be seen large piles of staple goods; to the left, hosiery and fancy goods, in great variety; in the rear, as you ascend about two feet, are the dress, mantle, and costume department; to the left you enter the large and commodious millinery show room, while up stairs are the various workrooms in connection with the establishment. The store is well lighted throughout, and furnishes every convenience for the rapid transaction of a large business. The stock embraces all staple lines in domestic and fancy goods, dress goods, millinery, mantles, hosiery, gloves, &c. In gloves and hosiery one of the largest stocks in the city are kept on hand.

John Riddell, 31 and 33 King Street West.—This is one of the oldest and most fashionable tailoring establishments in Toronto. Mr. Riddell is one of the pioneers of the West, having been in business ever since the year 1840. The store is an iron fronted building, Renaissance style of architecture, four storeys high, with mansard roof, having a frontage of 36 feet and a depth of 80 feet. The show room on the ground floor is 70 feet long, and is a large and elegant place of business. The back part of the store is used as offices and cutting room. The entire building is heated by steam. See plate 39.

W. H. Lake, 562 Queen Street West, first started business in 1872 on a small scale, his store being only 20 feet by 30 feet, but in 1875, on account of increased business, it was found necessary to extend the premises to 136 feet deep. This is the first hardware store that was established west of Brock street. The stock consists of light and heavy hardware, general house furnishing goods, china, glass, crockery, and earthenware, as also stoves and ranges. A large assortment is also kept of oils, colours, varnishes, painters' materials, window glass. The stand is large and well lighted, and well adapted for the purpose of showing off the large stock on hand.

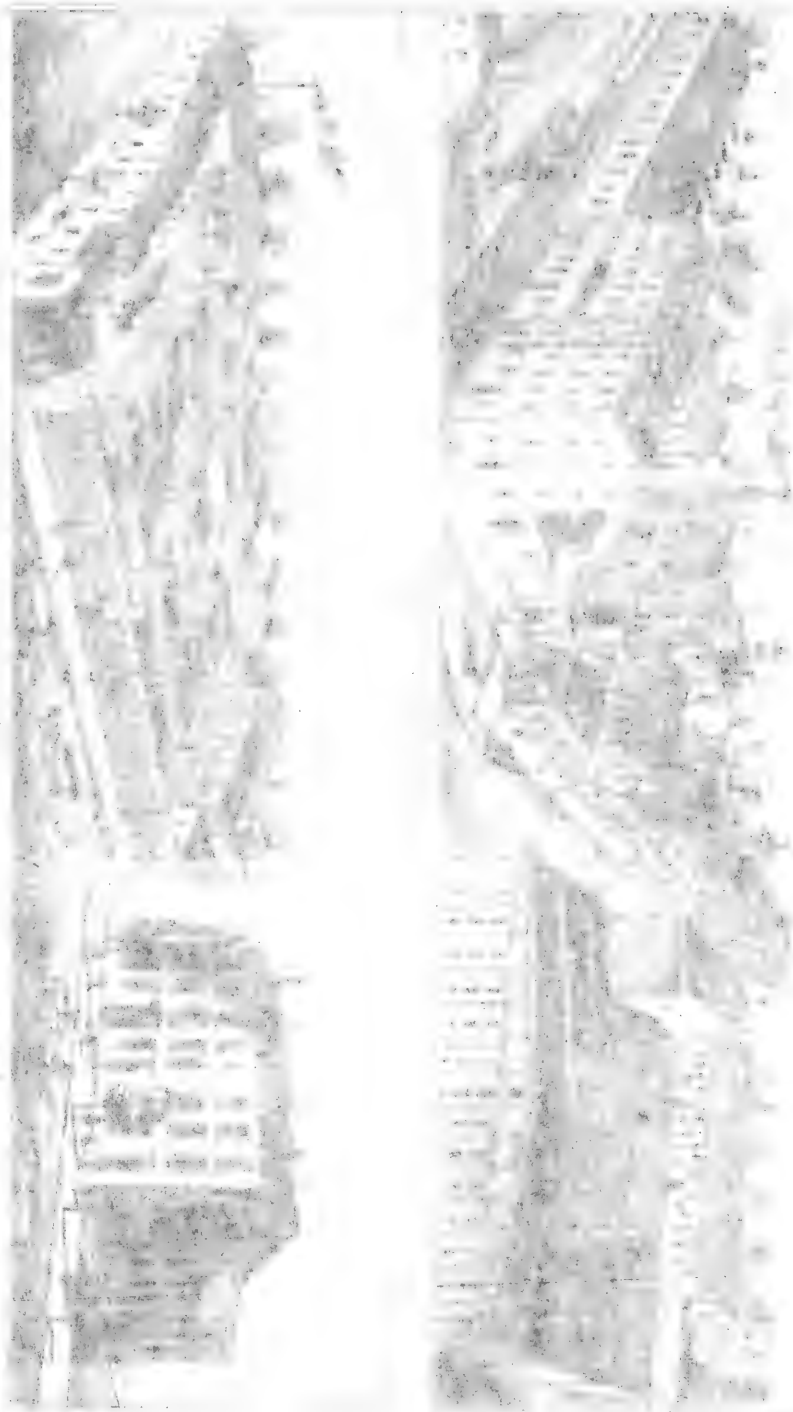
Walker & Larmour's Tailoring Establishment, 2 Rossin House House Block, King street west, is a fine, commodious, and well fitted store, having a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 70 feet. The firm started business in 1873, and import their stock from the best firms in England and Scotland. The store is specially fitted up for a gentlemen's tailoring establishment, and employing, as they do, none but the most experienced cutters and workmen, they guarantee to gentlemen a perfect fit and entire satisfaction of their goods.

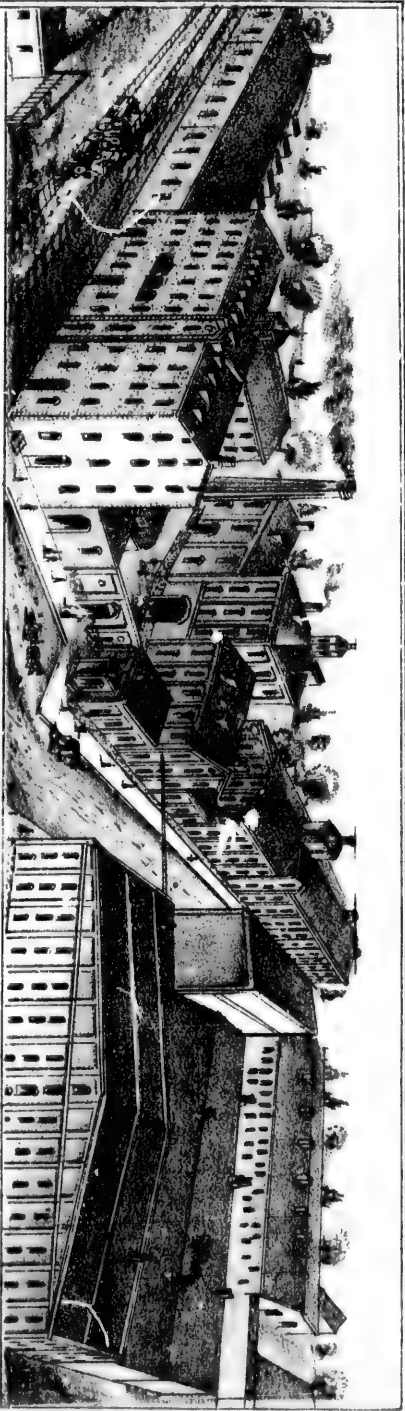
J. M. Coombe, St. Lawrence Buildings.—This Drug Store, one of the oldest medical establishments in the Province, was conducted by Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. for many years, a name that is known throughout all Canada, and recently sold to Mr. Coombe, formerly of Richmond and Yonge streets, who started business in 1853, and has consequently during his long business career obtained a knowledge and experience in his profession which will command the confidence of the public. The store is so well known that it needs no comment, and the present proprietor has a large and varied stock of all sorts of perfumes, fancy articles, chemicals, &c. He also deals in oils, paints, brushes, varnishes, dye stuffs, patent and proprietary medicines, &c. A view of the store will be seen on plate 31.

R. Moir, Staffordshire House, 299 Yonge Street, was established in 1860, and is one of the oldest of the retail china, glass, and earthenware stands in the city. The store is 60 feet long, and he has two large storerooms above. In the rear of the premises there is every convenience for the packing of crates, &c. Pic-nic parties will find everything they may require in crockery and glassware at a reasonable percentage. The store is full of elegant English and French china, breakfast, dinner, tea, and dessert sets, vases, terra cotta goods, &c., in endless variety; also a large assortment of bronze lamps, table, glassware, and fancy articles. The proprietor has just returned from Europe, where he has made large purchases, selected with the greatest of care, and which he trusts will please the most fastidious taste.

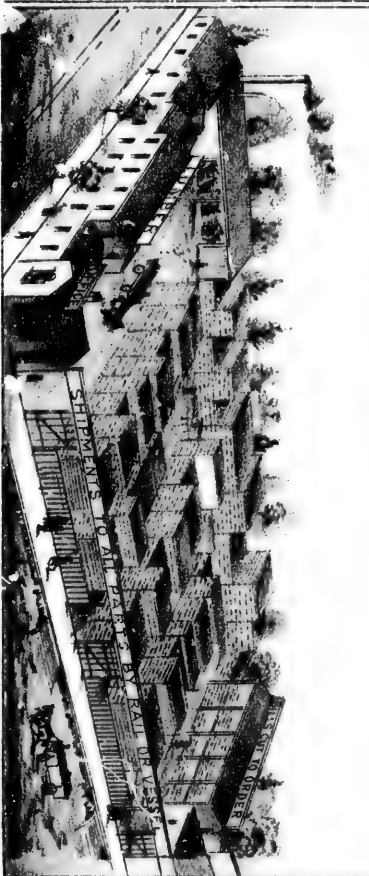
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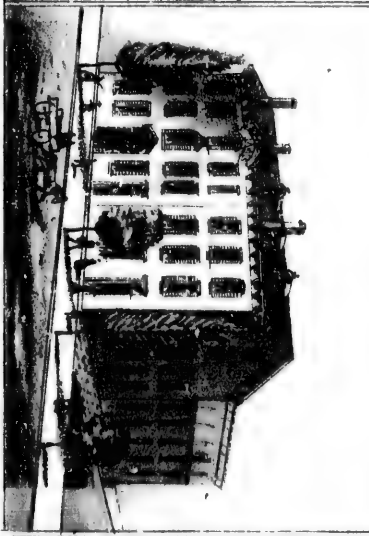




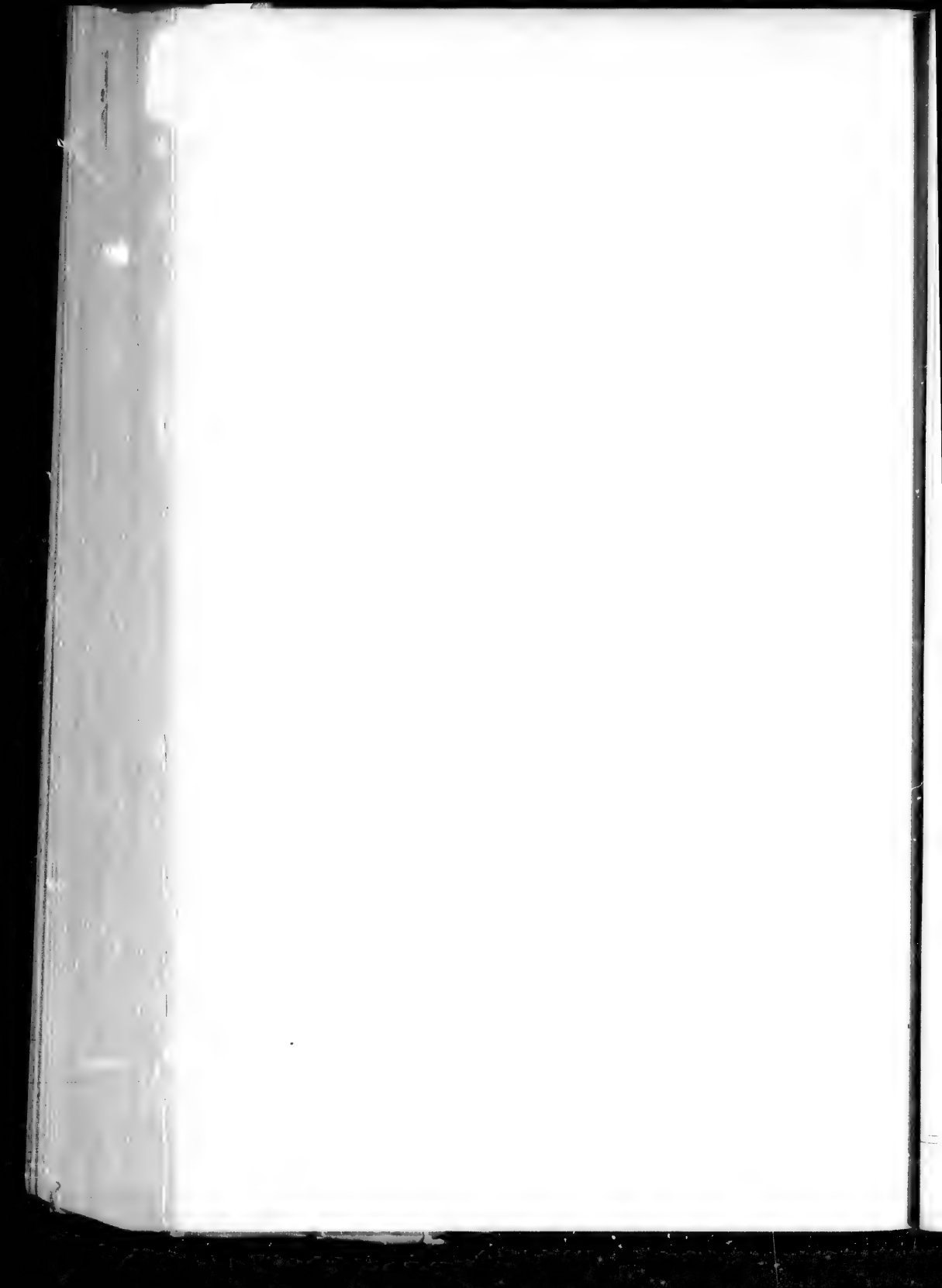
GOODERHAM & WORTS' DISTILLERY



S. S. MUTTON & CO. MANUFACTORY & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PINE LUMBER



ST. JAMES'S HOTEL



L. Chapman, 261 Yonge Street, is an old and practical watchmaker and jeweller. He first started business in Belfast, Ireland, where he continued for sixteen years, after which he came to Toronto. He is one of an old family of watchmakers, his father having been in business in Dublin, Ireland, as far back as 1814. Mr. Chapman has been established in business for the last fourteen years in Toronto, and has consequently acquired a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its branches. He imports both from England and Germany, and his store is replete with a large assortment of clocks, ranging from one dollar and upwards. There is also an endless variety of watches, rings, and jewellery of every description; also a large assortment of choice fancy articles.

Hugh Miller & Co.'s Drug Store, King Street East, is one of the oldest buildings in the city devoted to the retail trade. Its external appearance at once reminds one of the past of Toronto, quaint attempts made at ornateness of style being of a character long since abandoned. The internal, however, is in the most modern style of equipment, and fitted up with the attractive and costly show cases so popular among all modern chemists and druggists. In the rear of the store is a laboratory, where the different preparations are prepared. Messrs. Miller & Co. make a specialty of several articles; we may mention that of Prepared Glycerine for the hands and face, 1,200 gross being made in one year; also, Chinese Garden Powder; Yorkshire Cattle Feeder, used throughout Europe and Canada; and Miller's Tick Destroyer, a prompt remedy for all affections of the skin to which sheep are subject. Messrs. Miller have testimonials from all parts of the world, speaking in the highest terms of their various preparations. Mr. Miller is one of the oldest merchants in town, having commenced business in 1842.

James Foster & Sons.—This house, which is situated on the south side of King street east, was originally occupied by a man named Champion, one of the pioneers of the hardware business in Toronto some thirty years ago, but he not making a success of it Mr. James Foster, seeing that a good business might, under

judicious management, be established, bought the stock in trade and started the concern with a determination to make it a success. His untiring efforts have not been thrown away, for now it is one of the most extensive establishments in the Dominion. The present stand originally consisted of two stores, which, as the business increased, were thrown into one, making one of the finest in the city, the dimensions being a frontage of 26 feet and 90 feet depth. In 1873 the sons of Mr. James Foster succeeded to the business, which their father by untiring energy had brought to such a firm standing. The last mentioned members of the firm have now added a wholesale and jobbing department to the business. They have a large and varied stock always on hand, which to enumerate here would occupy too large a space, but it will suffice to say that in general hardware, house furnishing goods, agricultural implements, &c., the store will be found to contain one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the city. During the last five years the business has largely increased, and the firm now enjoy a large share of the patronage extending over the entire Province.

Chas. A. Mitchell's Drug Store, corner of Church and Queen streets, is in one of the finest brick blocks in the locality. The block, which is three storeys high and built of red brick, was erected some two years ago on the site occupied by a number of dilapidated dwellings, and now the locality is fast becoming the centre of a large area of business of all kinds. This store is situated opposite the beautiful grounds known as McGill Square (and on which now stands the Metropolitan Church), is admirably located, and contains a large and complete stock of drugs and druggist's sundries, the latter consisting of the finest imported perfumery, a full assortment of toilet goods, and all the best proprietary medicines. Mr. Mitchell has also established in connection with his business a large dispensing trade, and as this branch is one that requires special qualification Mr. Mitchell's extended experience in the best American and Canadian houses peculiarly fits him for its management, to which he gives his personal supervision.

Messrs. Crawford & Smith's Dry Goods Store, 49 King street east, is a substantial stone structure, very neat and attractive in appearance. This firm began business a little east of the present store in 1857, and in 1875 removed to their present premises, which are considerably larger than the building they formerly occupied. This house has an advantage over many establishments in the city in the fact of all the departments being on the same floor. The house makes a specialty of the hosiery department, having in this department probably the largest stock of any house in the city. The domestic department is large, and contains a well-assorted stock. The store is admirably adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted, being well lighted and fitted up in a neat and attractive style. The upper rooms contain the workrooms of the mantle, millinery, and dressmaking departments, in which the firm do a large trade. See plate M.

Thomas Crean's Merchant and Military Tailoring Establishment, No. 435 Yonge street, is a neat four story brick building in the modern style, with a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 50 feet. This establishment is noted as being one of the principal military tailoring houses of the city in this department, Mr. Crean having had upwards of 20 years practical experience as Master Tailor in Her Majesty's Service. During the last 10 years he has resided in Toronto, and is now Master Tailor to the Queen's Own Rifles and other volunteer regiments in the city and neighbourhood, and with whom he carries on a large business, supplying all the needs of the officers and men in the way of clothing and accoutrements, supplying all uniforms in accordance with the regulations issued from the officers of the Horse Guards. During the last three years Mr. Crean has, in addition to his military business, carried on a merchant tailoring and fashionable outfitting establishment, keeping on hand a choice selection of goods adapted to meet the wants of the general public.

Graham's Carpet and House Furnishing Warehouse is one of the best known establishments on King street, two

doors east of Yonge street. The store—a view of which will be found on plate 17—is a four storey brick building, is severely plain in style, but, at the time of its erection, was thought to be something really splendid for Toronto. The interior of the store is most admirably adapted for the display of carpets, curtains, mats, and oilcloths, being very large and commodious. The front show room on the ground floor devoted to Kidderminster carpets is a room 54 by 28 feet, the sides of the room being stocked with Kidderminster carpets of all qualities and designs. The Oillets room, 50 by 20 feet, is behind the Kidderminster room, and is fitted up with every modern appliance for the display of these heavy goods. The Brussels carpet room is a very fine room upon the first floor, and is replete with a very large selection of the finest and most costly Brussels manufacture. In carpets and general stock of mats, rugs, cornices, and stair rings, the house probably stands first in the Province.

Photography in Toronto.—No city in the Dominion excels Toronto in the reputation achieved by its photographic artists. Here are found some of the largest, the most complete, and best fitted establishments in the Dominion, and for artistic excellence of the work therein shown, the variety of subjects treated, and general reputation cannot be surpassed on the American continent. As a fair specimen of the photographic galleries of the city, that of **Messrs. Hunter and Co.** may be cited. (See plate 39.) Its situation, King street west, is central for citizens generally, and for strangers on a temporary visit to the city, being in close proximity to all the principal hotels, warehouses, banks, and fashionable stores. The show room is a fine, well lighted apartment, 25 by 75 feet, beautifully furnished, and where is always to be found a large collection of portraits executed in oil, crayon, and photographs of the leading men of the Dominion and the United States, photographs of Canadian scenery, the chief public buildings of Toronto and other cities. Some choice landscapes by eminent artists are nearly always found on the walls, together with specimens of water colour drawing, a considerable

number of fine engravings, lithographs, &c., with innumerable articles of *vertu*, in mottoes, frames, screens, mirrors, albums, &c.

R. Carswell, Law Bookseller and Stationer.—Toronto is recognized as the seat of law and learning for the Province of Ontario,—in fact, it may be said, for the entire Dominion,—so it has of late years become the emporium for the Dominion for the supply of all works required by the profession. Probably in no trade now conducted in the city, has the tendency to centralization been so manifest. Business men of all branches of commerce feel compelled to acknowledge the importance of Toronto as a distributing point. Its geographical position is drawing within its limits representatives of all business houses wherever located in Canada, and in some instances it is absorbing the entire business in special lines, entirely within its own limits. This tendency is most clearly manifested in that branch of business named in this article. A few years ago Montreal was the main source from which nearly all the legal supplies of the Dominion were drawn; only one or two houses in Toronto divided the trade with Montreal; but now the transactions of the house of R. Carswell alone exceeds those of the entire Dominion. The house is situated at 28 Adelaide Street East, near the Post Office, and had its beginning in 1863, at which time a large discount on United States publications was allowed, and large numbers of valuable reprints of English law reports were sold at very low prices. * * * Six years ago the house sent out travellers, and its business rapidly expanded, and now travellers of the house make regular visits to all the chief towns and cities in the Dominion. The firm supplies many of the large public libraries in the United States with Canadian law publications. The house has published a large number of valuable law books of well known writers of the bar. Its business is rapidly increasing, in volume every year, and it has now more law books for sale than all the other establishments in the Dominion.

McLean Howard's Block is situated on the corner of Yonge and Alice streets, and is one of the neatest blocks of stores on Yonge street. The structure is built of red brick with stone

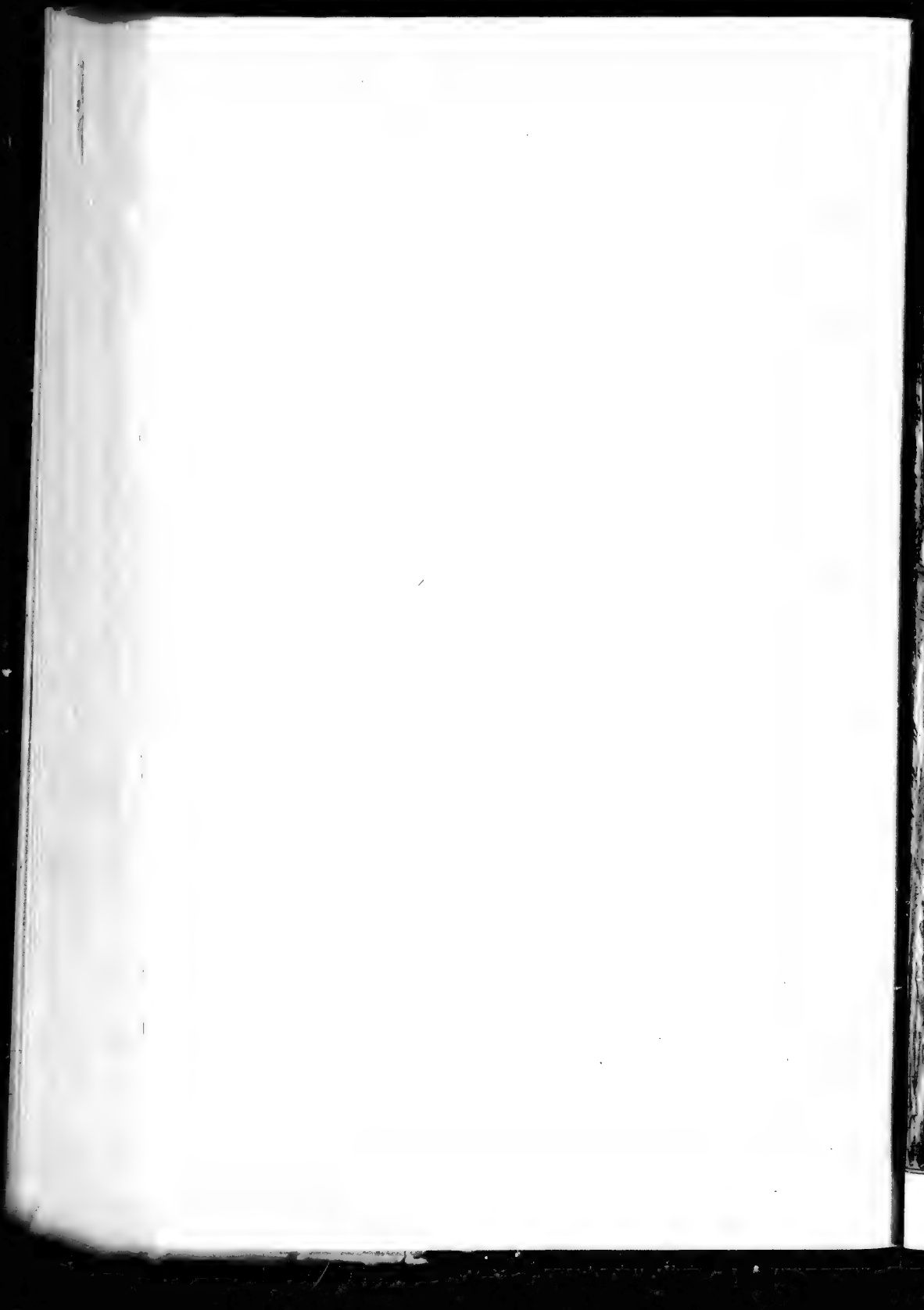
dressings, it is three storeys in height, surmounted with a handsome mansard roof, and presents a very ornamental and attractive appearance. (See plate 27.) The eastern end of the block is occupied by the store of J. P. Hammerton as a glass and china store, and Mr. Hammerton's display is every way worthy of the building, for here will be found one of the finest and most extensive displays of glass and china ware to be seen in the entire length of this celebrated street. Some choice specimens of china, cut, engraved and coloured glassware, together with a large quantity of ordinary staple goods, is always to be found in stock. Messrs. Cameron & Kippax occupy the centre store as a dry goods house, their specialty being dress goods, mantles, shawls, &c. The house is admirably adapted for the business, being well lighted and commodious, enabling visitors to make an accurate inspection of colours and stock. The corner store is occupied by Mr. Merrick as a millinery and dry goods house.

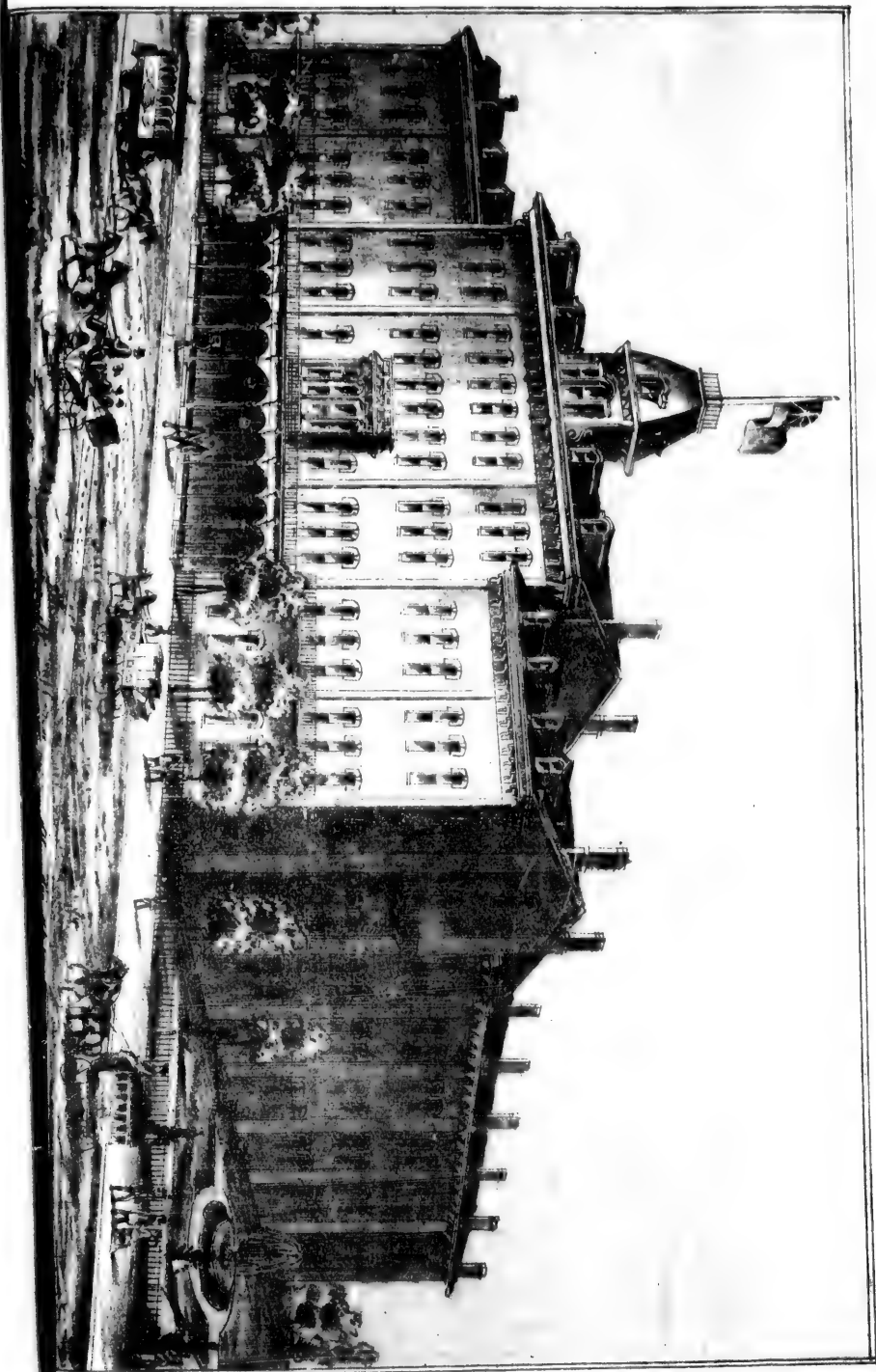
Tea.—Great as the consumption of tea is throughout this continent it is surprising how little the majority of the folks know of the proper method of infusing the fragrant teas. A common mistake with a great many people is the idea that to get strong tea it is necessary either to boil it or at any rate to let it stand a long time on the hot stove very nearly on the point of stewing. They are not aware that even to let it stand too long extracts from the herb all bitter qualities, which have been pronounced by the medical profession to be eminently poisonous. The advice is to purchase from a tea dealer who understands his trade, and can supply a genuine article in which strength is a natural quality. Tea that requires to be boiled or stewed in order to draw out its strength, it is worse than folly to buy: so long as you do so, will there be poison in the cup. Quantities of worthless stuff are continually being palmed on the public as tea, which is not fit to use, and the cause of it is lack of judgment among grocers in the selection of their stock. A word of caution is concerning adulteration would also not be out of place. In these times of trade pushing adulteration

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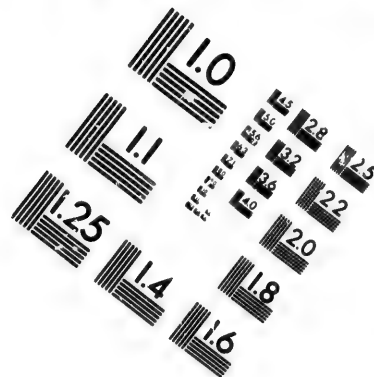
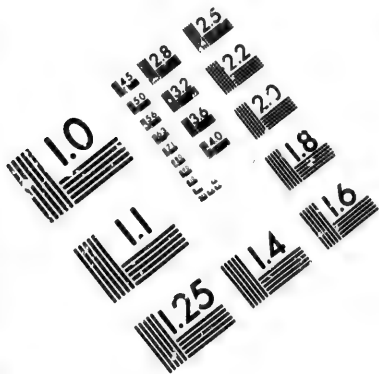
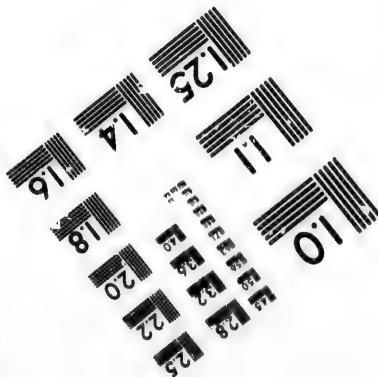
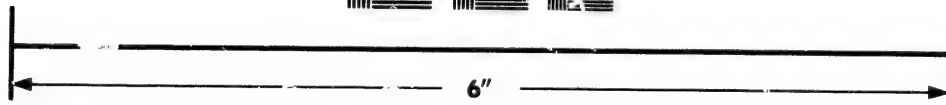
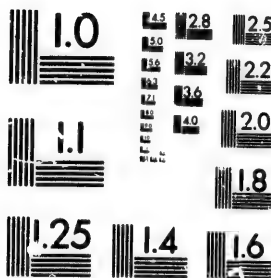


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**





is carried on to such a pitch, and disguised in such a cunning manner that none but experts can detect it; hence a double reason for dealing at a reliable house. Let us recommend the **Montreal Tea Company** at 317 Yonge street (late 115 and 117 King street), who deal exclusively in teas and coffees and make a specialty of tea, having an advantage over most of the trade in the selection of their stock. Their premises are well and neatly fitted for the purpose, and one can soon satisfy themselves by paying a visit to such a place. The proper way to make tea is to scald your tea-pot, and having put in the tea pour on boiling water and let it stand ten minutes with a thick woollen cover, away from the fire. If the water is hard add a pinch of carbonate of soda, and then you will have a cup that cheers and does not undermine the health.

McGee's Block, on the east side of Yonge street, between King and Adelaide streets, is a solid and neat structure built in brick, four storeys in height, with stone and iron dressings, in one of the best business parts of the city. **J. H. Matthews and Brother's** fine arts gallery is in the southern portion of this block. Messrs. Matthews deal largely in picture frames, mirrors, fancy stands, &c., and here are always to be found some choice sketches in oil or water colours, and a large number of English, American and Continental chromo-lithographs, photographs of celebrities, photographic stands, &c. **Messrs. Bawdon and Co.**, merchant tailors, occupy the middle store of the block. Their sale room extends the entire depth of the building, and contains a large assortment of ready-made clothing. Cloths of all makers from the finest West of England doeskins to the coarsest of Canadian tweeds will be found on the shelves. Gentlemen's furnishings of all kinds, suitable for all pockets, are to be found here. **The Oshawa Furniture Company** occupy the northern and most extensive portion of the block. The Oshawa Furniture Company have a large manufactory in the town of Oshawa, and these rooms have recently been opened for the sale of articles of furniture manufactured by the Company, and every description of house, office, and hotel fur-

niture. The stock embraces a wide range of beds, bedding, and bedroom furniture of all grades from the commonest plain wood to the most elaborately finished inlaid suites. The upper rooms contain some splendid drawing room sets, library tables, desks, &c.; in fact these rooms contain some of the finest goods in the city as regards design, solidity, and finish.

I. & H. Cooper's gentlemen's furnishing establishment is situate on the south-east corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets. The store is a plain red brick building, with no attempt whatever at external adornment. The interior of the store, however, presents a very handsome and attractive appearance, the articles of underclothing, hosiery, gloves, &c., being well and tastefully displayed. This is beyond doubt the most complete and extensive gentlemen's furnishing establishment in the city. Here will be found goods from all the prominent manufacturers of Europe and America. The firm are well known in the city as being the best shirt makers in Ontario. There are no authentic statistics of the number of collars, cuffs, shirts, &c., sold in Toronto during the year, but the number must be immense, if only judged from the enormous number of boxes of collars, cuffs, shirts, &c., received and disposed of by this firm each year. The business is personally conducted by I. Cooper and H. Cooper. (See plate F, opposite page 218.)

Gordon's Carpet Warehouse.—Mr. Gordon's store may be taken as the representative of its class on Yonge street, being situated on the west side, near Adelaide street. Here will always be found a large stock of all kinds of oil cloths, carpets, curtains, and house furnishings. Mr. Gordon is well and favourably known in the city as an energetic, enterprising tradesman.

Thomas Griffith & Co., grocers and wine merchants, London and Italian warehouse. The building occupied by this firm is a handsome brick three storey building with mansard roof, and is situate at 218 Yonge street, corner of Albert street. This may be considered as one of the pioneer firms of Toronto, being established in the wholesale and retail grocery business

nearly a quarter of a century. This house for many years was exclusively engaged in the direct importing trade from almost every market in the world, entering largely into fruits, wines, and brandies from Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France, and teas from China and Japan. The importation of direct cargoes of sugar, molasses, and cigars from Havana, also occupied their attention for many years. For a long period this firm ranked foremost in the importation of special lines of fancy groceries, so much so that their name became "familiar as household words" for delicacies of all kinds. In 1872 the London and Italian Warehouse was opened as a retail establishment, and now Toronto can boast of having one of the finest stores and business houses in the Dominion, devoted to the sale of every article coming within the miscellaneous range of groceries. (See plate 28.)

Mr. Howarth's Drug Store is situate at No. 243 Yonge street, and is one of the oldest houses on the street, retaining its original name. Mr. Howarth is one of the oldest traders of Toronto, having commenced business on Queen street in 1849, and ten years afterwards removed to Yonge street. The store is a neat white brick building of three storeys, and is fitted up in a very chaste manner, the stock consisting of all the staple and fancy articles found in all drug stores transacting an extensive business. Mr. Howarth is noted for the large dispensing trade he has for many years carried on.

Alexander's Jewellery and Watch Store, 350 Yonge street, is one of the largest and best fitted stores of its class in the northern portion of the city, and has, with the rapid growth of this section of Toronto, accumulated a large business in both departments of the trade. Mr. Alexander always has on hand a choice stock of jewellery, watches, &c., but his establishment is most noted for the repairing of all kinds of watches, jewellery, &c., in which branch Mr. Alexander has had upwards of twenty years' practical experience in the repairing of watches, jewellery, &c.

N. McEachren, 191 Yonge Street, occupies a store situated in Albert Hall, having a frontage of 26 feet and a depth of 200

feet. In the front is a show room, with a cutting and fitting room attached. In the rear are rooms for manufacturing purposes. Mr. McEachren makes military tailoring a specialty, and has for many years been one of the principal military tailors in Toronto, and has an undisputed reputation for perfect fit and workmanship. See plate 30.

G. B. Smith & Co.'s, Drug Store, 354 Yonge Street, (four doors north of Elm), is located in the centre of a three storey red brick building with large show window, and well lighted throughout, presenting a brilliant, and very attractive appearance. Although this firm have only been three years established they have obtained for themselves a reputation and patronage which is unsurpassed by many of the older established pharmacies. The dispensing department has always received the greatest care and attention. The store is neatly fitted up with costly show cases, in which is a large variety of perfumery and fancy articles of all descriptions. They also deal in patent and proprietary medicines. In the rear of the store is a neatly fitted up laboratory.

William Mara's Grocery Store, north-east corner of John and Queen streets, is one of the most prominent and one of the best structures devoted to trading purposes on Queen street west. It is a three story brick building in the modern French style, surmounted by a handsome mansard roof, and has a frontage of 22 feet, and a depth extending along John street of 100 feet. The trade of the establishment is probably the largest family grocery trade in the western division of the city, and the store in its fittings and stock gives marked evidence of the rapid strides which Queen street is making towards becoming one of the most important business thoroughfares in Toronto. The store contains a very large assortment of general groceries and liquors, Mr. Mara in some lines of goods being the only dealer in the city. We believe he is the only trader in the Province who imports direct Greek wines.

Cheesworth and Frazer.—Messrs. Cheesworth and Frazer, merchant tailors and gentlemen's outfitters, occupy the eastern

portion of the ground floor of the United Empire Club building. (See plate 35 for view.) This house has an established reputation for the excellence of material kept in stock, and the workmanship of all articles produced. The premises are well lighted and most admirably adapted for a first class tailoring establishment.

Thomas Claxton's Musical Emporium is situate at 197 Yonge street above Queen street; also a branch store at 362 and 364 Queen street west. The Yonge street establishment is a large and commodious store devoted to the sale of all kinds of wind and other musical instruments. The stock consists of a very large assortment of concertinas, violins, drums, brass and reed instruments, and instrumental framings and fittings, and a large selection of sheet and book music. Mr. Claxton supplies musical organizations with their required instruments at trade prices. At the Queen street branch will be also found a large assortment of musical instruments, fancy goods, and Berlin wools.

China Hall is a well known house among the citizens of Toronto. Those who have had need to purchase anything in china or glassware, probably have visited the well stocked show rooms of Glover Harrison, and casual passers are struck with the beautiful and artistic goods always displayed in the window. Mr. Glover Harrison's establishment, better known as China Hall, is situate on King street east, and is a quaint, old-fashioned structure, but very commodious. The show room is 22 wide and 110 feet deep, and is remarkable for the choice stock of French and other china, and plain, cut, engraved and coloured glassware always to be found on its shelves, counters, and in its show cases. The very finest productions of the European factories may here be seen in almost every imaginable article of manufacture. Beautiful Parian busts and statuettes of the world's celebrities will also be found here, intermingled with the most successful imitations of tropical and native flowers, glass shades, table equipments, and flower stands, &c. Behind the saleroom is a large warehouse stored with plain and

fancy earthenware, in quantities one would think ample enough to meet the requirements of the whole Province.

J. H. Samo's Furniture Warehouse.—This firm have splendid show rooms in the Albert Hall buildings, Yonge street. Their show room is elegant and commodious, and has a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 200 feet, with office attached. The firm is well known for the excellent and durable workmanship, which characterizes all grades of furniture kept by them. Here will be found furniture in oak, pine, and cherry, freely intermingled with chestnut and maple, and black walnut; and most artistically carved bedroom and parlour sets, and splendid parlour and library suites, finished in oil and varnish. In the finishing and upholstering department, which is conducted in the rear in a large room 60 by 60 feet, the most exquisite productions, such as display the finest taste and rarest execution, are always to be found.

Messrs. Norris & Soper.—The establishment of Messrs. Norris and Soper, wholesale and retail piano and organ dealers, No. 8 Adelaide street east, is a neat and solid three storey brick building, with a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 140 feet. Modern pianofortes are so near a duplicate of one another that generally there is but little to particularise; but, in this case, their leading piano, "The Mathushek," is something of a novelty, the arrangement of strings and bridges being such as to give greater length, particularly to the latter, this being a point long admitted by manufacturers as a very important one, giving more bridge room and individuality to the strings, purity of tone and vibration in proportion to the grain of the sounding board crossed by the bridges, and when it is remembered that the pitch of a tone is determined by the number of vibrations in a second—some a hundred and some a thousand, and all intermediate numbers between—the importance of bridge room is evident, and in this particular piano there is nearly two feet more bridge than in any other square piano made. The makers, and many artists, claim for this a volume and beauty of tone found elsewhere only in concert grands. Over five thousand of these

pianos are now in use, with a constantly increasing demand. They are made in three sizes, viz.: 5 feet 9 inches, and 6 feet 10 inches long, and also concert grands. This firm also handles pianos from other makers, but their trade is principally wholesale, controlling the Mathushek and Fischer pianos for the Dominion, and Prince organs for Ontario and Quebec. They have about seventy-five local agents throughout the Dominion, and are constantly extending their wholesale trade. See plate 42.

Shapter & Jeffrey's Drug Store, 443 Yonge Street, corner of Carleton street, is a neat red brick building, two storeys high, with white brick facings, having a frontage of 23 feet and a depth of 80 feet. This is the oldest and most reliable dispensing drug store in the city, and does one of the largest dispensing trades. Mr. Shapter settled in Toronto in 1848, having been in business in England for eight years previously. So long an experience points to the firm as one that is calculated to win the confidence of the public, for in no business is such care and attention required as in that of a dispensing chemist. The store is fitted up with attractive and costly show cases, so universal with all modern drug stores, and which shows off to great advantage the fancy toilet articles, perfumery, &c. There is also a large stock of proprietary medicines always on hand.

Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer.—This firm was established in 1841, and is the oldest house in the Dominion trading in music and musical instruments. It was first commenced by Mr. A. Nordheimer in Kingston, which was at that time the capital of the Province. After the removal of the seat of Government, their headquarters were removed to Toronto. Shortly after branches were opened in various parts of the Province, and they now have houses in all the principal cities of the Dominion, and the esteem in which they have been held as business men, always supplying the best article of the kind that can be produced, is evidenced in the fact that they have now become wealthy. Fortunately for their fellow citizens their wealth has

been devoted to whatever would contribute to the promotion of high musical art, and in this way is a benefit and an ornament to the various cities with which they are connected by business. They are now, and have been for years, the most extensive firm, and the largest purchasers on the continent of the Steinway, Chickering, Dunham, and Haines Pianos. They are also, by this very success which they have had, and by their integrity as business men, Members of the Board of Music Trade in the United States—publishing houses of importance only being eligible for such membership.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

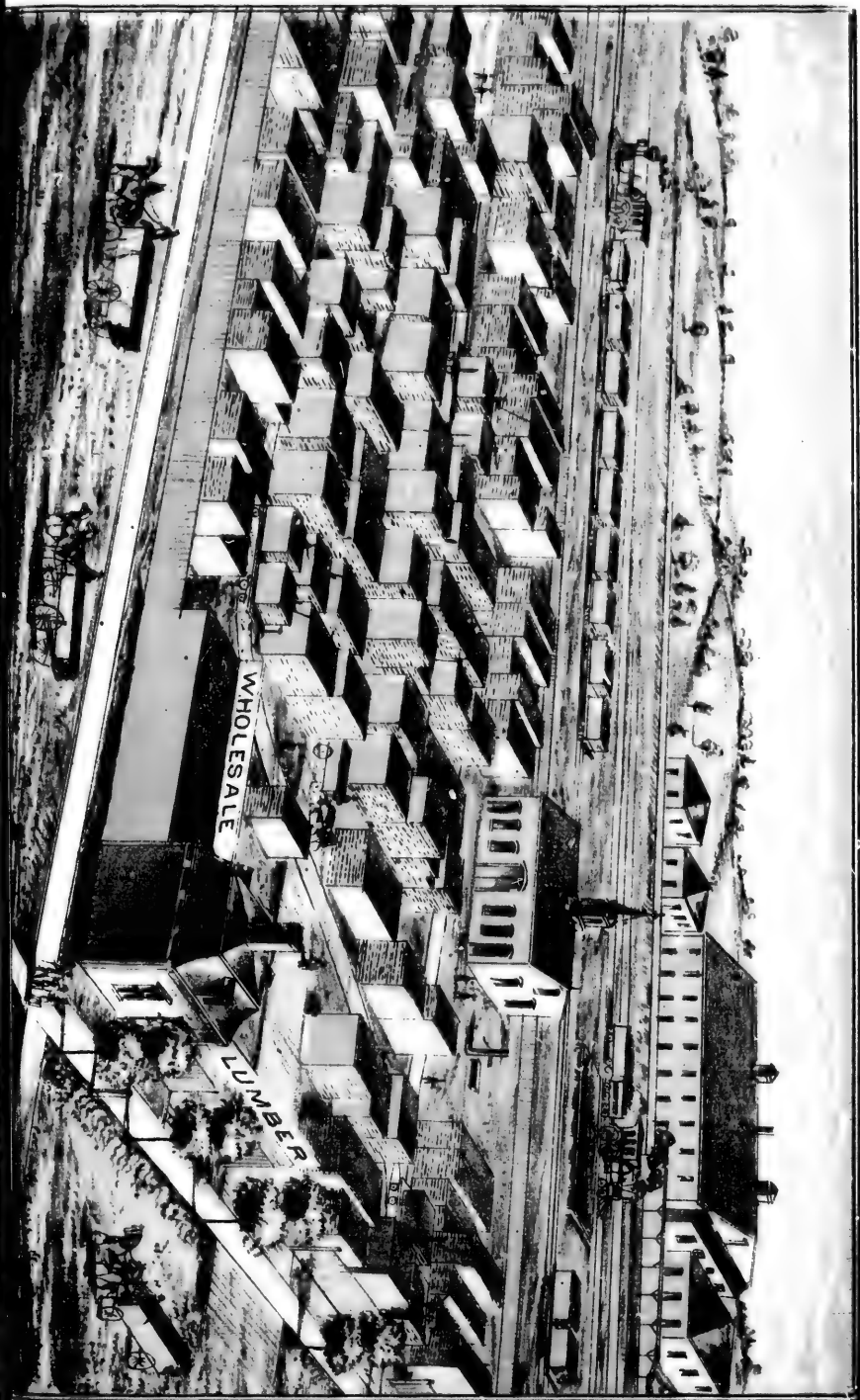
Silliman's Lumber Yard.—The lumber yard of Mr. Silliman and known as the Crystal Palace Lumber Yard, is the largest in or around the City of Toronto. It is situated at the foot of Niagara street, and, having direct connections with the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern, Toronto, Grey & Bruce, and Toronto and Nipissing Railways, has excellent shipping facilities. It covers an area of upwards of three acres, and always contains an immense pile of all kinds. Mr. Silliman has for many years carried on a very large lumber trade in various States of the Union, and has consequently acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the requirements of the trade both in Canada and the United States. Perhaps no fact could more clearly show the importance attained by the lumber trade of Toronto, and its rapid development, than the establishment of so large a yard in our midst, by so thoroughly practical a man as Mr. Silliman. A view of his yard will be seen on plate H.

S. S. Mutton & Co.'s Lumber Yard, on the corner of Queen and Sherbourne streets, is one of the most extensive yards in the eastern portion of the city. The yard has a frontage on Queen street east of 55 feet, and 160 feet on Sherbourne street, the office being on the south-western corner of the lot. Here

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is always found a large quantity of all kinds of lumber, bill stuff, &c. Mutton & Co. have recently removed to 35 Adelaide street east, where they now carry on a wholesale lumber business.

Collins Brothers, having recently bought out the business and stock of S. S. Mutton, have made arrangements for extending their line of operations, so that now, in addition to their ordinary lumber trade of the yard, they are dealers in coal and cordwood, for which extra trade they have the most ample accommodation and unusual facilities for promptly meeting all the demands that may be made upon them, either for the supply of dealers or householders. Their yard is well stocked with all kinds of manufactured and unmanufactured lumber, bill stuffs, skirting, flooring dressed and undressed, shingles, and all kinds of builders' requisites in soft or hard woods. In the retail section a large stock of beech, maple, and pine cordwood, cut and uncut, will always be found on hand, ready for prompt delivery. Coal of all kinds at current rates, may also always be had on the shortest notice. Messrs. Collins Brothers appear to have determined that not only will they maintain the large business formerly carried on here, but to considerably extend it, and their well known energy and business ability will no doubt speedily bring about the result. The firm is composed of W. A. Collins and J. W. Collins.

Bryce Brothers & Co.—The firm of Bryce Brothers and Co., lumber merchants, and dealers in all kinds of building requisites, rank among the foremost in this particular branch of the city trade. Their yard, known as the St. Lawrence yard, is situated in the eastern part of the city, on what may be regarded as the original site of Toronto in its infant days, for near where this lumber yard now stands at one time stood the Parliament buildings of the Province, and close around them the whole of the business places and dwellings of the early founders of what was once "muddy York," now Toronto. The yard is at the foot of Berkeley street, and extends about 250

yards west along Front street. It closely adjoins the Toronto and Nipissing Railway depot, by which line large quantities of sawn and unsawn lumber is daily brought into the yard. The tracks of the Grand Trunk, Northern, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Great Western Railways are also closely adjacent to this yard. These lines, together with the extensive wharfs adjoining the yard, gives to Bryce Brothers unusual facilities for the shipment of orders to all parts of the Dominion, and to the neighbouring Republic, to the Eastern States of which large shipments are annually made. The firm are largely engaged in building operations, probably being the largest builders in Toronto, and have the sole right to sell in the city all the building requisites manufactured by Knox Brothers, of Walkerton. A large quantity of pine, hardwood, dressed lumber, and sash and door mouldings, will, always be found in stock.

Somers Atkinson. 410 Queen street west, was first established in the lumber trade in the year 1850, his shipping being then done at Tinning's old wharf. At that time the lumber trade was in its infancy, lumber being hauled from 50 to 60 miles to the Toronto market (this was in the year in which Lady Elgin turned the first sod on the opening of the Northern Road, nearly opposite the Parliament Buildings), and has been in the shipping trade ever since, doing a large export business to the United States. During 1876 he commenced the retail trade at the above address, having purchased the old stand of Samuel Scarlett. The yard has a frontage of 90 feet and a depth of 300 feet, with an extension to Vanauley street. The yard is well supplied with a select stock of pine, lumber, &c., principally drawn from the mill at Severn Bridge. Mr. Atkinson having a large practical experience in the inspection of lumber, purchasers will find his stock of the finest quality and best value in the market. He has also an extensive trade both at home and abroad.

Donogh, McCool & Oliver.—This firm are the successors of S. R. Briggs, who may be regarded as the pioneer of that branch

of the lumber trade of this city. The business was first established by Mr. Briggs in 1868, which was at the time when almost every department of trade in Toronto was rapidly recovering from the heavy depression which for several years had retarded the growth of this city. He was the first lumber merchant to embark in the purely wholesale trade of selling car and cargo lots. This firm, with its old and established trade connections, and its facilities for handling large lots, is doing a large and increasing business, extending to the United States. The firm do a large local and Western trade. (See plate K.)

BANKERS, BROKERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

R. H. Brett, General Banker.—The banking house of R. H. Brett is situate at the northern end of the building known as York Chambers, on Toronto street. The business is conducted on the principles of the English joint stock banks. It opens current accounts, allows interest on special deposits, draws exchange on London and New York, and issues drafts on demand, available in all the principal towns of Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent of Europe, and makes collections (drafts only) for foreign banking and mercantile firms in every part of Canada. See plate 20.

W. B. Phipps & Son, Bankers and Brokers.—This house, which occupies the centre part of the ground floor of the York Chambers, Toronto street, is one of the oldest financial firms in the city, Mr. W. B. Phipps being the first banker and broker in the city. He was also Manager of the first Building Society in Toronto, which being on the "terminating plan" was closed by him to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Phipps is an active member of the St. George's Society. He has held the office of President, and for many years has been Treasurer; he is one of the Society's oldest members. The house now transacts a general banking business and buys and sells stocks of all

kinds, and is well-known, and enjoys a very high reputation among the merchants of Toronto. (See plate 20.)

Private Bankers.—The private banking establishment of Robert Beaty is situated at No. 53 King street east. Mr. Beaty is one of the Board of City Stock Brokers, and in addition to his stock buying business transacts a general banking and money exchange business, and is among the oldest of the private banks of the city.

Pearson Brothers, Real Estate Agents, Brokers, and Valuers.—In an age like the present, when the public are invited, through inducements of larger profits and dividends being held out to them, to invest their money in undertakings of every description, it behoves every right-thinking man before parting with his cash, to ask himself the question, "What guarantee have I that my capital is safe?" It is a lamentable fact that many a poor widow and orphan have lost their all, and been made destitute and brought to want by indirectly investing their money in concerns of which they knew comparatively nothing, but relying upon the plausible inducements held out by some fancy prospectus got up by unscrupulous promoters. On the other hand it cannot be gainsaid that many widows and fatherless children live in ease and even affluence by having had the good fortune of being counselled and advised by conscientious as well as shrewd business men to invest their money in property that yields them a fair, advantageous, and every year increasing revenue. There cannot be a question about the fact that of all investments, that in real estate is the best, the safest, and at the same time the most profitable. The firm of Pearson Brothers, of 17 Adelaide street east, have already acquired an enviable reputation in real estate transactions and as valuers. They are men of undoubted ability and sound judgment, and their honesty and integrity stands high in the commercial world. They rightly and justly advise every man to become his own landlord, and there is many a family in this Canada of ours whose head has been called away in the prime of life, and at a most unexpected moment,

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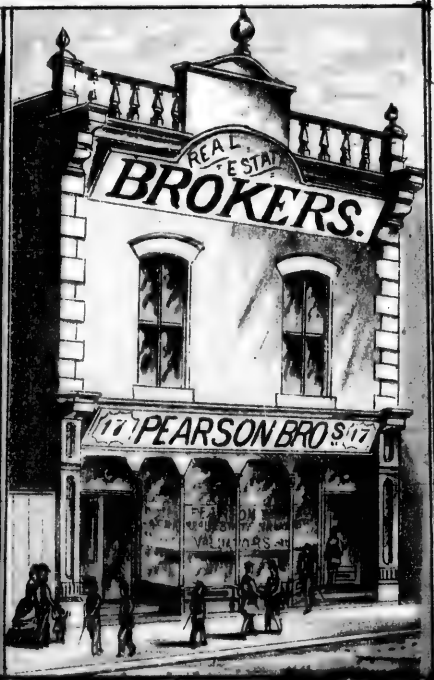
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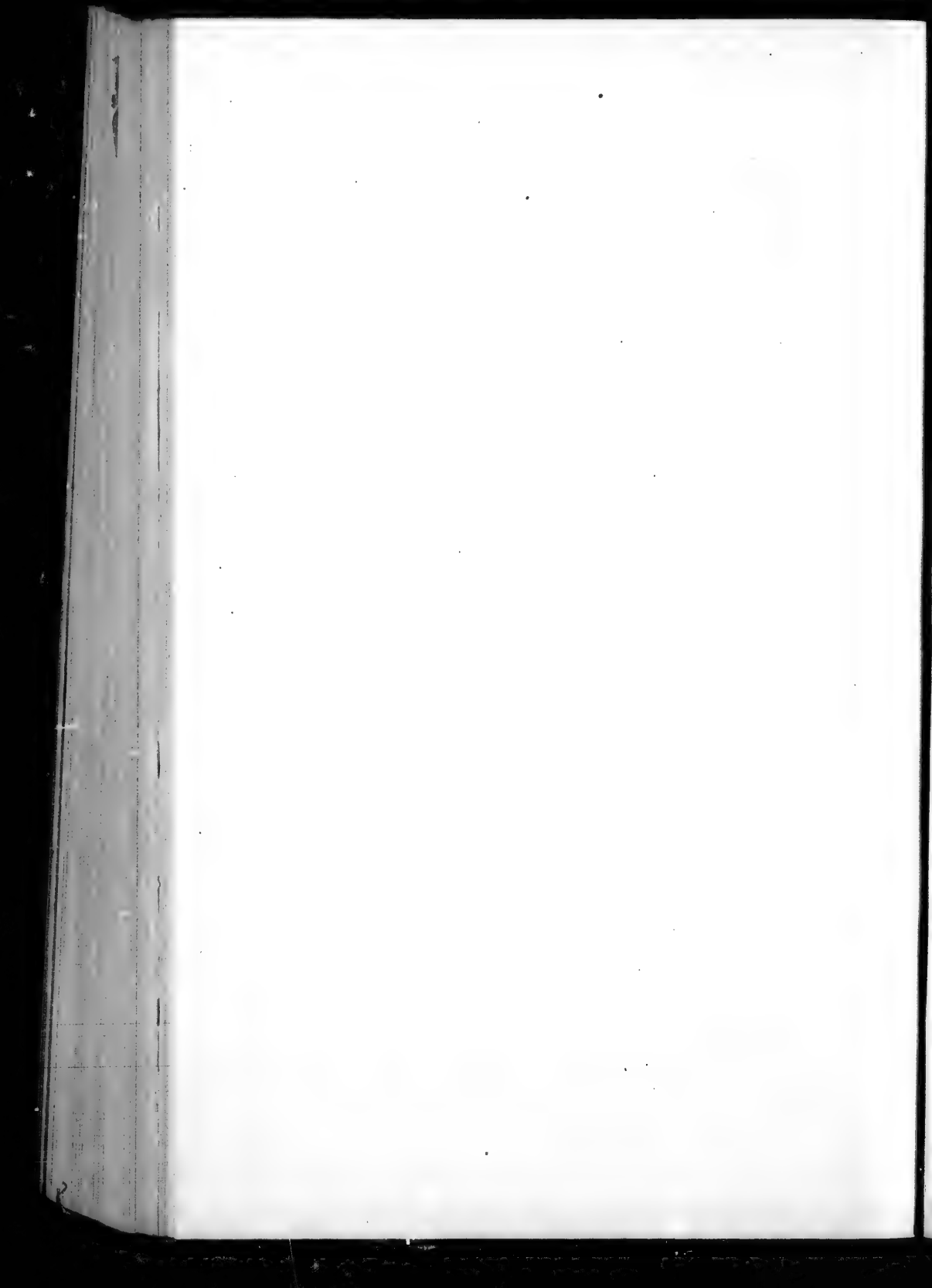
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CRAWFORD & SMITH IMPORTERS OF
MILLINERY MANTLES FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS



PEARSON BROS
REAL ESTATE BROKERS



who have to thank Messrs. Pearson Brothers that they have a home of their own, one on which no man can lay his hand. In a young country like ours, it follows in the natural course of things, that real estate rises considerably in value, and this is the more perceptible in large towns and cities, and an agent who is thoroughly alive to his business will find out those spots which are still vacant, and which can be bought at a reasonable or even low rate, and we are informed on good authority that Pearson Brothers make it their special business, by closely watching the market, to have always a number of these lots and houses on hand, and at the disposal of their customers; and we are quite certain that intending purchasers and investors will find it to their advantage to consult as well as have their business transacted through the agency of Messrs. Pearson Brothers of Toronto.

Lake & Clark, Estate and Financial Agents.—This firm have made the business of the sale of real estate and the loaning of money a specialty for the past seven years, and have made a large business connection, which, with their correct and honourable dealings, recommend them to parties who desire to transact business in that line. Recently they commenced the issue of the "Land Owner and Investor," a monthly paper giving information as to the purchase and sale of real estate and investments, also containing a list of properties for sale. In this line of business it is advisable for parties to entrust their matters with thorough and largely experienced persons who conscientiously endeavour to carry out the trust imposed upon them, and are responsible for what they do. Their offices are large and conveniently situated, being nearly opposite the Post Office, No. 41 Adelaide street east. (See plate K.)

Scarth, Cochran & Co.—For description see Union Block, under Miscellaneous Business Houses, page 375.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS HOUSES.

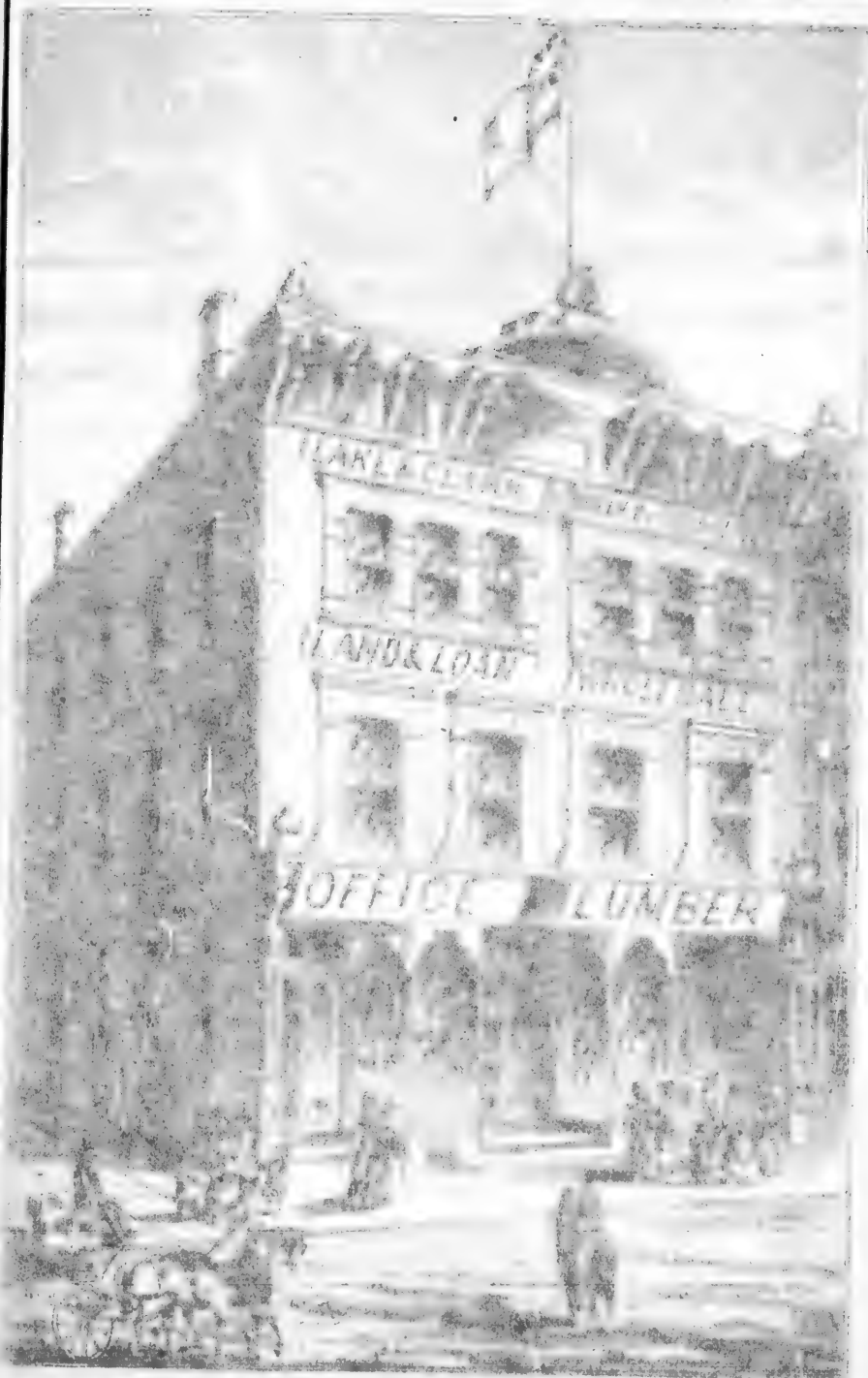
W. H. Stone, Undertaker.—The undertakers of Toronto are a pretty numerous class, but there are only a very few that are favoured with the select trade, namely, the furnishing and equipment for the principal families and for public funerals. As a representative establishment of this class let us take a walk into the establishment of W. H. Stone, 239 Yonge street, and this we may regard as the most complete in the city. On entering the sale room we find a large number of coffins of all sizes, and made of walnut, rosewood; and oak; here to will be seen caskets of the most costly kind, ranging up to \$290. Behind the sale room is the trimming room, where every appliance and necessary stock is found. Connected with the trimming room is the workshop, adjacent to which we find the carriage room with its three hearses, and one of these is a beautifully artistic piece of workmanship, costing upwards of \$1,500. The stables are in close contiguity to the carriage room, and contains a splendid team of jet black horses, which for size and colour most nearly approach the celebrated Flemish horses. Mr. Stone has conducted many of the principal funerals of the city, both public and private, during the last two years.

Hutchinson & Burns, 140 and 142 Simcoe Street, manufacturers of buggies, landaus, and family carriages. Both of these gentlemen are thoroughly practical men and of long experience, having been in the carriage business since 1842. They opened their present establishment in 1870, which is large and well adapted for their trade. They have a frontage of 52 feet and a depth of 100 feet; there is also a large blacksmith's shop fronting on Nelson street, connecting with the main building on Simcoe street. On the first floor is the office and show room, and in the rear is the wood shop. On the second

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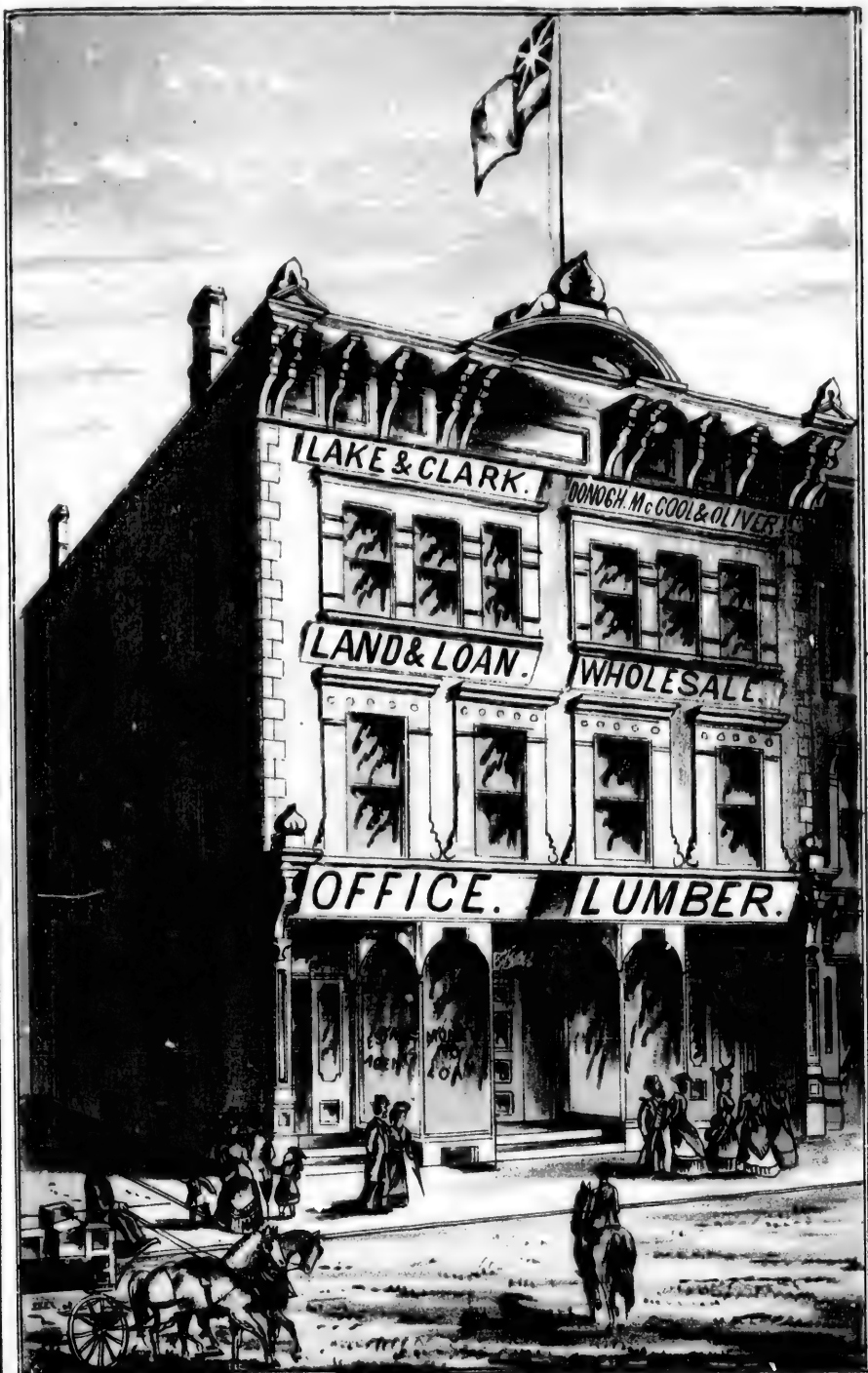
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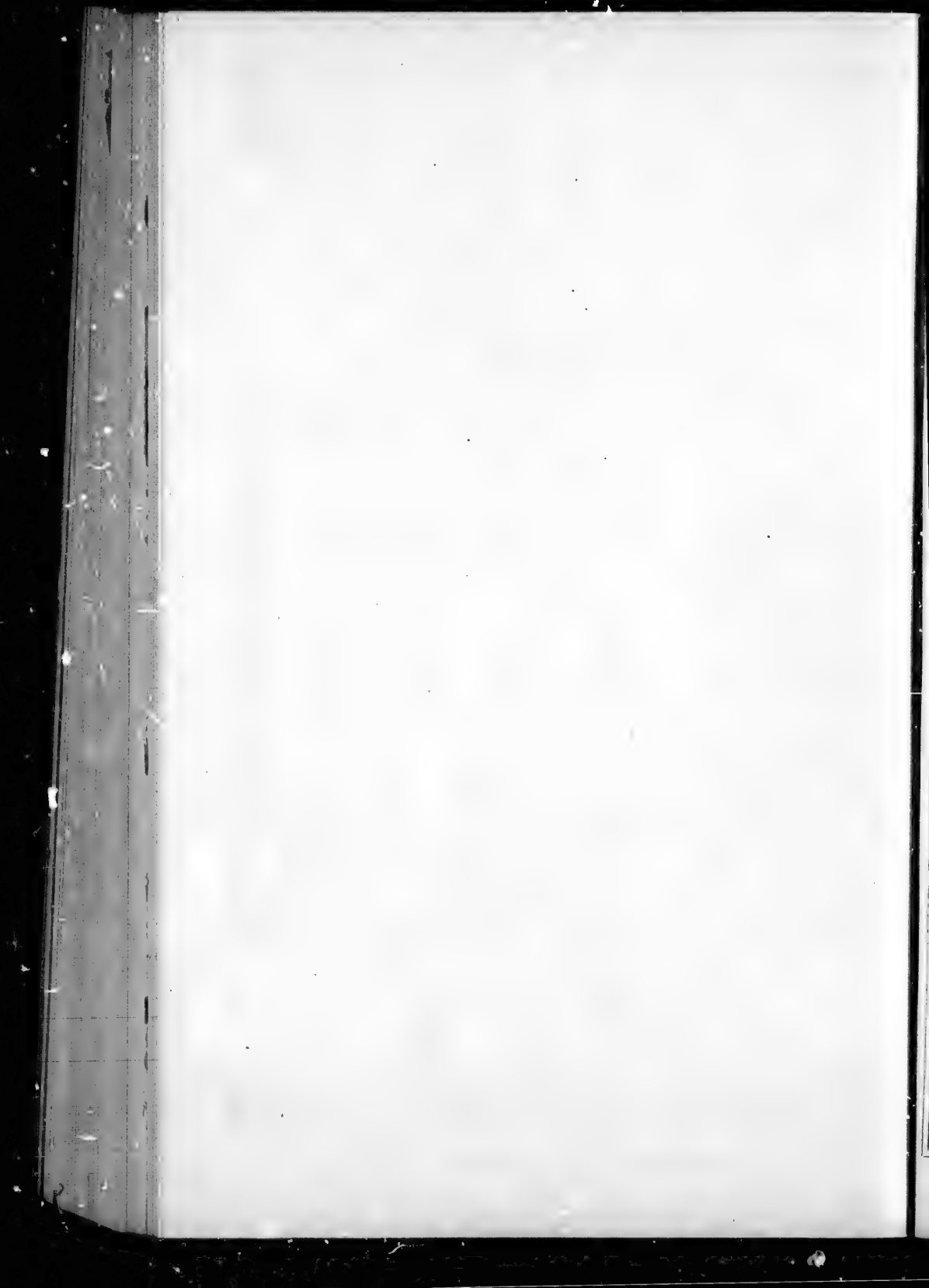
LAKE & CLARK
LAND & LOAN OFFICE

DONOHU, MCCOOL & SUTHER
WHOLESALE LUMBER



LAKE & CLARK.
LAND & LOAN OFFICE.

DONOGH, McCool & OLIVER
WHOLESALE LUMBER



floor are the various departments, such as painting, gearing, trimming, and varnishing rooms. Here can be seen carriages in all their stages, from the commencement of the making of the wood work until the completion of the neatly appointed buggy or carriage. Their stock is made from the best seasoned wood, and all of second growth timber. The firm use exclusively the celebrated Noble & Hoare's English varnish. They do an export trade to the United States. For heavy family carriages the firm took the first prize in the Crystal Palace in 1875. They have a large stock of splendid specimens of carriage building art in the various buggies, landaus, &c. The writer on his visit to the works noticed a splendid English brougham, a perfect gem; the whole of the trimmings were imported from England. One noticeable feature in the carriage which must render it a luxury to the occupant is a dial placed on the inside, with a corresponding dial in front of the coachman, by which he is told the wishes of the occupant as simply as reading the face of a clock. The firm employ twenty-two men all the year round.

Jamieson & Carroll, 66 Adelaide Street West, Manufacturers of Lime, Bricks, and Brick Making Machines. This firm was originally in the building trade for many years, and started in their present business in 1873. Their brick fields are at Seaton village, where they employ a large number of men making their bricks by machinery, a thing only recently attempted in Canada, dispensing as it does with the old-time horse power. The firm have now working three large Martin machines. One of these machines is capable of turning out the enormous number of 3,000 bricks per hour. Messrs. Jamieson & Carroll are part owners of the Patent Martin Self-acting Stock Brick Machine, and sole owners for Canada. This machine is automatic in its construction, and is what is termed a sand striking machine, the moulds being dusted with fine sharp sand before placing them in the machine. The lime works are at Alton station, on the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway, where the firm have an immense quarry of first class

lime stone, large draw kilns working day and night ; and so large is their business that they have often great difficulty in supplying their orders.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.—The first store at the north of the Masonic Block is occupied by the "Singer Manufacturing Company of New York," manufacturers of the world-renowned "Singer" sewing machines, who established their headquarters for Canada here in 1874, and under the able management of Mr. R. C. Hickox the Canadian trade of this Company has amounted to so much that it is now looked upon as one of the principal branches of the New York office. The Singer has become a household word in every portion of the globe, and the great popularity of the machines may be judged from the sales of 1876, when they sold the enormous number of 262,316 machines, being in excess of all competitors by the astonishing number of 153,022 machines. See plate 14.

Burnett's Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables.—Mr. Burnett began the business in the beginning of the year 1873, to supply a want that was generally acknowledged to be felt in Centre Toronto, namely, a first class livery, where civility, courtesy, and first-class equipments and horses could be had. Mr. Burnett keeps on hand good reliable saddle and driving horses, and comfortable stylish vehicles of all kinds will always be found on his premises either for sale or hire. He also boards horses by the day, week, or longer periods at very low rates, and holds periodical auction sales of stock and vehicles, making returns to the vendors as soon as disposed of. He also undertakes commissions for the sale or purchase of horses, carriages of all descriptions, harness, &c. Call on him at No. 16 Adelaide street west.

John Young, Undertaker.—Probably nothing causes more surprise in Toronto, to visitors from the British Isles, than the undertaking establishments of the city. To residents and natives of the American continent the sight of coffins and funeral fittings in store windows is a matter to which custom has made the sight as familiar as the store of the grocer or

baker, but to the Britisher it is a sight which causes intense surprise. In his own land he never sees coffins publicly exposed, and such as he may happen to see in the chamber of death are either made of oak or metal; so the beautifully polished woods and finely finished coffins of America are matters of surprise and wonder. The establishment of John Young, Yonge street, may be taken as a very good example of this kind of trade, for here is kept one of the largest and best stocks in the city. See plate 42.

The Star Life Assurance Society has its chief office at No. 32 Moorgate street, London, England. It was organized in the year 1843, and by careful and economical management has grown to its present influential position. It is one of the wealthiest corporations now doing business in Canada. The Star has an insurance reserve capital of \$7,000,000 (seven millions of dollars), invested for the benefit of policy holders, The Star has a larger proportion of its reserve invested in Canada than any other Life Insurance Company having its head office out of the Dominion. The Company is largely denominational in its composition, having originated with a few leading men connected with the Methodist Church in England. The denominational feature is still maintained in England, and the Directors are chiefly Methodists. The chairman is Mr. Alderman McArthur, Member of the British House of Commons for the London borough of Lambeth. A. W. Lauder, Esq., M.P.P., is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society in Canada; office, No. 1 Masonic Hall Buildings. See plate 14.

The Restaurants of Toronto.—Like the leading hotels the restaurants of Toronto are very favourably known among the travelling community. To the country merchants or temporary visitors to the city, the leading restaurants afford every convenience and comfort which the daily visitor finds at the most costly hotels. Their popularity is best attested by the number of city merchants and others who daily dine at their tables, many of the leading merchants preferring the restaurants to the hotels for daily fare. As an example of this class of houses we may instance the establishment of **M. A. Thomas** on King

street west, and usually known as Thomas' Chop House. The popularity of this establishment in Toronto is well known, and in fact much of the high favour enjoyed by the leading restaurateurs of Toronto is in some degree owing to the reputation achieved by this house under Mr. Thomas' management. The house was established upwards of twenty years ago, and is now the oldest of its class in the city, and during the whole of that time, by a combination of the best parts of the English and American systems, Thomas' Chop House has been a synonymous name for popular favour. The situation of the house is most admirable for its purpose, being on our principal public street, between Yonge street and Bay street, and in the very centre of the business part of the city. The ground floor contains a well appointed bar and lunch counter, with a light luncheon room adjoining, and on the first floor is a finely fitted dining room suitable for ladies and private parties.

J. L. Rawbone, 123 Yonge street, Gun, Rifle, and Gun Implement Manufacturer. This house, established in 1870, is now the leading establishment in Ontario for everything connected with sportsmen, and is situated on Yonge street near Adelaide street. It is the only manufactory of breech-loading gun implements in Canada, in addition to which Mr. Rawbone has also the largest gun implement factory in the United States, from whence he supplies goods to his American, English, South African, and Australian customers. The celebrated "Rawbone Creaser," and the "Rawbone Combined Hand Turnover Rammer and Extractor," are the products of this house. The house obtained honours at the Centennial and Australian Exhibitions in its exhibits. The fact that previous to starting his factory in the States the American houses ordered largely from him in preference to their own makers in spite of a prohibitory duty of 40 per cent., speaks volumes for his workmanship and figures. Sportsmen may rely upon obtaining the genuine article from Mr. Rawbone, he having been a large manufacturer in England previous to 1870.

The Palace Store, 470 Yonge Street, occupied by Mrs. Kelley.—The Palace store, 470 Yonge street, corner of Grenville street, occupied by Mrs. Kelley, is a large brick building three storeys high, with stone dressings; it has a frontage of 25 feet by 66 feet deep. This business was commenced in 1874, and has been steadily increasing. Mrs. Kelley imports largely of Berlin wools, embroidery, and ladies' small-wares, with the latest designs in English, German and American fancy work. Orders for ladies' furnishing goods, stamping, embroidery, brackets, banneretts, slipper cases, &c., &c., can be executed at the shortest notice; and the social standing of her numerous patrons is a guarantee that the work is done in first class style. The interior of the store, with its neat and attractive show cases, is filled with a large and extensive stock of beautiful fancy articles, and the lady must indeed be most fastidious who cannot find a design to suit, or an article fit for a present.

Messrs. Walsh & Co.'s Imperial Soda Water Works, 124 Berkeley Street.—This factory was established in the year 1868, and is now the oldest in the city. Mr. Walsh commenced business on Clare street, but finding increased accommodation necessary, four years ago removed to his present premises on Berkeley street, which were formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Boeckh's Brush Factory; the building is 30 feet front by 66 feet deep. The capacity of the factory is very great, and as many as twelve hundred dozen of ginger ale, soda water, and sarsparilla, have been turned out in one day, everything being done by the most improved machinery—bottling, washing, corking, &c. The business amounts to about 100,000 dozen a year, and in the manufacture of these beverages there is about \$5,000 worth of the finest granulated sugar used. There is no doubt a large business will be done by these factories in the future, on account of the large stride the temperance movement has made of late throughout the city. Mr. Walsh supplies many of the leading saloons and restaurants of the city.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company.—Since going to press, the Ontario Government returns for 1876 have been published, shewing the existence of thirty-seven Companies, whose aggregate assets amount to \$21,789,844. The capital of the Permanent has been increased to \$2,000,000, and its total assets considerably exceed \$5,000,000.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.



Rossin House.—This house has recently been leased by Mark H. Irish, for the past five years proprietor of the justly celebrated Park Hotel, Madison, Wisconsin. The Rossin House Hotel Company have, since February last, expended twenty-five thousand dollars in permanent improvements, enlarging the offices, gentlemen's reading rooms, laying marble floors, and now have under contract the building of a spacious and magnificent Ordinary. Mr. Irish has refitted and refurnished the entire house in the latest and most elegant style, including new passenger and baggage elevators (a convenience heretofore unknown in any hotel in Canada), which secures to the Rossin all the convenience and comfort that can be found in the modern hotels in New York and Chicago. The terms are \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 per day, according to location, for all rooms except those with

parlours and baths attached ; rooms without board \$1 to \$2 per day. In order to supply a want long felt by parties visiting Toronto for a day's shopping from adjoining cities and towns, Mr. Irish has fitted up a ladies' reception room with toilet attached for their especial accommodation. For description of hotel see pages 255 and 256.

The Union Block.—The Union block, situate on the north-west corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets, is one of the handsomest buildings in the city devoted to business purposes. It was erected in 1874, and is built of white pressed brick finished with stone dressings, and is in the Italian style of architecture. A dome surmounts the north-east corner of the building, and gives a somewhat imposing appearance to the structure—surrounded as it is with some of the finest examples of street architecture to be found in the city. This block does not lose anything by comparison, but rather brings out of this contrast the beauty of some of the adjacent buildings. The upper floors of the building are devoted to offices, principally occupied by barristers, architects, &c. The ground floor is occupied as follows :—(For illustration see plate 83.)

The Post Office Book and News Store occupies the corner of the block. Mr. Wilkinson, the proprietor, succeeded Mr. Irving in this business, and by his energy and enterprise has made this one of the most popular book and news stores in Toronto. A visitor entering this store would be struck by the innumerable number of newspapers and periodicals here kept ; almost every illustrated paper published in Europe or America will be seen here, and a very large collection of photographs of celebrities of every country, together with books and stationery.

The Union Loan and Savings Company also occupy offices in this block. This Society was established in 1865 with a capital of \$500,000, their total assets being \$670,682. Their twelfth annual report shows the Company to be in a highly prosperous condition, having paid two dividends of ten per cent. for the year ending February, 1877, and added to the

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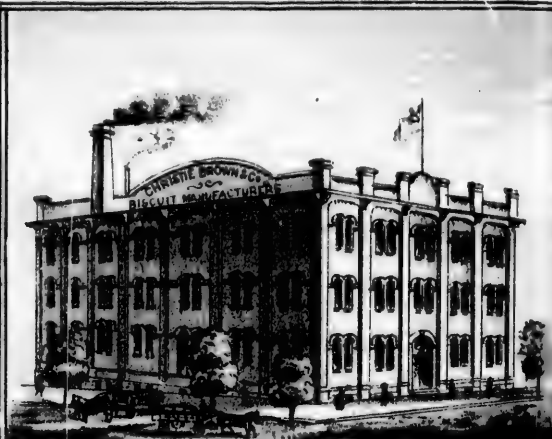
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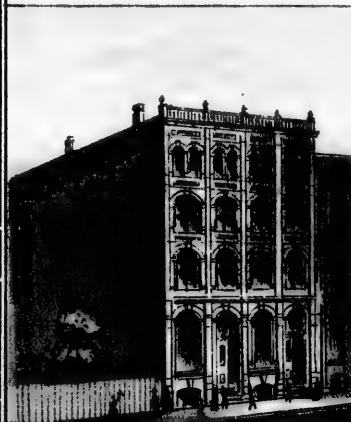
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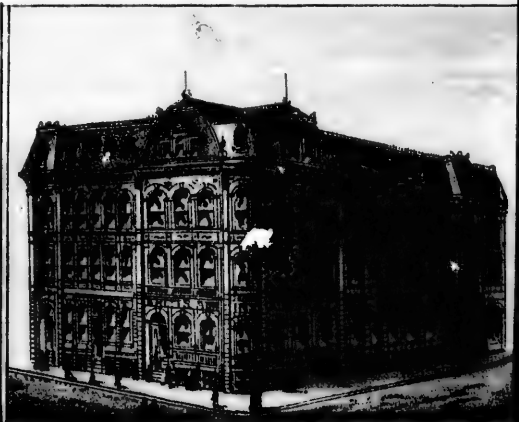
CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS



BOOTH & SON 75 & 77 MELBAIDE ST W.



H.A. NELSON & SONS FRONT ST



BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE BUILDINGS.



GEORGE HAYWARD BUILDING



THE MICHIGAN BUILDING



SCOTT & LOAN BUILDING



H.A. NELSON & SONS BUILDING



BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE BUILDING

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

reserve fund the sum of \$15,000, which now amounts to \$60,000, being nearly 17 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company, which is \$375,000. This statement, considering the depression of business in all branches, must be satisfactory to the shareholders and prove to them that their interests are carefully guarded. The President of the Company is Francis Richardson; Vice-President, Arthur Lepper; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Maclean.

Scarth, Cochrane & Co., 38 Toronto Street, Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents, Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, General Managers of the North British Canadian Investment Company (Limited), General Agents of the Merchant's Marine Insurance Company, for Western Ontario. Mr. W. B. Scarth is also President of the Collin's Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company. The North British Canadian Investment Company (Limited), with a capital of £500,000 sterling, has its head offices in Glasgow, Scotland, and has an influential Directorate there, and a wealthy body of shareholders. This Company lends on very advantageous terms, and is doing a large and remunerative business. The Merchant's Marine Insurance Company of Canada, with a capital of \$1,000,000, was organized in Montreal in 1875, and has among its Directorate many of the influential men there. It presents a very satisfactory report for the first year, considering the general depression in all kinds of trade, for besides paying a dividend of eight per cent. for the year, paying off all the expenses of organization, as well as laying aside a large sum for losses not due or adjusted, the Directors were able to carry to a fund for the re-insurance of all outstanding risks of the Company \$38,032, a sum largely in excess of what would actually be required. The Collin's Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company has for Directors many of the leading lumbermen in Ontario, and is doing a very large and profitable business. Scarth, Cochrane & Co. also negotiate bonds and debentures, and buy and sell stocks on commission.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The citizens of Toronto have good reason to feel proud of the many splendid educational Institutions in the various parts of the city.

The fame of her Colleges of Divinity, Medicine and Classics, and her School of Practical Science, have spread far beyond the limits of the Province, or the Dominion, and earned an enviable reputation for the Queen City as a seat of learning.

The Public Schools of the city as seen on pages 218 and 219, have also done much to earn for Toronto the enviable reputation she now enjoys. But ample as are the facilities offered by the free schools of the city for imparting a liberal education to the masses of the rising youth, yet it is an obvious fact that the *superior private schools* of the city supply a necessary want for imparting a training in any special department such as specially qualifying the students for commercial pursuits; and, in the case of young ladies' schools, affording a higher and more accomplished education, are effecting a good work, and doing much to spread the fame of our fair city as a seat of learning. On the other hand there are some private schools that are generally regarded as scholastic Institutions of which the citizens are justly proud, both on account of their high character and the successful result of the system followed. One of these had the honor, in October, 1872, of a visit from His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, who paid a well merited compliment to the excellence of the management and the character of the education imparted by giving his own name to the school in commemoration of the event. The educational establishment of Miss Dupont, known as the Dufferin House, the one referred to, may be selected as the model, supplying in the fullest degree all the essential requirements of a private school, affording a higher, more liberal, and more select scholastic training than any other public or private Institution the city

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

boasts. Dufferin House is a commodious detached three storey structure, built of white brick, finished with stone dressings. The situation, on the upper part of John Street, is open and healthy, being about the same level above Lake Ontario as University College, and the grounds afford ample room for recreation. The interior is admirably adapted for the requirements of a boarding and day school, the rooms being large, comfortably furnished, and well ventilated and heated throughout, affording all the comforts of a well regulated home. The course of study embraces all that is requisite for a thorough English education, including French, German, Italian, Latin, Music (vocal and instrumental), and Drawing. The course of instruction is under the personal arrangement of Miss Dupont, who has long enjoyed a very high reputation as a successful teacher. She is also assisted by her sister, Miss Amy Dupont, and a staff of eleven assistant teachers, including three resident governesses.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The visitor to Toronto has many sights to see in her public buildings and trips on her magnificent lake, but the wealth of some of her enterprising merchants contributes many an exquisite scene in their private residences and grounds. Prominent among these is the magnificent house and grounds of S. Nordheimer, Esq. It is situated on the Davenport Road in the northern limits of Yorkville—a beautiful residence built in the French style of architecture. The approach to the mansion is so constructed that as one crosses the many rustic bridges with their silvery stream bubbling beneath, it makes one fancy that he is in fairy land. The drive, in its several windings will, at each turn, bring in view some new piece of charming scenery. From many a prominent knoll one may descend to an entrancing dell, where we find arbours of the choicest construction, where one may rest awhile and inhale the fragrant perfumes emitted from the numerous flowers and plants that at once tell us that no

tyro has helped nature to render it such a lovely place. It is, with the exception of Sir Hugh Allan's residence in Montreal, the most superb place in the Dominion. The scenery from the mansion is of the utmost grandeur, embracing a bird's eye view of the city and bay, together with a glimpse of Niagara Falls in the distance. The residence internally is also fitted up with magnificent luxury. On visiting the stabling we again see the same lavish expenditure and taste which characterizes the entire establishment. See plate 25.

Situated on Sherbourne street, between Carleton and Wellesley street, is the residence of H. S. Howland, Esq. It is of classic architecture; the grounds are artistically laid out and very spacious; the house is surrounded with numerous trees and shrubberies, presenting a picture of luxury and coolness that must be perfectly delightful to the residents.

Oaklands.—The residence of John Macdonald, Esq., M.P., situated on the ridge above the corporation limit of the village of Yorkville, is built in the Gothic style. The visitor in passing this delightful spot is at once struck with its beauty, which conveys the idea that one is in some pleasure grounds, as most assuredly it must be to the family residing therein. From this point is obtained a fine view of the city and lake. See plate 25.

Situated on the corner of Isabella and Hunter streets, is the residence of John Hallam, Esq. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is delightfully situated. The house is surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds, with a wealth of flowers that is perfectly refreshing to gaze on. Adjoining the house is a large conservatory, full of the choicest exotics; and there is a large orchard connected with the pleasure grounds. See plate 24.

Crescent Place.—The residence of George D. Morse is situated on the corner of Wilton Crescent and South Park street; it is of Gothic architecture and substantially built, and although of plain external appearance, has the look of being erected for comfort instead of show. It is placed on one of the finest crescents in the city, and surrounded with its lawn and

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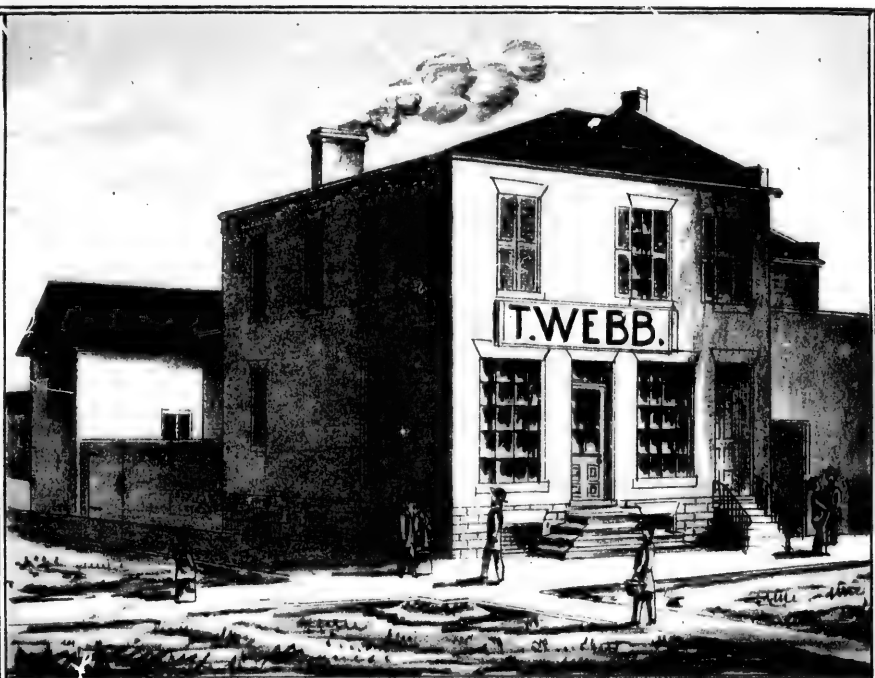
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J. Webb's Cottage, built in 1840



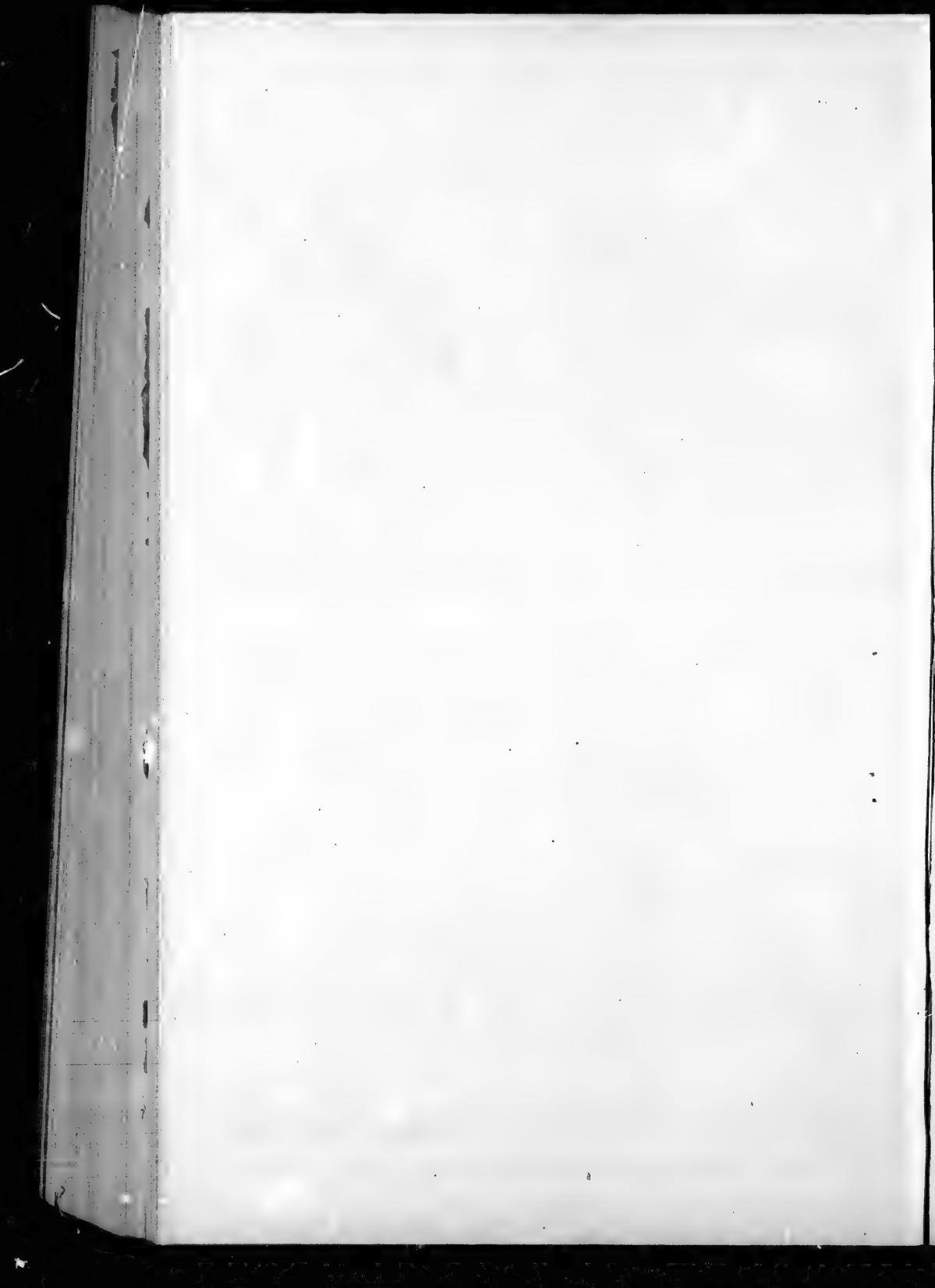
Domestic Museum, Lake Park, Toronto, 1890



T WEBB'S ESTABLISHMENT IN 1842



DOMINION WEDDING CAKE HOUSE. T WEBB PROP



MISCELLANEOUS.

gardens. Its outhouses and stables denotes to the observer that he is looking on the residence of one of Toronto's merchants. See plate 24.

Oakham House.—The beautiful residence of Mrs. John McGee is situated on the corner of Church and Gould streets. It is a very substantial and well built house, was erected by Mr. Thomas, architect, and intended for his own residence. It is of the Gothic style of architecture. The grounds are small, but tastefully laid out with statues placed here and there, which are arranged with pleasing effect, and add materially to the pleasantness of the grounds. An inviting arbor in the centre, covered with a mantle of twining green of delicious perfumes, is a tempting place to rest from the heat and enjoy the perfume of the flowers. Mrs. McGee has fitted up the interior of the residence with an exquisite taste that must be seen before any one can realize the luxury to be found. The drawing room itself is simply superb, every article in the room being made in perfect Gothic style; the walls are exquisitely painted, and the fresco work denotes the skill of a master hand. With its mirrors and beautiful furniture it constitutes one of the most perfect and luxuriously furnished rooms it is possible to imagine, and certainly the most delightful it has been the pleasure of the writer to have seen for a length of time. The whole of the house is fitted up with the same good taste, and throughout displaying the grandest style of Gothic architecture. See plate 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Pleasure Trip from Toronto to Niagara Falls.—The tourist visiting Canada and the United States has a multitude of sights and scenes to visit and admire that are so totally different to the classic lands of Italy, Spain, the European continent and all ancient countries, with their legends and historical memories, that it must be, by mere reason of its change, perfectly refreshing in these the new countries of the

world. Nature in her wild grandeur and gorgeous scenery takes the place of old memorials, and from no part can there be a more delightful trip than from Toronto to Niagara Falls. Niagara!! Who is there that does not feel a thrill of romantic joy at the very mention of Niagara. The name is familiar to one and all, and no matter in what quarter of the globe we are we find tourists on their way to see this grand work of nature. Being in such close proximity as we are to this enviable place, we see excursionists daily, almost hourly, wending their way to the steamers plying from this city. We took our departure on board the well-known steamer "Southern Belle," a well fitted boat, on which one can find everything that tends to make such a trip a pleasure that may be thought of in years after. As we steamed across the bay there was to be seen many a pleasure party enjoying a sail in trim-looking yachts, outriggers, and boats of every description. The "Belle" makes fast time, and before we could fully realize the fact we found ourselves entering the mouth of the river, where stands out prominently Fort Niagara, from which we see floating in the breeze the well-known Stars and Stripes of America, making us at once feel that we can shake our American cousin by the hand. Taking the cars from Niagara we were soon landed at Niagara Falls Station, and took our first eager look at the "Falls;" but what pen can attempt to describe the awful grandeur that bursts upon the gaze! We feel that we are inadequate to the task of finding words to describe it, for one stands feeling he is in the presence of one of the Creator's marvellous pieces of work. Crossing the magnificent Suspension Bridge (which is classed as one of the finest structures to be found in bridges in the world) we find ourselves on the American side. The tourist from this point is enabled to get a full view of the grand scene, with its volumes of water ever pouring down over the mighty precipice. When taking the view one feels awed, and is much inclined to stand and gaze, until some friendly voice reminds him that there are other points of interest here to be seen. At the Falls we find every accommodation, there being numerous hotels and resorts.

Carriages can be readily secured, whereby the tourist can take a drive that is enjoyable, embracing as it does such romantic scenes that are unparalleled. After having our greed for sight seeing so well satisfied by the grandeur here to be found we reluctantly repaired to the boat, and feeling thoroughly tired out we enjoyed a quiet return trip across the lake in the refreshing cool of the evening to the City of Toronto.

Steamer "Southern Belle," Capt. Wm. Donaldson, formerly the famous "Rothesay Castle." This steamer was built at Renfrew on the Clyde, by Messrs. Wm. Simmons & Co., to run the blockade during the late American war, and is consequently one of the fastest boats on fresh water, especial attention having been paid to make her attain great speed. Her gross tonnage is 427 tons; length, 200 feet. She is driven by two oscillating engines of 600 horse power, and was fitted with a pair of new boilers three years ago. The "Belle" was thoroughly overhauled this spring, and her paddle wheels were raised twenty inches, which has removed the cause of all the trivial stoppages the steamer experienced last year. The new iron work was done in first-class style by Messrs. Neil Currie & Co., and the engine work by A. J. Cameron, her engineer (who is an experienced and well-known engineer to all steamboat owners in the Province), the consulting engineers being the Government Inspectors. She is making her trips this year in faster time than ever, having made the trip from Niagara to Toronto in one hour and fifty-seven minutes, and this too with only 25 or 30 pounds of steam; an assurance of safety for the public. The sponsors placed on her sides give her accommodation for fully 200 passengers more than she was able to carry before. The "Southern Belle" makes cheap trips (twice a day) tri-weekly, which is a great boon to the public, and her owner, D. S. Keith, deserves every encouragement for the enterprise and spirit he has displayed in catering for the citizens. No expense has been spared in the internal fittings of the steamer, the gentlemen's and ladies' saloon being fitted up with every convenience that can conduce to the comfort of the passengers. There is an

elegant piano in the ladies' saloon. Mr. Keith having a customs officer on board, bonded freight can be sent through without any trouble to the shipper. The "Belle" runs in connection with the Canada Southern Railway, connecting with the trains at Niagara. See plate 11.

The Toronto Necropolis.—This cemetery, laid out a few years ago by three or four of our city merchants, comprises a plot of rolling ground fifteen acres in extent, stretching from Sumach street on the west to the banks of the Don, and from the Plank Road to the old Castle Frank Road on the north. In the centre of the grounds is a neatly constructed mausoleum or vault for the reception of the dead, and where, during winter, when the ground is impervious to the mattock, they are kept for a considerable time. There is also a chapel, and a residence for the Superintendent within the enclosure. This is a pleasant spot for a Necropolis; on the one hand it overlooks the Don, and is on the other sufficiently distant from the crowded city to be secluded from its busy hum. Hither may the mourner lonely wend to drop a silent tear over the dust of the dear departed, or strew fresh flowers around the narrow house. Here, too, the visitor may profitably spend a silent hour. The cemetery has recently passed into the hands of the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Ground, commonly called Potters Field, a place now comprised within the Municipality of Yorkville and interdicted as a burying ground. The remains have within the last year been exhumed and taken to the Necropolis and other places.

The Crystal Palace.—In the early part of 1852 the Provincial Agricultural Association turned its attention to the subject of a building for holding their exhibitions. The tender of Messrs. Smith, Burke & Co. proposing to construct an iron and glass building for the sum of £4,870 1s. 0d. was accepted, and the time being limited the work was immediately commenced. To meet the expense incident on the erection of permanent buildings, the City Council voted the very liberal sum of £5,000, and the Council of the United Counties of York

and Peel voted £1,000 to the same object. The building is cruciform in style, the main body of it forming a parallelogram 256 feet in length and 96 feet in width, with two central projections in the north and south parallels, 16 feet by 64 feet and 16 feet by 44 feet, giving an extreme width of 144 feet, which includes a covered entrance or porch in the southern front, 16 feet by 32 feet. There are four entrance doors, one in the centre of each parallel. The total area under the roof is upwards of 33,280 superficial feet, which includes a space of 1,280 superficial feet covered by four spacious stairs leading to the gallery. The superficial extent of the gallery is estimated at 11,000 feet. The extreme height from the ground floor to the central roof is 55 feet. The walls are chiefly cast iron and glass after the design (in a considerably modified form) of the Crystal Palace of 1851. There were used in the construction of the Palace 30,000 feet of tin, upwards of 300,000 feet of lumber, 9,000 feet of glass, 36 cwt. of nails, and 98 tons of cast iron.

St. James' Cemetery.—This Cemetery comprises sixty-five acres of rolling ground, and tastefully laid out under the superintendence of Mr. J. G. Howard, architect. It contains some very good specimens of sculpture. There is a receiving mausoleum or vault near the centre of the grounds. There is also a residence for the Superintendent and a handsome chapel for the officiating clergyman. The Cemetery is in connection with St. James' Cathedral, and under the superintendence of its clergy-men and churchwardens.

Royal Magnetical Observatory.— This institution was founded by the Imperial Government in 1846, and the officers commenced their operations in a wooden building. In 1854 new buildings of stone of a more substantial character were commenced, and completed in 1855. The main building is a rectangular structure, about 54 feet from north to south, in the direction of the magnetic meridian; 44 feet from east to west, and 16 feet in height, exclusive of the roof. At the north-west corner and included in the above horizontal dimensions is a square tower, 16 feet by 16 feet, the top of which is 45 feet

above the ground. From the southern face of the main building, and at right angles to it, extends a passage $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, which communicates at its southern extremity with a room 20 feet by 13 feet, appropriated to the observations for determining the horizontal magnetic intensity. On the east and west sides of this passage and communicating with it by a second transverse passage are two small rooms, the transit room and the absolute declination room. The extreme length of the whole building is 126 feet and 73 feet wide.

Church of the Holy Trinity (omitted in Churches).—This Church was built about twelve years ago, from an anonymous donation of £5,000 by a lady in England. Of this sum over £3,000 was paid for the church, the balance being funded for an endowment. The church is an oblong building in the debased Gothic style, with a shallow projection for a chancel, and two shallow transepts. There are two spiral stair cases at the west end, terminating in battlemented turrets. The pinnacles of which are used at various other points by way of ornament, and in some cases as chimneys. The church is large and roomy. There is a gallery in one of the transepts in which is the organ, and another gallery in the west end. The ceiling forms an obtuse angle, plastered and ribbed with narrow wood mouldings, the principals showing through at intervals and curved, resting on moulded wood corbels. The church is seated with low, open benches of good construction, and is noted for its splendid choir.



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